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THE REPUBLICATION, in its entirety, of the *War of the Rebellion: Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, is a service project undertaken by the National Historical Society in the interest of libraries and scholars who have long needed a reissue of this indispensable work. Each of the 128 volumes is published in full, including the *Index*, and all are heavily bound in buckram for long and continued use. This and other volumes of the set are available only from the National Historical Society.

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THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, BY BVT. LIEUT. COL. ROBERT N. SCOTT, THIRD U. S. ARTILLERY.

AND

PUBLISHED PURSUANT TO ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JUNE 16, 1880.

SERIES I—VOLUME X—IN TWO PARTS.

PART I.—REPORTS.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1884.

PREFACE.

By an act approved June 23, 1874, Congress made an appropriation "to enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate Armies," and directed him "to have copied for the Public Printer all reports, letters, telegrams, and general orders not heretofore copied or printed, and properly arranged in chronological order."

Appropriations for continuing such preparation have been made from time to time, and the act approved June 16, 1880, has provided "for the printing and binding, under direction of the Secretary of War, of 10,000 copies of a compilation of the Official Records (Union and Confederate) of the War of the Rebellion, so far as the same may be ready for publication, during the fiscal year"; and that "of said number, 7,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 2,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 1,000 copies for the use of the Executive Departments."*

This compilation will be the first general publication of the military records of the war, and will embrace all official documents that can be obtained by the compiler, and that appear to be of any historical value.

*Volume I to V distributed under act approved June 16, 1880. The act approved August 7, 1882, provides that—

"The volumes of the official records of the war of the rebellion shall be distributed as follows: One thousand copies to the executive departments, as now provided by law. One thousand copies for distribution by the Secretary of War among officers of the Army and contributors to the work. Eight thousand three hundred copies shall be sent by the Secretary of War to such libraries, organizations, and individuals as may be designated by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the Forty-seventh Congress. Each Senator shall designate not exceeding twenty-six, and each Representative and Delegate not exceeding twenty-one of such addresses, and the volumes shall be sent thereto from time to time as they are published, until the publication is completed. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall inform the Secretary of War in each case how many volumes of those heretofore published they have forwarded to such addresses. The remaining copies of the eleven thousand to be published, and all sets that may not be ordered to be distributed as provided herein, shall be sold by the Secretary of War for cost of publication with ten per cent. added thereto, and the proceeds of such sale shall be covered into the Treasury. If two or more sets of said volumes are ordered to the same address the Secretary of War shall inform the Senators, Representatives or Delegates, who have designated the same, who thereupon may designate other libraries, organizations, or individuals. The Secretary of War shall report to the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress what volumes of the series heretofore published have not been furnished to such libraries, organizations, and individuals. He shall also inform distributees at whose instance the volumes are sent."

The publication will present the records in the following order of arrangement:

The **1st Series** will embrace the formal reports, both Union and Confederate, of the first seizures of United States property in the Southern States, and of all military operations in the field, with the correspondence, orders, and returns relating specially thereto, and, as proposed, is to be accompanied by an Atlas.

In this series the reports will be arranged according to the campaigns and several theaters of operations (in the chronological order of the events), and the Union reports of any event will, as a rule, be immediately followed by the Confederate accounts. The correspondence, &c., not embraced in the "reports" proper will follow (first Union and next Confederate) in chronological order.

The **2d Series** will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns, Union and Confederate, relating to prisoners of war, and (so far as the military authorities were concerned) to State or political prisoners.

The **3d Series** will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Union authorities (embracing their correspondence with the Confederate officials) not relating specially to the subjects of the *first* and *second* series. It will set forth the annual and special reports of the Secretary of War, of the General-in-Chief, and of the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments; the calls for troops, and the correspondence between the National and the several State authorities.

The **4th Series** will exhibit the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Confederate authorities, similar to that indicated for the Union officials, as of the *third* series, but excluding the correspondence between the Union and confederate authorities given in that series.

ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Major, Third Art., and Bvt. Lieut. Col.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August* 23, 1880.

Approved:

ALEX. RAMSEY,
Secretary of War.

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CHAPTER XXII.

OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, NORTH MISSISSIPPI, NORTH ALABAMA, AND SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA.

March 4–June 10, 1862.*

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.†

Mar. 5, 1862.—General G. T. Beauregard assumes command of the Confederate Army of the Mississippi.

8, 1862.—Chattanooga, Tenn., occupied by the Confederate forces.

Morgan's operations near Nashville, Tenn.

Sherman's division embarks at Paducah, Ky., for the Tennessee River.

9, 1862.—Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army, assumes command in East Tennessee.

Skirmish on Granny White's Pike, near Nashville, Tenn.

9–14, 1862.—Expedition towards Purdy and operations about Crump's Landing, Tenn.

11, 1862.—The Department of the Missouri and a portion of the Department of the Ohio merged into the Department of the Mississippi.

Skirmish near Paris, Tenn.

13, 1862.—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Department of the Mississippi.

Destruction of Beach Creek Bridge, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, Tenn.

14, 1862.—Skirmishes at Big Creek Gap and Jacksborough, Tenn.

14–17, 1862.—Expedition from Savannah, Tenn., to Yellow Creek, Miss., and occupation of Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.

15–18, 1862.—Morgan's operations about Gallatin, Tenn.

16, 1862.—Action at Pound Gap, Ky.

Skirmish near Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.

21–23, 1862.—Reconnaissance to and skirmish at Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

24, 1862.—Skirmish at Camp Jackson, Tenn.

25, 1862.—Reconnaissance to Agnew's Ferry, Tenn.

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* Including events to June 18, of the Cumberland Gap Campaign, East Tennessee.

† Of some of the minor conflicts noted in this "Summary" no circumstantial reports are on file.

Mar. 25-28, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Murfreesborough to Shelbyville, Tullahoma, Manchester, and McMinnville, Tenn.
28, 1862.—Expedition into Scott and Morgan Counties, Tenn.
28-June 18, 1862.—The Cumberland Gap Campaign.
29, 1862.—The Confederate armies of Kentucky and the Mississippi consolidated under the latter designation, General A. S. Johnston commanding and General Beauregard second in command. Major-Generals Polk, Bragg, Hardee, and Crittenden assigned to the First, Second, Third, and Reserve Corps, respectively.
31, 1862.—Skirmish on the Purdy Road, near Adamsville, Tenn.
Capture of Union City, Tenn.*
31-April 2, 1862.—Expedition to Paris, Tenn.
April 1, 1862.—Expedition from Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., to Eastport, Miss. and Chickasaw, Ala.
3, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Savannah, Tenn., to Eastport, Miss., and Chickasaw, Ala.
Skirmish near Monterey, Tenn.
4, 1862.—Skirmish near Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.
Skirmish at Lawrenceburg, Tenn.
6-7, 1862.—Battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, Tenn.
6-11, 1862.—Expedition from Greenville, Tenn., into Laurel Valley, N. C.
7-12, 1862.—Raid on Confederate line of communications between Chattanooga, Tenn., and Marietta, Ga.
8, 1862.—Martial law proclaimed in East Tennessee.
Reconnaissance from Shiloh battle-field.
11, 1862.—Huntsville, Ala., occupied by the Union forces.
Skirmish at Wartrace, Tenn.
12-13, 1862.—Expedition to Bear Creek, Ala.
13, 1862.—Reconnaissances on the Corinth (Miss.) and Purdy (Tenn.) Roads.
Decatur, Ala., occupied by Union forces.
15, 1862.—Skirmish at Pea Ridge, Tenn.
16, 1862.—Tuscumbia, Ala., occupied by Union forces.
17, 1862.—Capture of Union refugees near Woodson's Gap, Tenn.
Skirmish near Monterey, Tenn.
23, 1862.—Skirmish at Bridgeport, Ala.
24, 1862.—Skirmish at Tuscumbia, Ala.
Skirmish at Lick Creek, Tenn.
Skirmish on the Shelbyville Road, Tenn.
Skirmish on the Corinth (Miss.) Road.
25, 1862.—Skirmish at Tuscumbia, Ala.
Skirmish on the Corinth (Miss.) Road.
26, 1862.—Skirmish at Atkins' Mill, Tenn.
26-29, 1862.—Scout on Forked Deer River, Tenn.
27, 1862.—Skirmish at Pea Ridge, Tenn.
Skirmish at Bridgeport, Ala.
28, 1862.—Skirmish near Monterey, Tenn.
Skirmish at Bolivar, Ala.
Skirmish at Paint Rock Bridge, Ala.
28-29, 1862.—Expedition to Purdy, Tenn.
29, 1862.—Action at West Bridge, near Bridgeport, Ala.
Skirmish near Monterey, Tenn.
Raid on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, near Bethel Station, Tenn.

* For reports, see operations November 19, 1861-April 10, 1862, Missouri, Arkansas &c., Series I, Vol. VIII, pp. 116, 123, 124.

April 29–June 10, 1862.—Advance upon and siege of Corinth, and pursuit of the Confederate forces to Guntown, Miss.

30, 1862.—Reorganization of the armies of the Department of the Mississippi. Major-Generals Thomas, Pope, and McClernand, respectively, assigned to command of the right wing, left wing, and reserve; Major-General Buell retaining command of the Army of the Ohio and Major-General Grant assigned as second in command over all.

May 1, 1862.—Skirmish near Pulaski, Tenn.

1–2, 1862.—Operations in the vicinity of Athens, Mooresville, Limestone Bridge, and Elk River, Ala.

2–9, 1862.—Expedition from Trenton to Paris and Dresden, Tenn., and skirmish near Lockridge's Mill.

3, 1862.—Destruction of bridges on Lookout Creek, Ga.

Skirmish at Watkins' Ferry, Ga.

Martial law proclaimed in Southwest Virginia.

4, 1862.—Skirmish at Pulaski, Tenn.

5, 1862.—Action at Lebanon, Tenn.

7, 1862.—Maj. Gen. Braxton Bragg assumes command of the Confederate Army of the Mississippi.

8, 1862.—Skirmish at Athens, Ala.

Maj. Gen. William W. Loring, C. S. Army, assigned to command of the Army of Southwest Virginia.

9, 1862.—Skirmish on Elk River, near Bethel, Tenn.

10, 1862.—Skirmish at Lamb's Ferry, Ala.

Naval engagement at Plum Point, near Fort Pillow, Tenn.

11, 1862.—Skirmish at Pulaski, Tenn.

Affair at Cave City, Ky.

13–14, 1862.—Occupation of Rogersville and skirmish at Lamb's Ferry, Ala.

14, 1862.—Skirmish at Fayetteville, Tenn.

19–23, 1862.—Expedition down the Mississippi to Fort Pillow, Tenn.

20, 1862.—Skirmish on Elk River, Tenn.

22, 1862.—Skirmish at Winchester, Tenn.

24, 1862.—Skirmish at Winchester, Tenn.

29, 1862.—Skirmish at Whitesburg, Ala.

June 3, 1862.—North Carolina west of the Blue Ridge added to Department of East Tennessee.*

3–5, 1862.—Fort Pillow, Tenn., evacuated by the Confederates and occupied by the Union forces.

4, 1862.—Skirmish at Sweeden's Cove, near Jasper, Tenn.

Skirmish at Woodville, Ala.

4–5, 1862.—Skirmishes at Huntsville, Ala.

6, 1862.—Naval engagement off Memphis, Tenn., and occupation of that city by Union forces.

Skirmish near Tompkinsville, Ky.

7, 1862.—Skirmish at Readyville, Tenn.

Capture of Jackson, Tenn.

7–8, 1862.—Attack on Chattanooga, Tenn.

8, 1862.—Department of the Mississippi extended (in orders) to embrace all of Kentucky and Tennessee.†

10, 1862.—Skirmish at Winchester, Tenn.

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* See Series I, Vol. IX, p. 473.

† It had in fact embraced all Union troops in those States ever since March 11, 1862.

MARCH 8, 1862.—Occupation of Chattanooga, Tenn., by Confederate Forces.

Report of Brig. Gen. John B. Floyd, C. S. Army.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *March* 11, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to orders given me by General A. S. Johnston, in which he directed that I should occupy this place and thereafter report directly to the War Department, I have the honor to state that I reached here safely with my command from Nashville, after a long but prosperous march, on the 8th day of this month. We succeeded in bringing away from Fort Donelson nearly the whole of the men belonging to my own brigade who were there; and although the fatigue and privations of a large number of them were unusually great, the men uttered no complaint, and are now, at the end of a march of 250 miles, in good health and excellent spirits.

This point is one of very considerable military importance, as it commands important passes into Georgia and Alabama, and would enable the enemy, if he held it, to cut off completely the communications between the eastern and western parts of this State.

General Johnston authorized me to receive such troops as might be offered for the defense of this place and who would enlist for the war. It will require, I should think, a force of about 6,000 men to secure this point from attack, except by a very heavy force, and I do not see how this number of men can be raised by any influence I can bring to bear. I would like to have instructions from the Department for my government.

From the best information I have I am under the impression that the enemy have moved nearly all their forces to the Mississippi River, probably for the purpose of attacking the troops defending Memphis. I am pretty confident there will be no attack here, or even at Knoxville, for some considerable time to come.

From the same sources of information I think the force against Cumberland Gap is neither numerous nor efficient. If these opinions be correct, it gives time for organization to meet their advance upon both points, which will no doubt be made by the enemy in great numbers as soon as the heats of summer drive them from the farther south.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, *Secretary of War.*

MARCH 8, 1862.—Morgan's operations near Nashville, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. John Kennett, Fourth Ohio Cavalry.
No. 2.—Capt. John H. Morgan, Kentucky Cavalry (Confederate).

No. 1.

Report of Col. John Kennett, Fourth Ohio Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Camp Jackson, Tenn., March 8, 1862.

DEAR SIR: On receipt of your order to go in pursuit of Morgan and his men we were in our saddles in ten or fifteen minutes. I took charge

of the right wing, and sent the left wing under the charge of the two majors, instructing them to head off Morgan at Stone River, where I understood the bridge was destroyed, while the right wing would follow their trail and the left cut them off. We pursued them, and kept their trail through the woods, thickets, rocky ways, and swamps, with twists and turns and fences let down, until we reached the pike. There, misled by a white man, we went one mile and a half back, making 3 miles out of our way, but we found the trail again and continued it on the jump all the way. Whenever the gait was slackened on account of the rocks the command was hurried onward, and the boys resumed the rapid gait with a will. The right wing finally came up to Major Dresbach, who was in charge of our teamsters and horses and a number of your body guard. Finding Morgan's men were dispersed, and Major Pugh was still in pursuit of 5 remaining men, I halted the right and ordered the Rifles (Captain Mathews' company, C) to push on to join Major Pugh. They went on, but never reached Pugh, but returned separately. Major Pugh pursued the enemy to Stone River. Five of Morgan's men plunged into the river and swam over. Seeing none of our men in their charge, and not knowing what ambush might be laid, the pursuit was ended. Three picket men taken prisoners and all others were dropped on the way. Charles P. Sweet, orderly sergeant of Company H, shot at two of the rebels. He killed one, and the other is in the hospital badly wounded, and will die; his name is Love.

Lieut. W. W. Shoemaker, of Company H, led the charge; shot three times with a pistol. He was shot at with a gun. His first shot killed one of the enemy. His second shot the enemy ran, and he struck him with his saber across the mouth, cutting it in two. The horse of one of the rebels fell, and John Shanks struck him with the saber. Shanks' horse fell over him; jumping upon his enemy, he seized him a prisoner. His name is E. W. Pratt; sent to you last night.

Private Fogger, Company H, ran on a rebel and shot him in the back. He kept up close to Lieutenant Shoemaker, who led the advance. Fogger's horse fell dead under him. Lieutenant Shoemaker, Private Fogger, both of Company H, and George W. Wakefield, Company G, took Garrett a prisoner. Said Garrett had run down a bank and hid himself when he was arrested.

We have to report 4 of the enemy killed, 2 wounded. Their names are Love and Warfield, the latter a son of Sallie Carneal. He says if he gets away he will join the Southern Army again. Two prisoners sent to you. We captured a negro man and boy, whose team the rebels had impressed and were carrying them off; they were sent home. Our teamsters and horses were recaptured.

We have some men missing, but as the force pursued dwindled down to five, who were run to Stone River, which they swam, we hope they escaped and will turn up. Major Pugh was in command of the pursuing force. Morgan left his men and put out for himself; he was fired at, but missed.

Our pursuit was a hot one when we struck into the woods at full tilt, through thick underbrush, cedar thickets, and swamps, meandering into rocky spots, evidently done to obliterate the trail by the enemy. We began to see lost harness, caps, hats, blankets, horses hitched and left on the way. On we went until we overtook the teamsters and General Dumont's aide, and prisoners left on the way, liberated by the onslaught of the advance. Harper, of your body guard, escaped after being shot at twice and feigning to be shot by falling. Never was joy more portrayed in the countenances of men when liberated. One of our teamsters

(Crow) is, we fear, mortally wounded. We have taken some guns and horses.

Many thrilling incidents took place that would make my report too long. The white people are treacherous and unreliable, all lying to deceive us. We can only depend on the statements of negroes. No doubt many of our horses will be broken down and worthless by the chase.

I have to report my entire command being eager to meet the enemy, although a very small portion—15 or 20 men in advance—did most of the execution, as we had to move by files through the woods, and that with great difficulty. But for the fact that the enemy placed our teamsters and prisoners between us and themselves we would have done great execution; as it was, we think Morgan got the worst of the attack. Had we ammunition, or our riflemen been in the advance, the list of the killed and wounded would have been very heavy.

Company C had been out all night near La Vergne and 3 miles beyond; the men and horses tired, but they jumped to their guns and saddles when ordered.

We have reason to know we are surrounded with treachery. The prisoners examined lied when examined. Many who take the oath of allegiance only do it to betray us. I have sent out three scouting parties all over the country to recover whatever may be found—stray horses, harness, &c.

Respectfully submitted to you.

JNO. KENNETT,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. O. M. MITCHEL.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. John H. Morgan, Kentucky Cavalry (Confederate).

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *March* 10, 1862.

SIR: With a view of determining the enemy's position and his movements Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, myself, 10 Rangers, and 15 of my squadron left here on the 7th instant at 2 p. m. and proceeded in the direction of Nashville; marching 18 miles, and avoiding the pike, we encamped for the night.

Early on the morning of the 8th, having procured suitable guides, we resumed our march and entered the Federal lines. At about half a mile from a cavalry camp, which we were compelled to pass in full view, we captured 5 men, belonging to the Thirteenth Ohio, Colonel Smith; their arms, Enfield rifles, were also secured. Passing the cavalry camp we continued our march in the direction of Nashville. Having obtained a suitable position in the woods opposite the Lunatic Asylum, where we had a good view of the pike, operations commenced. Seeing a train with its guard approaching, Colonel Wood, myself, and 4 men, wearing United States overcoats, rode down to the pike, stopped the train, and made 23 prisoners. The horses and mules were cut from the wagons and the prisoners mounted and sent back to the party in the woods. This continued until we had accumulated 98 prisoners, among them General Dumont's aide and several other officers. Returning in three parties, with the prisoners, one party, consisting of 60 prisoners and 10 guards. commanded by one of my lieutenants (Owens), was

attacked and pursued by the Fourth Regiment Ohio Cavalry. After a pursuit of 15 miles, during which the prisoners were abandoned, the lieutenant succeeded in reaching the river with his party, and, plunging in from a steep bank, swam across, the river arresting the progress of the enemy. During the pursuit many shots were fired by the enemy, but without effect. Two of the prisoners who resisted (officers) were shot. Four of the lieutenant's men, who were in danger of being overtaken, turned off in the woods, and as yet have not made their appearance.

Colonel Wood, with 14 men and 28 prisoners, succeeded in crossing the country and reaching our pickets near Murfreesborough the same night, having passed within a mile of the enemy's cavalry.

Returning alone in the direction of Murfreesborough I encountered a picket of 6 men, who surrendered to me on being summoned, and delivered up their arms. Being joined by a man of my command (Mr. Spalding), with 4 additional prisoners, the next morning we joined Colonel Wood's party and returned to Murfreesborough. We have 38 prisoners, who have been sent forward.

We have a large number of horses and mules, sabers, pistols, saddles, harness, &c., which I shall distribute to the men of my command here who need them.

There are no indications of an advance on the part of the enemy. Their force is about 65,000. Their advance (a regiment of cavalry) is about 8 miles this side of Nashville, on the Murfreesborough pike. A sergeant among the prisoners, who seems to be an intelligent man, can give you some interesting details.

I shall report to you in person on Tuesday. Colonel Wood desires me to say he will return this evening or to-morrow.

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Captain, Commanding Post.

Major-General HARDEE,
Commanding First Division, Shelbyville, Tenn.

[Indorsement.]

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *March* 15, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded. The within gives accounts of another gallant act performed by this valuable officer. The Government ought at once to make some recognition of his services. I respectfully, but urgently, recommend that he be appointed a colonel in the Confederate service.

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

MARCH 9, 1862.—Skirmish on Granny White's Pike, near Nashville, Tenn.

Report of Col. John S. Scott, First Louisiana Cavalry.

HDQRS. FIRST REGIMENT LOUISIANA CAVALRY,
Columbia, March 10, 1862.

SIR: On yesterday morning a detachment of 40 men from my regiment, under command of Capt. G. A. Scott, of Company E, met a body of the enemy, consisting of two companies and numbering about 100 men, on the Granny White's Pike, 6 miles from Nashville. A skirmish ensued,

in which we killed 12 of the enemy, running them off, and burning their tents, &c. Our loss consisted of 1 man killed and 1 mortally wounded.

From the best information I can procure the enemy have concentrated about 32,000 to 35,000 men in the vicinity of Nashville. Their largest encampment appears to be on the Charlotte Pike, where they appear to have large means of land transportation, such as wagons, mules, &c.

With a small addition to my force I think they could be prevented from marauding to any great extent. If furnished with sacks, a good deal of corn, wheat, &c., could be sent out of this country within the next ten days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. S. SCOTT,
First Louisiana Cavalry.

General A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON, *Huntsville, Ala.*

MARCH 9-14, 1862.—Expedition toward Purdy and operations about Crump's Landing, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Charles F. Smith, U. S. Army.
No 2.—Brig. Gen. Lewis Wallace, U. S. Army.
No. 3.—Maj. Charles S. Hayes, Fifth Ohio Cavalry.
No. 4.—Maj. Gen. Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army.
No. 5.—Brig. Gen. Adley H. Gladden, C. S. Army.
No. 6.—Col. Daniel W. Adams, First Louisiana Infantry.
No. 7.—Col. Alfred Mouton, Eighteenth Louisiana Infantry.
No. 8.—Maj. Charles Baskerville, Second Mississippi Cavalry (Battalion).

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles F. Smith, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY CORPS,
District of West Tennessee, March 14, 1862.

SIR: From the inclosed reports of Brigadier-General Wallace, Nos. 1 and 2, of yesterday's date [No. 2], it will be perceived that the expedition to injure the railway communication north of Purdy has been successful. (Please see inclosed my orders on the subject.*)

Another expedition, on the same principle, will leave, under Brigadier-General Sherman, in an hour or so, to operate between Corinth and Eastport, at a point about 12 miles from the river, in the neighborhood of Burnsville. I have not been able to get anything like the desired information as to the strength of the enemy, but it seems to be quoted at 50,000 to 60,000 from Jackson through Corinth and farther east. Their principal force is at Corinth; that which has induced me not to attempt to cut the communication at that place, as that would inevitably lead to a collision in numbers that I am ordered to avoid, and hence my efforts north of Purdy and east of Corinth.

In order to furnish the steamers called for by General Grant's recent instructions I have caused Brigadier-General McClernand's division to debark and occupy Savannah and the surrounding country. From a

* Not found.

scouting party east of the town two days since it was ascertained that the only force of the enemy in that quarter is a body of 500 to 600 cavalry about 15 miles southeast.

We need coal very much. Two barges filled with it arrived this morning, but the two gunboats here consume nearly or quite two-thirds of the quantity brought—say 8,000 out of 12,000 bushels.

Our sick list is increasing. As the hospital steamer (City of Memphis) is nearly full, I have ordered her below, to get rid of her freight and then to return.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. F. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters District of West Tennessee, Fort Henry, Tenn.

No. 2.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Lewis Wallace, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS,
Linton's Farm, March 13, 1862.

SIR: Say to the general that all is right with my division so far. A person this p. m. says Cheatham is on my left, with from 15,000 to 18,000 men, who were marched from Bethel yesterday to occupy Crump's Landing, where we disembarked. He is encamped across a creek now very full from backwater, and last night or this morning destroyed the bridge. I think he is more afraid of me with exaggerated numbers than I am of him. His force, however, must be large, as there was back of Pittsburg about 6,000 troops, who, as stated, were re-enforced from Bethel.

It is now 4.30 p. m. and nothing from my cavalry. I feel a little uneasy about them, and if I have to wait much longer would beg pardon for suggesting the sending up another regiment to occupy the landing, as the enemy can, I am told, throw a bridge across the creek in three hours, and by good roads get into my rear; as another reason, also, the landing is not good—in fact, it is very difficult—and the gunboat may not be here when wanted. Colonel Thayer's brigade is at Adamsville, about 2 miles from me, watching the enemy at Purdy. I am here with Smith's brigade to check any advance by the road from Pittsburg, namely, at the junction of the Pittsburg and Purdy roads. Both of us are in good position to cover our cavalry. According to information Cheatham is only distant about 4 miles.

Very respectfully,

LEW. WALLACE,
General, Commanding Third Division.

Captain MCMICHAEL.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Crump's Landing, March 13, 1862.

SIR: Say to the general that my entire command has returned safely and successfully. Major Hayes has extended his orders by cutting

away about half a mile of trestle-work over a swamp, now impassable, on the north side of Purdy. While at work a train ran up the road. A rebel regiment of cavalry was encamped about 2 miles from the place of his labor, and must have known his object, as his guides lost him in the night and through a great part of his outward march in the day-time. Altogether, he deserves great credit for the energy, courage, and perseverance he manifested.

General Cheatham is still at his camp, mentioned in my first dispatch of this date. Ten thousand I think a fair computation of his force. He has not yet intrenched himself, nor can I ascertain whether that is his intention. As I will have to remain until morning, a reconnoitering party from Major Hayes' cavalry might well employ the time until noon. Shall I order it?

Very respectfully,

LEW. WALLACE,
General, Commanding Third Division.

Captain McMICHAEL.

No. 3.

Reports of Maj. Charles S. Hayes, Fifth Ohio Cavalry.

HDQRS. THIRD BATTALION FIFTH OHIO CAVALRY,
March 14, 1862.

SIR: Pursuant to orders received on the evening of the 12th instant I proceeded with my command at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the 13th instant, and at 10 o'clock a. m. arrived at a point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad between Bethel and Brown Station, and proceeded at once to destroy the bridge at that place crossing Beach Creek, it being of 50 feet span, with 50 feet of trestle-work on either bank, making 150 feet in all, which I so effectually crippled as to entirely preclude the passage of trains until the whole structure is taken down and rebuilt. I also tore up a small portion of the track on either side of the bridge and trestle, bent the rails, and threw them into the river, or creek. Farther down a small trestle was destroyed. While accomplishing this work a party of rebel horsemen, afterwards ascertained to be a portion of a body known as Robinson's Cavalry Company, came in sight, when, chase being given, two of them were captured, whom I now hold subject to orders. I also have their horses.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. HAYES,
Commanding Third Battalion Fifth Ohio Cavalry.

Capt. FRED. KNEFLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD BATTALION FIFTH OHIO CAVALRY,
Steamer Ohio No. 2, March 14, 1862.

SIR: Pursuant to orders received this morning I proceeded with my command upon the road now traveled to and from Pittsburg to a creek over which the bridges crossing the same have been lately destroyed by the rebels. In consequence of fatigue of men and horses incident to

the duties of yesterday I did not get started until 12 o'clock m. On arriving at the creek I found that the enemy had deserted his camp in that neighborhood, but in consequence of the swollen condition of the creek and the nature of the banks I deemed it inexpedient to cross. I learned from a citizen of the neighborhood that the enemy had fallen back on Purdy and Bethel; that he supposed them to be from 5,000 to 8,000 strong, consisting of Louisiana and Alabama infantry, with some few companies of Tennessee cavalry, and the citizen from whom I obtained my information was positive that this force is well armed, principally with Sharp's and Enfield rifles.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. HAYES,
Major, Comdg. Third Battalion Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Capt. FRED. KNEFLER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 4.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army.

BETHEL STATION, *March* 14, 1862—11.30 p. m.

COLONEL: After much delay, mostly unnecessary, from inefficient railroad management, I have just reached here. General Gladden is at Purdy, with his two regiments and a battery and a small force of cavalry. A report from him to General Ruggles has just been read by me [No. 5]. It seems the enemy's force landed in this vicinity has been greatly exaggerated, the general estimating it, from the most reliable information he can procure from the people of the country, at about 5,000. They advanced to within 5 miles of Purdy, and hastily retired last night to their boats, the road from here to Purdy being almost impracticable, and from there to the river nearly in the same condition from the rains yesterday and to-day. No large force can be passed over them now. Under these circumstances (a change of plan on the part of the enemy) I have sent to General Ruggles to suspend his movements, he being still at Corinth, and to send General Chalmers back to Iuka, which is the most assailable point on the road. I would also advise a suspension of the movement of General Polk's command, stopping at Jackson such portion as may reach there. We can only await further movements and act accordingly. The damaged bridge is repaired, and strong guards will be stationed at all dangerous points.

I shall remain here for the present, and have the country examined thoroughly whilst the organization of my force is carried on; as far at least as can be done under the circumstances around me.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
Major-General, &c.

Col. THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Jackson, Tenn.

HDQRS. SECOND GRAND DIV. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Bethel, Tenn., March 15, 1862—11 a. m.

COLONEL: Dispatches for General Ruggles from General Gladden, now at Purdy, have just reached here. They represent the enemy to

have re-embarked, and all indications point to a demonstration at some point higher up the river. From its position with reference to the railroad and the facility with which that could be reached from that point my attention will be turned there. Should more definite or reliable information reach me, I shall move to correspond. It is to be hoped General Johnston is approaching from the other direction, as it is entirely in the power of the enemy to cut the road at pleasure. Our task is a most difficult one, especially with the mob we have, miscalled soldiers. I have suspended any further movements from Corinth this way, and have sent General Chalmers back to Iuka, holding all in hand for a move in any direction.

The country is apparently flooded from recent rains, and the country people say no force of any size could now move on this point from Pittsburg or its vicinity. Captain Jordan is now out to determine this point. On the contrary, it is said no condition of water would prevent a march from Eastport to Iuka.

My whole force is up from Mobile, except two small regiments, ordered by the War Department to hold Pensacola.

Let me hear from you, and give me the general's views fully in regard to the future. The New Madrid move still holds a place in my mind.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
Major-General, Commanding.

Colonel JORDAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 5.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Adley H. Gladden, C. S. Army.

PURDY, TENN., *March* 14, 1862.

GENERAL: I would have dispatched you earlier, but have been expecting you all day, having received two dispatches from you that you would be with me this morning.

The enemy, between 4,000 and 5,000 strong, from the best information I can get, were within 5 miles of this place last night. The number I learn from citizens who were taken prisoners by the Yankees and released this morning. They also state that about an equal number were on Shunpike road. The enemy returned to the river, leaving their encampment about 11 o'clock last night. I have had large scouting parties out all day. They have seen nothing below or on the Savannah road. The scouts on the Pittsburg road report having seen about 25 Yankee scouts.

I, however, sent out four companies of infantry and one of cavalry on the Savannah road, who have not returned; they left here about 10 o'clock. I also sent two companies cavalry, under Major Baskerville, to scout above the Savannah road. The major saw nothing. He approached as near the river as the high stage of the water-courses would admit of. I am at a loss to conjecture what will be the next move of the enemy.

I received a communication from Colonel Mouton informing me that he was ordered to come here with his command. I dispatched him to remain at his present location and await further orders. It appears now that the enemy does not intend to make the attack at this place.

I am at a loss to conjecture what his intentions are. It is evident that he has retired to the boats. I come to this conclusion from the circumstances stated.

My scouts have not, in consequence of the high state of the water-courses, been able to get nearer the river than 4 miles. They were at Adamsville; saw where the enemy had been encamped. The officers told the prisoners that they intended to land at Pittsburg and Eastport, with the view of capturing Corinth. You can draw your own conclusions. I give you all the information in my possession.

I understand that Colonel Smith's regiment, McNairy Volunteers, are at Bethel, and that Allen's regiment, Louisiana Volunteers, are on the way. I fear that the movement is a false one, and the retiring of the enemy may be a trick. My information is obtained from 1 or 2 out of some 15 or 20 prisoners whom the Yankees released about 2 miles from the river early this morning and before the streams rose.

I am, general, very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

A. H. GLADDEN,

Brig. Gen., Comdg. 2d Corps, 2d Div., Army Miss. Valley.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL RUGGLES.

HDQRS. SECOND BATTALION MISSISSIPPI CAVALRY,
March 12, 1862.

GENERAL: Information has just reached my quarters, through one of the scouts belonging to Captain McCaa's company, that the enemy are landing on this side the river, at Williams' Landing, about half a mile below Crump's Landing. Colonel Adams and Major Baskerville are both advised of the fact.

On the approach of the enemy the man Williams hoisted the Union flag.

I have the honor to be, general, your humble and obedient servant,

CHARLES G. FIELD.

Brigadier-General GLADDEN, *Commanding.*

[Indorsement.]

GENERAL: Above I forward you a copy of intelligence just received.

Col. D. W. Adams, with 350 Louisiana Infantry, a detachment of Baskerville's cavalry (130), and two rifle guns (Ketchum's), are about 5 miles this side of where the enemy is landing. I have here Colonel Deas' regiment, nine companies, 360 men, and the remainder of Ketchum's battery. I have left at Bethel the Alabama battalion, about 300 men. So you will see that the enemy may at any moment land a large force, and I am now uneasy, fearing that Colonel Adams may be cut off.

I shall send Colonel Deas forward and the balance of the battery. I instructed Col. D. W. Adams to run no risk, and to retire before a superior force, destroying bridges and obstructing roads.

I am not advised as to the object of the enemy. This landing, I presume, is in consequence of the appearance of our forces. I hope you will telegraph General Bragg. I have no further instructions from him. I was in hopes that you would be able to communicate with him. I have just this moment received your communication, dated 10 o'clock

a. m. this date. If a large force pursues me I shall be powerless to cope with the enemy and have no transportation.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

A. H. GLADDEN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Brigade.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES.

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PURDY, TENN., *March* 15, 1862.

GENERAL: I wrote to you last evening. Since then I have received the information contained in the inclosed reports. I am of the opinion that the enemy has entirely retired from this side of the river, and will make a demonstration higher up the river. I send a copy of these reports to Bethel, to be forwarded by railroad, and for fear that the cars may not be able to leave I send by special messenger, as I deem the information of the utmost importance. I have stopped all re-enforcements at Bethel Station, subject to your order. I regret that you were unable to join me yesterday. My expecting your coming prevented me from forwarding to you important information early yesterday. I was momentarily expecting you all day.

I have sent out a large cavalry force for the purpose of scouting to the river bank on all the various roads from and to this place and to gain all the information in their power in reference to the movements of the enemy.

I am, general, very respectfully and truly, yours,

A. H. GLADDEN,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. 2d Corps, 2d Grand Div., Army Miss. Valley.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES.

No. 6.

Report of Col. Daniel W. Adams, First Louisiana Infantry.

SNAKE CAMP,
Four miles from Tennessee River, ——— —, 1862.

DEAR SIR: We reached here about 3 p. m. and encamped at 4 o'clock. Accompanied by Major ——— and a detail of 10 cavalry, I proceeded to reconnoiter the river at Crump's Landing. At 2½ miles from this I found the enemy had posted their pickets. We advanced to within 400 yards of their line of pickets, but from the nature of the country could not ascertain what force they had landed. I do not believe they are landing in force on this side of the river, but from information I deem reliable they have about 25,000 on the other side ashore and in boats. Sixty-one boats are reported as having passed Coffee. Within 300 or 400 yards of the enemy's pickets I found 30 or 40 bales of cotton, which I had burned. Most of it belonged to the Union "shriekers." I had 3 suspected men passing my lines arrested.

As their advanced pickets cut me off from doing anything on the river, I am now inclined to return by the Adamsville road, keeping an eye on their movements. I will write again to-morrow.

Very respectfully,

DANL. W. ADAMS,
Colonel, Commanding Detachment.

Brig. Gen. ADLEY H. GLADDEN, *Bethel, Tenn.*

No. 7.

Report of Col. Alfred Mouton, Eighteenth Louisiana Infantry.

HDQRS. 4TH BRIGADE, 1ST CORPS, 2D GRAND DIV.,
ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI VALLEY,
Near Corinth, nine miles towards Pittsburg, March 12, 1862.

SIR: A mounted courier has just reached me with a verbal message from Major Baskerville, stating that the enemy had landed a force at Crump's Landing 18,000 strong, firing upon the cavalry pickets, driving them in. The same courier informs me that a regiment of infantry, a company of our artillery, and all the cavalry are retreating on Purdy.

Yours, respectfully,

ALFR. MOUTON,
Colonel Eighteenth Regiment Louisiana Vols.,
Comdg. Fourth Brig., C. S. Forces, Mississippi Valley.

Capt. ROY MASON HOOE, *A. A. G., Corinth, Miss.*

No. 8.

Reports of Maj. Charles Baskerville, Second Mississippi Cavalry (Battalion).

HEADQUARTERS, *Purdy, March* 10, 1862.

SIR: Day before yesterday (March 8) the Yankee transport Golden State arrived at Savannah loaded with troops, followed by a gunboat (name unknown) mounting nine guns.

On the evening of the same day the transport John Adams also landed troops at the same place. She had horses on board, whether draught or cavalry we could not tell. We are, however, informed by a gentleman who had the temerity to visit Savannah that they are draught horses. The gunboat mentioned above returned to Savannah again yesterday, having on board several tories, taken from Chalk Bluff, among whom may be mentioned the following: Col. A. M. Craven, Thomas Orr, Ned Towry, and Benton Towry.

Another gunboat was expected up last evening when the scout was dispatched. Rumor has it that the Yankees are forwarding 1,200 cavalry from Nashville to Savannah, who are hourly expected. This seems to be well authenticated.

My scouts are of the opinion, from intelligence received from the same gentleman mentioned above, that it is the intention of the Yankees as soon as possible to throw a strong scout across the river. They have retained their transports at Savannah, from which I infer that it is their purpose to throw large bodies of troops across the Tennessee, which they can very readily accomplish, as the river is getting within its banks.

General Smith was expected to arrive at Savannah yesterday.

The number of troops at Savannah is pretty well ascertained to be 1,500.

The above information is obtained from my scouts stationed at Chalk Bluff and opposite Savannah.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient, humble servant,

CHARLES BASKERVILLE,
Major, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL RUGGLES.

HDQRS. SECOND BATTALION MISSISSIPPI CAVALRY,
Purdy, Tenn., March 14, 1862.

COLONEL: In obedience to your orders I took Captains McCaa's and Robertson's companies (except that portion already on duty) down the Shunpike road to ascertain if the enemy had reconstructed the bridge. At the Pittsburg fork I detached 19 men, under command of Lieutenant O'Daniel, to proceed to Pittsburg. I herewith send you a copy of his report.*

On our way to the bridge our pickets, two in number, stationed on the road in our rear, reported that they had discovered a detachment supposed to be of the enemy. We countermarched some 2 miles and discovered nothing; then proceeded on our mission, to ascertain about the bridge. Reaching near that place, our scouts sent out reported the bridge just as we had left it—pulled down.

I also learned that the enemy had left Adamsville and the rumor from a citizen that they had landed troops last night at Pittsburg. Proceeding farther, my advance pickets reported the firing of signal-guns on the Pittsburg road near the fork; whereupon I left the main road to place my men between my camp and the enemy if all the rumors and excited reports should prove true, and also as my guns were in such a condition that they would not fire, and besides, Captain Robertson's company being without cartridge boxes, his ammunition was exposed to the rain and unfit for use.

The signal-guns reported I cannot account for, unless they were the guns fired by the picket guards of our troops, 4 miles distant.

As I discovered our pickets on this road undisturbed, I would remark that the caps we have are the common G. D. caps, and will not fire after exposure to rain.

I would also report that in obedience to your orders Captain McCaa employed a man and team to bring in your wagon.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

CHARLES BASKERVILLE,
Major, Commanding Second Mississippi (Battalion) Cavalry.

Colonel ADAMS, *Commanding Post.*

MARCH 11, 1862.—Skirmish near Paris, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Lieut. Charles H. Thurber, Battery I, First Missouri Light Artillery.
No. 3.—Capt. John T. Croft, Fifth Iowa Cavalry.
No. 4.—Maj. Gen. Leonidas Polk, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. Army.

FORT HENRY, *March* 13, 1862.

Learning that rebel troops had assembled at Paris for the purpose of enforcing conscription orders of Governor Harris, I sent night before last a portion of Curtis' Horse, Fifty-second Indiana, and Bulliss' bat-

* Not found.

tery. The enemy were driven from their works, situated about a mile and a half beyond the town, with the loss of probably 100 killed and wounded. Our loss was Captain Bulliss and 4 men killed and 5 men wounded. We have taken 8 prisoners. I am now engaged in sending more troops to the west bank of the river. The enemy are in force at Humboldt and might re-enforce their Paris troops in one day.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Saint Louis, Mo.*

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Charles H. Thurber, Battery I, First Missouri Light Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS BUEL'S BATTERY, MISSOURI VOLS.,
In the Field, March 16, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor most respectfully to submit the following report, not being certain that it is my duty to do so. However, it will probably be of some interest to you:

On the 11th of March, 1862, about 8 o'clock a. m., the battery under command of Capt. Robert E. Bulliss left Paris Landing, on Tennessee River, in Henry County, Tennessee, and proceeded under escort of four companies of cavalry, the whole under command of Capt. J. T. Croft, acting major First Battalion Curtis' Horse, to attack the enemy at Paris, Tenn, where there were several hundred encamped, under command of Maj. H. C. King, about a mile beyond Paris. Our advance captured the pickets that were stationed this side of the town. Our force passed the town about 5 o'clock p. m., and halted about a quarter of a mile from where we supposed the enemy were. The country being very hilly, we labored under great disadvantage in getting a suitable position for the battery. At last one was found on the right of the road on some rising ground. Only two companies of cavalry formed our support. The other two companies were sent to reconnoiter the enemy's position. They had not proceeded 300 yards from the battery when the enemy, who were lying in ambush, rose and fired two volleys into them, killing several. As soon as the cavalry returned we opened upon the enemy with effect, shelling them from their position and driving them to their camp, which place we also fired into, setting fire to several of their tents. Capt. Robert E. Bulliss fell in the early part of the engagement mortally wounded.

It soon becoming dark, I was ordered to put the battery in motion, which I did, the whole force returning a short distance on the same road we came, where we camped for the night. The next morning, March 12, we proceeded to camp, 3 miles southward of Fort Heiman, Kentucky, where we are at present. The men of the battery worked the guns with the steadiness and accuracy of veterans. Their conduct was beyond my most sanguine expectations. The bridges along our return route were burning, and the command had to halt and extinguish and rebuild them before we could cross them. Captain Bulliss' remains have been sent to Chicago, Ill., to his family.

I remain, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. THURBER,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Battery.

CHESTER HARDING, Jr., *Adjt. Gen. State of Missouri.*

No. 3.

Report of Capt. John T. Croft, Fifth Iowa Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BATTALION CURTIS' HORSE,
Fort Heiman, March 13, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions I left Fort Heiman during the night of the 11th. Proceeded with Bulliss' battery of Saint Louis and the First Battalion of Curtis' Horse [Fifth Iowa Cavalry] to Henry County, Tennessee, to afford protection to Union men, friends, and citizens of that county, who wished protection from being drafted on the 12th at Paris, Tenn. Large numbers fell in and traveled in our rear for such protection. Our advance guard came upon the outer pickets about 6 miles from the town; on seeing them killed 2, taking their arms. I then detailed 20 men, under Lieutenant Williams, to advance cautiously and secure their pickets. This he did successfully, surprising them, taking 8 prisoners, with their horses and equipments. Among them was Captain Couts, of Stock's mounted infantry.

Ascertaining about the enemy's force, I made a charge upon the town. About 5 p. m. I ordered one section of Bulliss' battery, the cavalry in advance, for a charge on the town, which we did successfully, driving the enemy before. We passed down Main street, with white flags hanging in every window, driving the enemy into their intrenchments, about a mile and a half west, in the timber on a high hill. Then we planted our battery, and soon shelled them from that portion of their grounds. Thinking it vacated, I ordered a charge up the hill with two companies of cavalry (Companies A and B, under Captain Lower and Lieutenant Summers). About two-thirds the way up the hill we discovered the ambuscade. About 300 opened a terrible fire on us, but it passed over our heads. Companies A and B, much to their credit, returned a successful fire with revolvers and carbines of three volleys, returning with a loss of 5 killed and 3 wounded. I had the battery open a fire on them, causing a sad havoc among them. Captain Bulliss was mortally wounded in this fire. The action lasted a little more than an hour, then firing ceased. We fell back upon the town, cut off the telegraphic communication, took possession of the court-house and a large hotel for our sick and wounded.

During the night I thought best to fall back here. We expected to find General Grant with a force of infantry.

JOHN T. CROFT,
[*Captain*], *Commanding.*

General GRANT.

No. 4.

Report of Maj. Gen. Leonidas Polk, C. S. Army.

HDQRS. FIRST GRAND DIV. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Humboldt, March 17, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with the dispatch from headquarters of the 14th, I inclose the accompanying statement,* furnished by Major King, of the affair of the 11th near Paris.

In reply to the inquiry as to whether there were infantry troops at or near Paris at the time of the skirmish, I have to say that finding

* Not found.

Major King's battalion to be mounted rifles, and having two large companies of cavalry besides at my disposal, which I posted there, I deemed the spirit of the order to post a battalion of infantry at Paris complied with. The only troops, therefore, there were King's Mounted Rifles and two companies of cavalry.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Major-General, Commanding.

Col. THOMAS JORDAN, *Assistant Adjutant General, Jackson.*

MARCH 14, 1862.—Skirmishes at Big Creek Gap and Jacksborough, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. James P. T. Carter, Second East Tennessee Infantry, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Col. James P. T. Carter, Second East Tennessee Infantry, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. SECOND EAST TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS,
Camp at Flat Lick, March 23, 1862.

GENERAL: In obedience to your order of the 8th instant to proceed to Big Creek Gap and Jacksborough, Campbell County, Tennessee, and capture or rout the rebel forces which were reported to be in that vicinity blockading roads and molesting the persons and property of Union citizens, I left with my command on the morning of the 10th instant, accompanied by Lieut. Col. James Keigwin, of the Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, and marched to Big Creek Gap via Boston. My force consisted of the Second East Tennessee Regiment; Company A, of the First East Tennessee Regiment, Captain Cooper; Company B, of the Forty-ninth Indiana Regiment, Captain Thompson, and a detachment of Lieutenant-Colonel Munday's First Battalion Kentucky Cavalry.

We arrived at the foot of the Cumberland Mountains, on the north side, on the 13th instant, at 6 o'clock p. m. I then learned that two companies of the First Tennessee Regiment rebel cavalry were encamped at Big Creek Gap. Finding the road completely blockaded, I detached the cavalry, and sent them around by another road, with orders to meet the main body of the command at a certain point on the opposite side of the mountain. Procuring the services of a guide, I divided my command, placing one portion under charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Keigwin. We took up the line of march at 9 o'clock p. m., intending to meet at a point on the opposite side of the mountain about daybreak. The distance we had to march was about 9 miles, yet so difficult was the ascent of the mountain that it was only by the superhuman exertions, as it were, of the men that the march was made. The men, however, bore it patiently, and moved on "eager for the fray."

Having to pass through narrow ways in single file, and the night being very dark, a portion of the infantry got lost, and did not arrive in time to take part in the skirmish. About 1,300 of the infantry came upon the camps of the rebels, under command of Lieut. Col. John F. White, at about 6 o'clock a. m. of the 14th instant, and after a sharp

skirmish of about five minutes the rebels were completely routed. The rebel loss was 5 men killed, 15 wounded, and 15 taken prisoners, among whom were Lieutenant-Colonel White and Lieutenant Hoyl.

We captured 86 horses (27 killed), 7 mules, and several wagons, a large amount of camp and garrison equipage, a quantity of powder, and a large amount of quartermaster and commissary stores—a sufficient amount of the latter to supply the command during their stay. It being impossible to bring off the quartermaster stores I caused them to be burned and the powder destroyed. Owing to the darkness of the night and the impassability of the roads the cavalry did not arrive till after the skirmish. Had the troops been able to get up in time I am satisfied that we could have succeeded in capturing the whole force. On the arrival of the cavalry we marched to Jacksborough, distance 5 miles, and there overtook the rear guard of the cavalry; killed 1 man and captured Capt. Edward Winston, of the Corps of Sappers and Miners. We hoisted the Stars and Stripes over the town, and on the 15th instant marched to Fincastle, and from thence to Woodson's Gap, where we encamped a few days.

Learning that there was a manufactory of saltpeter in the neighborhood, I sent a detachment of cavalry with orders to destroy the same. They destroyed about 1,000 pounds of saltpeter, broke up the kettles, burned up the shed, and destroyed about 11,000 pounds of bacon and 20 sacks of flour. Our loss was 1 wounded—Lieutenant Myers, Company H, Second East Tennessee Volunteers. His wound, however, is not dangerous.

Officers and men behaved admirably, and proved that they are ready and willing at all times to meet the rebels. The people through the section of country over which we passed are truly loyal in their sentiments and hailed the advent of our troops with unbounded enthusiasm. Everything they had was freely tendered to us. We found forage and provisions abundant on the route after we left Boston.

The position we had at Woodson's Gap was a very strong one, and could have been held against a large force, and had we been permitted to remain we would no doubt have had an opportunity of meeting the forces at Cumberland Gap which had been sent out to attack us, but on the 19th instant I received an order from you to report at headquarters with my command at the earliest possible moment. I accordingly took up the line of march for this place on the 20th instant, and arrived here on the 23d instant without the loss of a single man.

Your obedient servant,

JAS. P. T. CARTER,
Colonel Second East Tennessee Volunteers.

Acting Brigadier-General CARTER, *Comdg. Twelfth Brigade.*

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, March 15, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the enemy, having passed the Cumberland Mountains, yesterday surprised and captured, without the fire of a gun, I believe, the larger number of two companies of the First East Tennessee Cavalry near Jacksborough. Their force consisted of a regiment of infantry.

Couriers who arrived last night bring the intelligence that they are moving in this direction. I have ordered forward to Clinton two Alabama regiments, the Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, a battalion of North Carolina Volunteers, a section (two pieces) Third Maryland Artillery, and a portion First East Tennessee Cavalry (an aggregate of 2,000 men), the whole under the command of Col. D. Leadbetter, who has received such instructions from me as I thought necessary for the exigency.

From what I have learned of the character of the troops from East Tennessee in our service, of their strong Union proclivities, greatly increased by their near relationship to and from intimate association with many citizens who have fled the country and espoused the Federal cause, I am satisfied the captuie near Jacksborough was the result of treachery. Pickets detailed from them cannot be relied on, and even officers are not free from suspicion of more fidelity to the Federal than to our service. It is not an individual opinion that some of the regiments from this section are disloyal, but it is the conviction of many of our friends, who know the public sentiment prevailing in those counties in which they were raised and the strong personal ties which would influence them to become so. There is a want among them of that confidence in the loyalty of each other which would make them faithful in the discharge of their duty to their fellow soldiers and to the country, and this is aggravated, too, by the opinion, which exists to some extent, that East Tennessee cannot be defended by the force we have in the field, and must be abandoned upon the advance of the Federal Army.

I cannot, therefore, too strongly urge upon the Department the propriety, if not the necessity, of removing these troops to some other point, where they cannot prove traitors, either by purchase or from love to the Federal Government, and where, if they do not make efficient soldiers, they cannot be tampered with by the enemy. If this be done, and their numerical strength be supplied by troops from other States, I am persuaded it would in every respect be to the advantage of the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond.

MARCH 14–17, 1862.—Expedition from Savannah, Tenn., to Yellow Creek, Miss., and occupation of Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.

REPORTS, ETC.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding expedition, with abstract from "Record of Events" in his division for the month of March, 1862.

No. 2.—Maj. Elbridge G. Ricker, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, of expedition against Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

No. 3.—Brig. Gen. Daniel Ruggles, C. S. Army, of landing at Pittsburg, Tenn., with orders.

No. 4.—Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, C. S. Army, of expedition against Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

No. 5.—Lieut. Col. John A. Jaquess, First Louisiana Infantry, of expedition against Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

No. 1.

Reports of Brig. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding expedition.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Steamer Continental, Savannah, Tenn., March 14, 1862.

SIR: I would suggest, as a precautionary measure, after I pass up the river with one gunboat and my division, that the other gunboat and one division, say Hurlbut's or Wallace's, move up to Pittsburg Landing and there await our return. My belief is that the enemy's force under Cheatham will, after we pass Pittsburg, fall back on Corinth. Yet, if the force at Corinth be already large, Cheatham may remain at or near Pittsburg Landing and embarrass our return.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Captain MCMICHAEL, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, EXPEDITIONARY CORPS,
Steamer Continental, March 15, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to the order of the major-general commanding, received at 10 a. m. on the 14th instant, I started from Savannah at 12 m. with my division, embarked in nineteen steamboats, escorted by the gunboat Tyler, Commander Gwin. We proceeded steadily up the river to the mouth of Yellow Creek, reaching that point at Tyler's Landing at 7 p. m. I ordered the immediate debarkation of the cavalry, consisting of six companies of the Fifth Ohio, under command of Maj. E. G. Ricker, and ordered him, under the guidance of a man named Bird, to proceed by the way of the Red Sulphur Springs to a point on the Memphis and Charleston road near Burnsville, there to tear up and destroy some trestle-work and as much of the railroad as time and the circumstances would permit. I ordered him to take axes, crowbars, and picks, and sent with him one of my chief aides, Major Sanger. It was 11 o'clock at night before he got off, but as the estimated distance of 19 miles caused to be traveled in five hours, I dispatched him that he might execute his work before the news of an arrival could possibly reach Corinth or Iuka, the two points on the railroad held by the enemy in force. The night was very stormy, heavy rain having fallen all day, but at the time of his departure it seemed to clear away; but the rain again began to fall, and continued all night and passed off to-day. The guide was of opinion that the Sandy, the only stream of consequence that had to be passed, would offer no serious obstacle, but the amount of rain was so great that ravines became rapid torrents, creeks became as rivers, and streams such as the Sandy were utterly impassable.

My plan was to follow up with the four brigades of my division to a point about half way, where the road branches to Iuka, and there await the return of the cavalry force, and accordingly ordered the First Brigade, Colonel Hicks, to move at 3 a. m.; the Second Brigade, Colonel Stuart, at 4; the Third Brigade, Colonel Hildebrand, and the Fourth Brigade, Colonel Buckland, at daylight.

Notwithstanding the pouring rain and snow-storm the brigades were

put in motion at the hours appointed, but upon examination of the ground between the landing and the foot-hills I determined to halt the last two brigades and proceed to the appointed place with the first two, and by daylight took the road, leaving word to send forward frequent reports of the effect of the storm and rain upon the streams between the landing and high ground. These reports overtook me frequently, reporting the water as rising at the rate of 6 inches per hour. This and the terrible condition of the roads induced me to order back one of the two batteries.

The head of the column was brought to a halt by the swollen creek without name 4½ miles out. Colonel Hicks partially bridged it, but the water soon rose above the timbers, and as our cavalry had passed it quite early in the night and had gone on, I ordered the construction of another bridge. While at work on this a messenger returned from the cavalry, stating that they had found it impossible to proceed and were returning. I awaited their return, received the verbal report of my aide, Major Sanger, and was satisfied that no human energy could have overcome the difficulty. The streams were impassable, save by the slow process of bridging, which was inconsistent with the object of our expedition. The rain was still falling and the slough to our rear rising rapidly. I saw no other alternative but to return to our boats. On reaching the slough the water had risen so that the battery could not pass, and had to be taken to pieces and carried on boats down to the steamboat. The severity of the storm and amount of rain which fell in those few hours are shown by the fact that the Tennessee rose 15 feet from 7 p. m. of yesterday till 6 p. m. to-day. The landing, which was last evening ten feet above water, is now submerged from the bank back to the bluff.

Disappointed in this result, I determined to proceed farther up the river (Tennessee) to another landing, at the mouth of Indian Creek, almost in sight of the enemy's redoubt at Chickasaw, and Commander Gwin politely offered me the use of his gunboat. I found the landing utterly inaccessible—entirely under water. To keep the enemy in mind of our presence the gunboat was run up to the point within range of their rifled guns of the battery at Chickasaw, but we could see little or nothing of a force there, although Captain Gwin had on a former occasion drawn their fire from five guns, two of which are rifled and of heavy caliber. Finding the whole shore under water from Chickasaw down to Pittsburg, I had no alternative but to run down to the latter place and report to you.

The object of our expedition failed on account of the severe rain, but we obtained much information useful for future operations. Lieutenant Jenney, of Engineers, of your staff, who was on board the gunboat, has compiled a map, which embraces all the authentic data collected, which he will hand you.

I understand the enemy has fortified Chickasaw, and has there a force of some 3,000 or 4,000. Back of Chickasaw, at the Bear Creek Bridge, is also represented a large camp, but the main force is quartered at Iuka and Corinth. They are shifted from one to the other and back again, but the accounts of the actual force vary so widely that I do not pretend to form an opinion, but knowing the importance to them of the safety of the Charleston and Memphis Railroad, no one can doubt that between those two points will be gathered all the force they can command. The bridges and trestle-work are generally guarded, not with least care, at the point I aimed at near Burnsville, as no doubt the fact of our landing and marching into the interior has reached them. We should not

expect any further neglect on their part. For the present the condition of the boat will prevent her going to Pittsburg, from which point there can be but one point of attack, and that is Corinth. All the Union people whom I found (and they were few) represent Corinth as the place where they expect an attack. Yet, by seemingly advancing on Corinth with a well-appointed force, and sending off a small party of cavalry to the left, by Farmington, it may be still that the interruption of the road without a general engagement could be successfully accomplished. I am willing to undertake it with such force as the general may designate.

Inclosed please find the report of Major Ricker. The return of the division for yesterday gives the strength, to which has been added six companies Fifth Ohio Cavalry, one battery of four rifled 10-pounder Parrott guns, Captain ———, and Colonel McDowell, Sixth Iowa Infantry, from none of which have morning reports yet been submitted.

I await the general's further orders at Pittsburg Landing.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. WILLIAM MCMICHAEL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Savannah, Tenn.

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Steamer Continental, Pittsburg Landing, March 16, 1862.

SIR: Inclosed please find a report of Major Bowman, Fourth Illinois Cavalry.*

The general impression of General Hurlbut here and of the people is that the cavalry of the enemy is scattered all over the country in small bands. I have been out to Bethel, 3 miles, and think the force which was here was a regiment of infantry and four companies of cavalry. General Cheatham's force has gone toward Purdy.

I have made preparations for a strong reconnaissance toward Corinth, which I will convert into a destruction of the telegraph and railroad lines if possible, and report its result as soon as I return. I will use the cavalry and my division. General Hurlbut will guard this point. A full return will be sent to-morrow.

I will send down the two companies of the Fifth Ohio as soon as the reconnaissance is complete.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. WILLIAM MCMICHAEL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Pittsburg Landing, March 17, 1862.

SIR: Last night I dispatched a party of cavalry at 6 p. m., under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Heath, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, for a strong reconnaissance, if possible, to be converted into an attack upon the Memphis road. The command got off punctually, followed at 12 at night by the First Brigade of my division, commanded by Colonel McDowell, the other brigade to follow in order.

* Not found.

About 1 at night the cavalry returned, reporting the road occupied in force by the enemy, with whose advance guard they skirmished, driving them back about a mile, taking 2 prisoners, and having their chief guide, Esquire Thomas Maxwell, wounded, and 3 men of the Fourth Illinois.

Inclosed please find the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Heath;* also a copy of his instructions and the order of march.

As soon as the cavalry returned I saw that an attempt on the road was frustrated, and accordingly have placed McDowell's brigade to our right front guarding the pass of Snake Creek, Stuart's brigade to the left front to watch the pass of Lick Creek, and shall this morning move directly out on the Corinth road, about 8 miles, to or towards Pea Ridge, which is a key-point to the Southwest.

General Hurlbut's division will be landed to-day, and the artillery and infantry disposed so as to defend Pittsburg, leaving my division entire for any movement by rail or water.

As near as I can learn there are five regiments of infantry at Purdy, at Corinth, and distributed along the railroad to Iuka are probably 30,000 men, but my information from prisoners is very indistinct. Every road and path is occupied by the enemy's cavalry, whose orders seem to be to fire a volley, retire, again fire and retire.

The force on the Purdy road attacked and driven by Major Bowman yesterday was about 60 strong. That encountered last night on the Corinth road was about five companies of Tennessee cavalry, sent from Purdy about 2 p. m. yesterday. I hear there is a force of two regiments on Pea Ridge, at the point where the Purdy and Corinth road comes in from this place.

I am satisfied we cannot reach the Memphis and Charleston Road without a considerable engagement, which is prohibited by General Halleck's instructions, so that I will be governed by your orders of yesterday to occupy Pittsburg strongly. Extend the pickets so as to include a semicircle of 3 miles, and push strong reconnaissance as far as Lick Creek and Pea Ridge.

I will send down a good many boats to-day to be employed as you may direct, and would be obliged if you would send us if possible a couple thousand sacks of corn, as much hay as you can possibly spare, and if possible a barge of coal.

I will send a steamboat under care of the gunboat to collect corn from cribs on the river bank.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Division.

Capt. WILLIAM MCMICHAEL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosures.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Steamer Continental, March 16, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel HEATH,
Commanding Detachment of Cavalry:

SIR: You will take command of the cavalry this day ordered and start on the Corinth road, proceeding continually with advance guard and flankers. When you reach the vicinity of Lick Creek Bridge ex-

* Not found.

amine it cautiously, and make disposition as though you designed to picket that point; then proceed up Pea Ridge along the road where the Purdy road comes in by a large plantation. At that point consult with Majors Bowman and Sanger, and if they advise it, strike for the Charleston and Memphis Railroad, destroy the telegraphic wires and a part of the railroad, and return either by the Hamburg road or by the road you go. I will follow with a strong infantry and artillery force, and be either at the Lick Creek Bridge or Pea Ridge, at which point communicate with me.

Don't hesitate to make the attempt at the railroad unless you have strong evidence of its too hazardous character. The object is worth a desperate effort. I send with you a good guide, and herewith a good sketch of the intervening country.

Trusting to your discretion and wishing you all success, I am, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ORDERS, No. 12. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Pittsburg, Tenn., March 16, 1862.

The four brigades of this division will march from Pittsburg on the Corinth road, armed and equipped for a two days' march, in the following order:

The First Brigade will move at midnight to-night; the Second Brigade will move at 1 a. m.; the Third Brigade will move at 4 a. m.; the Fourth Brigade will move at daylight.

The head of the column will have a guide and will move by way of Bethel, the Bark road, Jack Chambers' farm, and take position at some point about 10 miles out, to cover reconnaissance of cavalry. The column will move slowly and deliberately, with advance guard and flankers, and in case of attack each brigade or regiment will send word to the rear and defend their ground.

Commanders of brigades will at once report to the commanding general and receive full instructions. He will after seeing the brigades fairly started join the advance.

The commanding general again cautions the commanders of brigades, regiments, and companies to keep in good, close order, to prevent even marching by side paths, but to keep in ranks as on parades.

Frequent rests by brigades should be ordered—the progress about 2 miles per hour. Troops marching thus make a better impression than when they straggle on the road.

Guides will be provided as far as possible, but commanders of brigades may impress citizens as guides, to be treated kindly but firmly.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Pittsburg Landing, March 17, 1862.

SIR: The object indicated by General Smith for me to accomplish is to cut the Charleston and Memphis road, without a general or serious engagement. This is impossible from here, because the ground is well watched and a dash cannot be made. I have tried it twice. The first time defeated by rains, storms, and high water; the second by coming in contact with a cavalry force of the enemy, which was defeated,

routed, and dispersed in utter confusion, evidences of which met us at every part of the road beyond the scene of conflict to the extent of our reconnaissance—horses loose and mired in the bottoms, saddles, sabers, shot-guns scattered through the wood and along the several roads and by-paths by which they retreated toward Purdy.

The mode of accomplishing the important object first indicated is this: To advance with considerable display on the Corinth road by a large force as far as Pea Ridge, then dispatch by a good steamer, under convoy of the gunboat, to Tyler's Landing, about 200 cavalry and a regiment of infantry, to make that point at 6 p. m. and to take its immediate departure for the railroad, 19 miles off, at a place called Burnsville. We attempted this, but were defeated by the rain. The small streams have now run out, and I think the plan practicable.

The enemy knows that we have abandoned Tyler's Landing and have concentrated here.

Crump's Landing is a good point also, as there is a considerable force at Purdy. I was well out there to-day, and think there is some mistake about the road being broken to the north of Purdy, for a very intelligent man says he saw the train leaving Purdy for Jackson yesterday.

This road can easily be reached now from here. The difficulty is with the other road, which is watched, because of its great importance. To advance on Corinth in force we should make use of several roads; our troops drag out too long on a single country road.

From Tyler's Landing, Pittsburg, and Crump's, as well as Hamburg, troops could move concentrically on Corinth or could cross the road at any other point. I am trying my best to find out the strength of the enemy at these points, but thus far am unsuccessful.

I am, in haste, yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Pittsburg Landing, March 17, 1862.

SIR: I have just returned from reconnaissance towards Corinth and Purdy, and am strongly impressed with the importance of the position, both for its land advantages and its strategic position. The ground itself admits of easy defense by a small command, and yet affords admirable camping ground for a hundred thousand men. I will as soon as possible make or cause to be made a topographical sketch of the position. The only drawback is that at this stage of water the space for landing is contracted too much for the immense fleet now here discharging.

I will push the landing and unloading, but suggest you send at once here (Captain Dodds, if possible) the best quartermaster you can, that he may control and organize this whole matter. I have good commissaries, and will keep as few provisions afloat as possible.

Yours, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ORDERS, No. 13. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, *Steamer Continental, March* 17, 1862.

I. The division of General Hurlbut will disembark and establish its camp on a line perpendicular to the road about one mile from the river. After establishing the line details will be sent back to the boats to debark the transportation, stores, &c.

II. The men must be kept to their proper places, and no soldier shall pass the line without being sent on duty by the proper authority. The artillery and cavalry of the command will also disembark and encamp at points designated by the commanding general.

III. General Sherman's division will remain on board transports, and hold themselves in readiness to move promptly in any direction, by land or water.

IV. The boats at the landing will give place to those having on board the division of General Hurlbut, in order to facilitate their landing the troops.

V. No citizen will be allowed to come within the lines, and the guards will be carefully instructed to make prisoners of all found lurking in the neighboring country, unless they are on their own farms and at their own work, when they must be encouraged and protected. Wagons loaded with forage will be allowed to come as far as the lines, but must not come inside the lines.

The Twentieth Ohio Volunteers will also disembark, and encamp on the ridge to the south of the landing.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Abstract from "Record of Events" in Sherman's division for March.**

The division embarked in steamboats at Paducah March 8, and arrived at Fort Henry March 9, and at Savannah, Tenn., March 11.

March 14, disembarked at mouth of Yellow Creek, Mississippi, and sent cavalry to destroy railroad, but the heavy rains had so swollen the streams that the country was impassable.

On the 16th dropped down to Pittsburg Landing, and disembarked and attempted destruction of railroad. Cavalry encountered a force, which was routed, but failed in the undertaking. Division went into camp, extending from the Purdy to the Hamburg road, 2½ miles back from the landing, on 19th.

On the 24th made a strong reconnaissance of Pea Ridge, 10 miles toward Corinth. The division is employed in drill and reconnoitering the country to the front. The condition of arms, clothing, and subsistence is good. Drill improving.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Elbridge G. Ricker, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, of expedition against Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

STEAMER DIAMOND, *March* 15, 1862.

SIR: At 11.30 o'clock p. m., March 14, 1862, with some 400 cavalry, I started to execute your command to destroy the Memphis and Charles-

*From division return for month of March, 1862.

ton Railroad at a point between Corinth and Iuka. The incessant rains had so swollen the creeks on our line of march that we were compelled to make a circuit of some miles to evade the high water, swimming one, at which we came very near losing 3 men and 2 horses by drowning. At this point we lost all our picks and axes. We pushed forward, the rain falling in torrents. At 4 o'clock a. m., March 15, we reached a creek (name unknown) over which the bridge was afloat. After consultation with the officers it was decided that farther progress would endanger the command, without any possibility of executing your orders. We reached the boat at 11.30 a. m. From all the information I could obtain I am of the opinion there was no force in the vicinity of any importance.

Respectfully, yours,

E. G. RICKER,
Major, Second Battalion Fifth Regiment Ohio Cavalry.

Brigadier-General SHERMAN,
Commanding Division.

No. 3.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Daniel Ruggles, C. S. Army, of landing at Pittsburg, Tenn., with orders.

CORINTH, MISS., *March* 16, 1862—2 a. m.

The enemy has landed in force at Pittsburg. The scouts estimate them at 30,000.

DANIEL RUGGLES,
General, Commanding.

General A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON, *Decatur, Ala.*

CORINTH, *March* 16, 1862—6 a. m.

The report that the enemy has landed in force at Pittsburg has been confirmed.

Hold your force, not guarding coast, bridges, and working guns, in readiness for any movement.

DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS, *Iuka.*

CORINTH, *March* 16, 1862—6 a. m.

The report that the enemy has landed in force at Pittsburg has been confirmed.

Hold yourself, Clanton's cavalry (one company excepted), and Chalmers' Mississippi regiment ready to move when ordered.

DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

Brig. Gen. L. P. WALKER, *Tuscumbia.*

CORINTH, *March* 16, 1862—4 p. m.

There is no doubt that the enemy has landed in force at Pittsburg. The doubt that was stated in connection with this matter no longer exists. General Bragg desired me to communicate with you freely.

DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

General A. SIDNEY JOHNSTON, *Decatur, Ala.*

No. 4.

Report of Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, C. S. Army, of expedition against Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

CORINTH, *March* 17, 1862.

The enemy landed near Yellow Creek [March 14], with artillery and cavalry; marched 3 miles in the direction of Burnsville, and then went back to their boats. Suppose that the roads were impassable.

JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

General RUGGLES.

No. 5.

Reports of Lieut. Col. John A. Jaquess, First Louisiana Infantry, of expedition against Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

FARMINGTON, MISS.,
Saturday Evening, March 15, 1862.

GENERAL: After I had sent my dispatch of last night the enemy began to land troops from the transports; in what numbers I could not ascertain, although I believe them considerable.

Among them was a force of cavalry, which advanced upon and drove in my pickets, and then advanced as if to take a position immediately in my rear. Fearing that my command would be cut off, I determined to retire from the position which I then occupied. My march in this direction was commenced at 2.30 o'clock a. m. The enemy's cavalry followed for some distance, but did not approach near enough for us to engage them.

In consequence of the smallness of my command, being without rations and forage and the men being completely exhausted by the active nature of their duties and the inclement weather which has prevailed for several days, I concluded to fall back upon this place and await further instructions.

I would respectfully suggest that at least one full company of cavalry be added to the infantry assigned to this duty, as owing to the peculiar nature of the country it is impossible for infantry properly and fully to perform the service required of them.

I shall have the honor of reporting in person to-morrow morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. JAQUESS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Detachment Louisiana Infantry.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL RUGGLES,
Commanding C. S. Forces, Corinth, Miss.

FARMINGTON, *Sunday, March* 16, 1862—1.30 a. m.

SIR: Through a citizen who lives near Red Sulphur Springs, and who I had engaged to furnish me information, I have just learned that the enemy made an unsuccessful attempt to march to Burnsville night before last. They were unable to cross Yellow Creek in consequence of its swollen condition. They returned to their boats yesterday, and were this morning still at the mouth of Yellow Creek.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. JAQUESS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Detachment Louisiana Infantry.

Capt. ROY MASON HOOE,
A. A. G. First Div., Second Grand Division Army of the Miss.

MARCH 15-18, 1862.—Morgan's operations about Gallatin, Tenn.

Report of Capt. John H. Morgan, Kentucky Cavalry (Confederate).

SHELBYVILLE, TENN., *March* 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of a portion of my command on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th inst.:

At about 4 o'clock p. m. on the 15th instant, with Colonel Wood and a detachment of 40 men, I left Murfreesborough for Gallatin, having learned that no Federal forces remained at that place. The chief objects of the expedition were to intercept the mail, to destroy the rolling stock on the road, to make prisoners, and to obtain information of interest to the service. Our destination was kept secret, and the command having been sent from Murfreesborough in separate parties by different roads to unite at some distance from town, it was impossible that the enemy could be apprised of the movement until after the blow was struck. A citizen of Murfreesborough, whose zeal and loyalty are undoubted, made the necessary arrangement of runners to keep us perfectly posted as to any movement that might be made with the view of cutting us off.

Our first march, conducted mostly at night, carried us about 2 miles beyond Lebanon. Early next morning continued the march, crossing the Cumberland at Canoe Branch Ferry, and reached Gallatin about 4 o'clock p. m.

Leaving the command just outside the town, Colonel Wood, myself, and the men, disguised as Federals, entered and took possession. The colonel, myself, and 2 men galloped to the depot and secured the telegraph operator, his instruments, books, &c. Among the papers found are several orders of General Buell's, some in cipher, which please find inclosed.* We secured also, a few minutes after, as it came in, an engine and tender, carrying a number of carpenters to repair the road. They were made prisoners, but were released as we left the town. As soon as the citizens were made aware that we were Confederate troops every facility was afforded us to carry out our plans. Upon securing the engine we at once commenced to accumulate all the rolling stock (a large quantity) on the main track preparatory to burning. When this was completed the fire was applied, and in the course of an hour all except the engine was rendered permanently useless. That night, having picketed securely, we remained in Gallatin. The next morning we destroyed the water tank, and taking the engine the colonel and myself

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* Not found.

proceeded some miles up the road with a view of discovering any approach of the enemy or the mail train. In the mean time 1 first lieutenant and 4 privates of Grider's regiment, on their way to Nashville, were taken by the pickets.

The mail train being some hours behind time, and learning that our presence might have become known, we concluded to withdraw and return to Murfreesborough.

Shortly after leaving Gallatin we learned that a party of 20 of the enemy, in charge of 3 prisoners, were approaching Gallatin by the Scottsville road. It was determined to cut them off. Pushing the prisoners with a guard across the Cumberland we returned to effect the capture. Having taken our position on the road so as to secure the capture of all, and when within a half a mile of them, they were warned of danger by a negro, and fled precipitately to the woods, Captain Austin, in charge, making his escape on a horse cut from a buggy. It being too dark to follow, we remained, picketing the road until morning. No further opportunity offering, we commenced our march to Murfreesborough, and after traveling about 60 miles reached there about 2 o'clock the next morning.

We were made acquainted just before reaching the latter place that a body of Federal cavalry had ridden through the town the evening before and that the enemy were in large force near by. We remained about 12 miles from town long enough to ascertain their exact locality, and then passed safely through, within 2 miles of their infantry.

We reached Shelbyville about 4 o'clock p. m. to-day, the men and horses a good deal jaded.

Yesterday seven transports passed down the Cumberland, carrying the remnant of Thomas' division. As our party had not entirely crossed we did not fire into them. From all we could learn the enemy has commenced to move. A large body of cavalry was seen on the road to Columbia. It is believed that the enemy have sent a large force down the Tennessee by boats, and will also move in force across the country. It is reported in Nashville that they intend to end the campaign before June. The prisoners will be sent forward in the 3 o'clock train to-morrow. Pursuant to General Johnston's instructions I shall start early to-morrow with my command for Huntsville.

I have omitted to mention that before leaving Gallatin the engine was destroyed, thus leaving but one on the road, another having been broken up by accident a few days before.

I have ascertained beyond all doubt that Love, a man of my command who was taken prisoner in the affair of the 8th instant (since died), was shot after being taken.

The whole country through which we passed turned out in masses to welcome us. I have never before witnessed such enthusiasm and feeling; men, women, and children never wearied in their efforts to minister to [our] wants. All expressed themselves gratified at the presence of Southern soldiers in their midst. A handsome flag was presented by the ladies of Gallatin, and some accompanied us even to the ferry.

Upon our return a number of Colonel Bate's regiment were enabled to accompany us.

Deeming it important for the accomplishment of the expedition, I requested Colonel Wood to accompany me.

Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Commanding.

Maj. Gen. W. J. HARDEE, *Commanding Division.*

MARCH 16, 1862.—Action at Pound Gap, Ky.

REPORTS, ETC.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. James A. Garfield, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Humphrey Marshall, C. S. Army, with orders and circulars.
No. 3.—Maj. John B. Thompson, Twenty-first Virginia Battalion.

No. 1.

Reports of Brig. Gen. James A. Garfield, U. S. Army.

PIKETON, KY., *March* 17, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have just returned from an expedition of four days to the Pound Gap. I took with me 600 infantry and 100 cavalry. On the 16th instant attacked 500 rebels under Maj. J. B. Thompson, intrenched at the Pound Gap, on the summit of the Cumberland Mountains. After a fight of less than twenty minutes the rebels were totally routed. They abandoned everything. We occupied their camp that night, and the next morning burned their quarters, consisting of 60 log huts and their three large buildings for quartermaster and commissary stores and hospital. I have preserved their muster rolls and other official documents, together with a number of important letters. My cavalry pursued them 6 miles into Virginia. There were no casualties on our side. The enemy lost 7 killed and wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. J. B. FRY, *A. A. G., Chief of Staff.*

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTEENTH BRIGADE,
Piketon, Ky., March 18, 1862.

DEAR SIR: A few days ago I learned that General Marshall had ordered the militia of Wise, Scott, and Lee Counties to muster on the 15th instant, with six days' provisions, and aid in guarding the mountain passes at the Cumberland and Pound Gaps. In order to prevent a concentration of forces at the latter place I left here on the 14th instant, with a detachment of infantry from the Fortieth Ohio, under Colonel Cranor; the Forty-second, under Major Pardee; the Twenty-second Kentucky, under Major Cook, amounting in all to 600, and 100 cavalry, under Major McLaughlin, and, packing a few days' provisions on mules, proceeded up the Big Sandy, and reached the foot of the Cumberland Mountains a few miles below Pound Gap in the night of the 15th. A force of 500 Virginia troops, under the command of Maj. J. B. Thompson, held the Gap, and had built a strong breastwork on the summit of the mountain, and had also obstructed the road on the Kentucky side by felling heavy trees across it.

Early on the morning of the 16th I ordered Major McLaughlin to advance directly up the main road leading to the Gap and attack the enemy in front, while the infantry were led by an unfrequented path to the summit of the mountain, 1 mile to the left of the Gap. I had divided the infantry, into two columns, and ordered Colonel Cranor to lead one to the farther foot of the mountain, and thence ascend the Gap road from the other side, while the remaining column should advance

along the summit. I had thus hoped to attack the enemy in front and flank at the same time, and also to cut off his retreat by the Abingdon road, but by some oversight the path down the farther side of the mountain was not discovered until the head of the column was so far past it as to cause too great a delay in the attack in case it should be sent back. The difficulty of the ascent, which was increased by the heavy snow-storm which was then raging, delayed me beyond the appointed time, and Major McLaughlin made an attack in front, but after a sharp skirmish was compelled to retreat. It had sufficed, however, to draw the enemy's attention in that quarter, and the infantry had almost reached the Gap before they were discovered. The enemy formed in line of battle and made a show of resistance, but a half a dozen volleys at long range, by which 1 of his men was killed and several wounded, broke his line, and his whole force fled in confusion, and took refuge among the ravines and thick undergrowth of the mountains. My skirmishers followed them until they were completely scattered, and as soon as the cavalry reascended the hill I sent them forward to pursue such as had taken the main road to Abingdon. They pursued them 6 miles, until they were totally dispersed.

The enemy had two camps, one at the summit of the mountain and the other 1½ miles distant, near its farther foot. Their quarters consisted of 60 log huts, capable of containing from 15 to 20 men each, and two large buildings for quartermaster and commissary stores. They had abandoned everything in their precipitate flight. After preserving their muster rolls, official records, and a large number of letters (several from General Marshall), and such articles as could at once be made serviceable to my men, I burned their huts and contents, a half dozen army wagons, and a large quantity of stores.

There were no casualties on our side, but the march was a severe one. It rained and snowed nearly the whole time, and the men were obliged frequently to ford streams. From an autograph letter of General Marshall's, found in the camp and bearing date March 12, I learn that he had gone to Lebanon, and is preparing to make a stand at Moccasin Gap, 20 miles this side of Abingdon. His attempt to raise the State militia has proved a failure. The people of that part of Virginia are heartily sick of the rebellion, and have not generally responded to his call.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. J. B. FRY, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 2.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Humphrey Marshall, C. S. Army.

LEBANON, KY., *March* 19, 1862.

GENERAL: Since I closed my letter to you I have received from Major Thompson, commanding at Pound Gap, a dispatch for orders, dated 18th, at Gladesville, Wise County. It confirms the rumor that reached me on the night of the 17th. Major T. says:

I got out with all my men. I fought them nearly an hour and a half, until my retreat was nearly cut off. Then I was forced to retreat. The enemy was 2,500 infantry and 100 cavalry. My men are entirely without tents or blankets.

I observe, if the strength of the enemy is not overestimated, he has commenced and must keep on, for he cannot subsist where he has stopped; therefore I shall exert my full power to get as large a force as possible together as quickly as possible, and if he does not follow up his advantage (?) I will try his base to see if he relies on the Sandy. I have a cavalry force on the Louisa road in 2 miles of the State line, and only about 25 miles from Pikeville, which I shall order to burn his supplies at Pike[ville] if the thing can be effected. But I believe he will not attempt to maintain himself at Pound Gap, and I fear his force moves to attract me, while a heavier force is moving from the head of the Sandy and Guyandotte on to Tazewell Court-House. If so, his occupancy of the valley of Clinch River is a misfortune imminent. If he has only 2,500 infantry he will not advance, but will retire again to Pikeville. If he does advance I will defeat him with the force I have—say 1,500 men. I shall not hesitate to engage him if these turn out to be the facts after he puts 50 miles of famine country behind him.

My orders are given to concentrate at Clinch River. My mounted battalion goes forward to Guest Station and pickets in front of Gladesville. This will bring us in proximity to each other and something will turn up.

I hear that 7,500 is the force to be moved from Pikeville, and it may be 5,000 are on the other road now, but I think not. How it is expected I can repulse these with about 1,400 men, when the enemy is spread over a country of 40 miles or more in breadth, you can tell better than I can. I suggested re-enforcements long since and deeply regret they are not here.

Please send me the order to disband that special service battalion, and leave it to my discretion how to proceed in the case.

Yours, respectfully, &c.,

H. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General, P. A. C. S.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.

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LEBANON, VA., *March* 20, 1862.

GENERAL: I inclose the official report of Major Thompson, exhibiting the circumstances under which he lost his position at Pound Gap.

Except as permitting the enemy to be insolent the affair is of no earthly consequence. When I came out of Kentucky I had an idea Pound Gap was an important place, to be held at any price, but subsequent investigation into the topography of the country proved to me that it could be turned in at least six or seven ways, and that it could be cut off from Abingdon without going nearer than 30 miles of it, or at 18 miles of it, or at 9, 7, or 4, or 2 miles; this from the Pikeville side From the Cumberland side in at least half a dozen other ways.

One can pass from Whitesburg to Gladesville, 15 miles west of Pound Gap, and save 10 miles between the places. I sent my sick on horseback through that route. I drove a lot of hogs through the same pass. One can drive wagons from the Pound, 4 miles this side of the Gap, through to Cumberland Ford, 15 miles in front of Cumberland Gap. I have sent wagons down on the Poor Fork of Cumberland after corn, and they have returned to the Pound laden. These were actual demonstrations of the correctness of my conclusions. Hence I moved all the public property away from Pound Gap. When this force came upon

Major Thompson there was nothing there but two or three disabled wagons and a few bushels of salt and something of that sort.

The enemy paid more than everything he obtained in the exposition he made of his own plans. I have no doubt now he means to advance by the Louisa road upon Tazewell, and is acting in conjunction with columns moving up New River and Guyandotte River. I have information from the interior, likely to be well posted, that the Sandy column is to be 7,500 strong, and that on the Kanawha 15,000, the latter being actually in motion. I suppose that a small column, probably under General Cox, is on the Guyandotte.

Under all the lights before me, and considering that I have nearly no force, I determined to prepare the militia; then when the enemy moved on Pound Gap I determined to put the militia into the field. I inclose the orders I issued for this purpose. The General Commanding will see that I have gone somewhat far in attempting to compel service out of Kentuckians who have fled from home, but I hope I shall not be thwarted in this purpose. I would put them into a camp, by my conscription, as quickly and as positively as any act I could possibly perform. These fellows have fled from the district in which I am supposed to command in all directions. Many have gone back to Kentucky through Lee County, where the gaps have not been guarded. It is through these channels the enemy has obtained all the information he wanted. They came, violating no order, and would actually visit me. I suspected some and put some in jail. I have five or six in jail now. It is of no use to try them before a court. I cannot get any witnesses against them, but I know their past villainy, and I keep them where they can do no further harm. They are all Kentuckians I have in jail here and at Abingdon. If martial law prevailed they would have been shot or hung, every one of them. I will not weary you with a detail of their crimes.

In coming to Pound Gap the enemy had the best guides—citizens who know every hog-path in the country. I have the names of several who thus officiated—citizens of Virginia. One of my scouts captured a militia captain in Buchanan County actually doing picket duty as a Union man, but he escaped from the men after his arrest; so they reported at headquarters.

Several citizens of Wise County joined the enemy in his late raid on Pound Gap, and I learn that they are making up a Union company or two in Wise County, and also some movement is going on of the same sort in Buchanan.

Energetic measures must be adopted to defend this part of the State, and my opinion is that it is folly to delay. I advise the declaration of martial law over the counties north of the railroad, but at all events in the counties of Lee, Wise, Buchanan, McDowell, and Wyoming; these constituting the border between us and the enemy.

In parts of this county the militia refuse to turn out. I ordered the colonel to send a guard and bring them to the muster. When I march those away who have turned out, I propose to detach an officer of militia with a party of men, whose exclusive duty it shall be to catch the others and send them to camp, so as to let the people know that the defense of the country is a duty they cannot avoid. This is the levy *en masse*, and he who evades it should be compelled. Unless I am overruled I shall enforce the call I have made to such an extent as to draw out the whole military strength of this section of the first class (from eighteen to forty-five), but the display of arms is pitiful. The militia have comparatively no arms. There is not one in twenty who has arms, yet

they are a fine looking set of men and go at the work quite cheerfully. Cannot the Governor of Virginia furnish arms or the Government of the Confederate States?

My plan is to put such as cannot produce arms or cannot be supplied with them into a camp of instruction in my rear, and drill them in the movements of company and battalion until they can get arms, when of course they may be marched at once to the battle. No time is designated for them to turn out, and so I turn them out until they shall be discharged. I hope to raise 5,000 by this process, but I do not look for any greater number from the counties assigned to me.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

H. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General, Provisional Army Confederate States.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } LEBANON, VA., *March* 14, 1862.

The brigadier-general commanding directs that hereafter all passage and communication across the Cumberland range of mountains between Kentucky and Virginia, either way, within the boundaries of Lee, Wise, and Buchanan Counties, shall cease, unless the same shall be conducted under military passport from brigade headquarters.

Any future infraction of this order will, if detected at any time, be summarily punished. The general relies on his officers to assist him in the execution of a requisition so palpably connected with and necessary to the welfare of the people as this is. The country is infested with spies.

Unless a man now comes from Kentucky to join the army and to assist to defend his country and to secure the independence of the Southern Confederacy he had better remain at home. If he is living at home, subdued by tyranny, or satisfied with the usurpations of Lincoln, and has only enterprise enough to come into the Southern States to collect money or to arrange business connected with property, such a man had better stay away from a people whose whole energies now belong to their country.

Any man who wishes to enlist will sign the articles of enlistment and put himself at once under orders at the outposts. Such we hail as friends and make them our comrades. Let no others pass. If any others do pass arrest them and put them into camp under the instruction of a drill-master, to teach them in the school of the soldier until they are ready to be attached to a company. Good men, who are friends to the South, will not regret such coercion. Enemies will thus be harmlessly employed, and we may convert them into friends by healthy exercise and continued association.

No distinction of persons will be made in the execution of this order. No ties of friendship or relations of kindred shall justify an infraction of it. No plea of business or of interest will serve to avoid its force. The man who is detected hereafter in stealing through the lines of this army, knowing that he is violating this order, shall be treated as a spy summarily.

By order of—

H. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., ARMY OF EASTERN KENTUCKY,
March 14, 1862.

The militia within the boundary of your command will be placed with all practicable dispatch in readiness to march to the field of active service at a moment's notice.

You will cause the officers in your regiments and battalions immediately to enroll the names of all white male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five who may be within the boundary of their respective commands, and to report the same to your adjutant-general at your headquarters. Whenever there shall appear a less number fit for duty in the boundary of a captain's command, the colonel or other officer commanding the regiment or battalion will attach the persons within such captain's boundary to the other companies of the regiment, so as to make each company number as nearly as possible 100 rank and file.

Company commanders will institute immediately an examination into the number of fire-arms of any description within their respective boundaries, whether the same belong to persons subject to military duty or otherwise. Persons who are not on the muster roll who have such arms will be requested to yield them for public use by the militia. If they refuse, the inspecting officer will return the name and residence of such person to the colonel, as also the character of arms so retained. A similar examination and return will be made as to the ammunition on hand within the boundary of each company in your brigade.

It is highly desirable these investigations shall be commenced and concluded as rapidly as possible—say within one week after the reception of this order.

Commissaries of regiments will ascertain and report to your assistant commissary-general the state of provisions and breadstuffs within their regimental boundary; also the principal places at which the same may be found and the most convenient place for the concentration thereof within the same boundary. In this report the surplus, after deducting six months' provision for the family, need only be estimated. The estimate will embrace corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, flour, meal, hard bread, beef (salt, jerked, dry, cured, fresh, and on foot), bacon, pork, also soap, salt, vinegar, lard, and tallow.

Regimental quartermasters will estimate and report the number of horses over four years of age and of mules three years old and over within their command; also the number of wagons; also the amount of forage, including hay and grasses of every sort, wheat, oat, and rye straw; also the amount of iron, and of leather, tanned and untanned. Each officer, acting only within a regimental boundary, may diminish the amount of his labor by subdividing it among intelligent company officers within their company boundaries. These returns are important in ascertaining the resources of the country itself to maintain its militia while defending it.

In many places within the State, and especially within the boundary of your command, men have congregated who are not "sons of Virginia," and who may not appropriately fall within the meaning of the Governor's proclamation of the 10th instant. Such men cannot be permitted to take shelter behind the gallant spirits who will now take the field of active service in defense of their country.

It is just because such men would not help to defend the land they inhabited that the burden of war now falls upon this section of Virginia. The time for the service of such men has at last arrived, and they must march into camp, for it is a shame that good and true men shall be

exposed to the vicissitudes of war to protect a class who are ever fleeing before the enemy and avariciously speculating behind the Army of their country.

The brigadier-general commanding instructs you that all white men over eighteen and under forty-five years of age who are found within the boundary of any captain's command, not being citizens of Virginia, and whose homes have, within six months past, been in another State, and who are now peacefully sojourning in this State, whether as traders or otherwise, should be embraced in the muster of the militia, and such shall, without delay, be marched to the nearest camp of Confederate States troops, under charge of a Virginia militia officer, to be selected by the colonel within the boundary of whose command such person shall be found, for twenty-four hours after the reception of this order.

The brigadier-general will, on report of the arrival of any detachment of such persons, give further orders as to their destination for service. Such men, when found, will not be suffered to depart from the county in which they may be dwelling, nor will the subaltern accept any excuse, provided the man is able to travel. This class of men must defend the country, or they shall flee from it stealthily and like felons. If any should be exempt, the general will take pleasure in giving to him or them such a certificate that he or they belong to the class of non-combatants as will secure future repose. All loyal citizens are required to assist in the execution of this part of this order.

Information has been received that in some parts of the country, and it may be within your command, there are disloyal citizens, forgetful of the allegiance they owe to the Government under which it is the expressed will of the people of Virginia to live. It is possible such men are not aware of the grave responsibility attaching to their conduct. To enlighten them as to the law of their case, and to impart to them an idea of the consequences to follow the violations of the military law, you will cause each captain in your brigade to read publicly to his company at every parade for the next month the following articles of war, which are hereby declared to apply to all persons, whether belonging to the Army of the Confederate States or being within any military district of your brigade:

ARTICLE 56. Whosoever shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbor or protect an enemy, shall suffer death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial.

ARTICLE 57. Whosoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court-martial.

The exigencies of this war; the course of espionage resorted to by the enemy; the threats of some bad men, whose loyalty is due to the Confederate States, and the conduct of others, who seem to fancy that the price of their allegiance is to be paid in a license to bring ruin upon the community unless they are permitted to do wrong, induce the brigadier-general commanding to promise beforehand that these articles of war shall be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

You are hereby furnished with General Orders, No. 6, to which your attention is invited. Upon an exact compliance with this order the security of every Virginia home may depend.

Brigadier-Generals Richmond and Bowen will, if necessary to secure obedience to it, call out immediately a company from each of their regiments located nearest to the Cumberland Mountains, and place them in charge of all the mountain passes from the Tennessee line to the Louisa Fork of Sandy River, with special orders to enforce Gen-

eral Orders, No. 6; strictly to report all intelligence they acquire of any movement of the enemy, if deemed of sufficient importance or likely to lead to any noticeable result.

I am, general, &c.,

H. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Brigadier-General —— ——.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 38. } BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, *Lebanon, Va., March* 19, 1862.

Official information having reached me that the troops in the service of the United States have taken Pound Gap and have invaded the State of Virginia in force, by virtue of authority with which I am vested, both by the President of the Confederate States and the Executive of the State of Virginia, I do hereby order the whole body of the militia of Virginia, resident within the counties of Lee, Scott, Wise, Grayson, Carroll, Buchanan, Russell, Washington, Smythe, Wythe, and Tazewell to rendezvous immediately, fully armed and equipped, at the respective places herein designated; that is to say, the militia of Washington, Russell, Grayson, and Scott, at the Old Court, in Russell County; the militia in Lee and Wise at Guest's Station, in Wise County; the militia of Buchanan, at Grundy; the militia of Smythe and Carroll, at Saltville; the militia of Wythe, at Wytheville, and the militia of Tazewell, at the mouth of Indian Creek, in Tazewell County. Colonels in command of regiments will move them by companies as rapidly as possible to the places of rendezvous hereby appointed. At such places a board of surgeons will examine and certify to the cases of persons exempt for disease, and the rest will there be mustered into the service of the Confederate States.

By command of Brig. Gen. H. Marshall:

J. MILTON STANSIFER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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Statement of strength of brigade March 19, 1862.

ACTUAL STRENGTH OF BRIGADE.

Organizations.	Rank and file present for duty.		Total.
Trigg's 54th Virginia	424	*424	
Moore's 29th	189	*189	
Williams' 5th Kentucky	400	†400	
Thompson's battalion	200	†200	
Infantry			1,213
Shawhan's cavalry company			60
Bradley's battalion of mounted riflemen		200	
Witcher's company of mounted riflemen		56	
Stratton's company of mounted riflemen		25	
			281
Jeffress' battery, six pieces (four pieces without men and horses			60
Total			1,614

* Reported. † Estimated.

No. 3.

Report of Maj. John B. Thompson, Twenty-first Virginia Battalion.

LEBANON, VA., *March* 21, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the evening of the 15th I received information that the enemy was approaching my position at Pound Gap, and that he was then about 17 miles distant from me. I immediately dispatched scouts, so as to gain information of his strength and movements. It is now certain that the enemy, favored with a dark and cloudy night, with a slight fall of rain and snow, and under the guidance of the most expert and well-informed citizens and scouts, the most of them from Kentucky and a part of them Virginia, had made a night march, and it is believed that during the night of the 15th had marched a strong column on the south side of the mountain, so as to attack me in front and rear and to cut off my retreat.

My scouts on the evening of the 15th were cut off by the night march referred to, and I was deprived of all information as to the movements of the enemy.

On the morning of the 16th, about 9 o'clock, my pickets were attacked and driven in on the north side of the mountain, in front of the Gap, by a company of cavalry and about 200 infantry. I ordered the companies of Captain Maness and Lieutenant Miller to meet them, which they did with great alacrity, and drove the enemy back with loss, as I believe, of several killed.

After this attack had been repelled I withdrew Captain Maness and his company and posted them on the mountain to the right of the Gap, at a point which I believed, from the nature of the ground, would be the next point of attack, and re-enforced him with Captain Pridemore's company. I was not mistaken in my conjecture as to his aim, for the position referred to was next assailed with a strong column of the enemy. Captains Maness' and Pridemore's companies contested their position for an hour with great gallantry. I dispatched a portion of Captain Russell's company, under Lieutenant Marcum, to re-enforce Captain Maness, but in the thickness of the fog they passed between two columns of the enemy and were cut off from Captain Maness, and, discovering their dangerous condition, crossed the mountain to the north and recrossed on the south side of the Gap.

At this time I received a dispatch from Captain Slemp, who had been posted with a small force at the cabins, at the foot of the mountain, both as a corps of reserve and also to watch and report any approach of the enemy from points on my right beyond where any force had been placed, that he was attacked by a very superior force of the enemy and could not hold his position without re-enforcements. Finding that the enemy had gotten to my rear while overpowered with numbers in front, and that if I remained on the crest of the mountain I should be surrounded and cut off, I ordered a retreat to the foot of the mountain by the left, which was effected, and my forces united at Poindexter's, about 4 miles from the Gap, where we made a stand, to give battle if assailed.

We remained at this point until after dark, when, my men being without sustenance since the morning, I ordered them to fall back to Gladesville, the nearest point at which they could obtain food. After dark I returned with a picked body of 20 men to watch the movements of the enemy. I approached near enough to ascertain they were burning the camps, destroying two or three damaged wagons and some

small personal property and stores, which consisted of the clothing of my men, their blankets, and cooking utensils, and some inconsiderable quantity of soap and salt.

On the morning of the 16th, when I was attacked, about one-third of my command was on detached service and 30 on the sick list. I was charged with the watch of a scope of mountain for about 60 miles, at almost any point of which footmen, and at very many places horsemen, can cross. With the exception of Captain Slemp's command we had only an effective force of 175 men to meet 1,400 or 1,500 infantry and 100 cavalry.

It is my belief that the enemy did not intend to remain at the Gap, but being informed of our exact position by spies and traitors in our midst, and guided by scouts and traitors along the passes of the mountain, merely intended to gain the credit of driving us from what they will misrepresent as an impregnable pass in the mountain, to destroy the public property found there, and attract to that spot all of your command, while aiming invasion at some other place. I have learned since that they did not remain longer than the night of the 16th.

After I returned to Gladesville I sent my scouts back to the mountain, and ascertained that the enemy had evacuated the point and recrossed the mountain. There being no subsistence at Gladesville, I have taken position at Guest's Station, and will there await your orders.

Respectfully,

JOHN B. THOMPSON,
Major, Virginia Volunteers.

MARCH 21-23, 1862.—Reconnaissance to and skirmish at Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Samuel P. Carter, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army.
No. 3.—Col. James E. Rains, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Samuel P. Carter, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH BRIGADE,
Camp Cumberland Ford, March 24, 1862.

CAPTAIN: Late in the afternoon of the 20th instant I was informed by a messenger from Claiborne County, East Tennessee, that four rebel regiments, with six pieces of artillery, under command of General Smith (who had arrived on the preceding day), left Cumberland Gap on the 19th instant to attack the Second East Tennessee Regiment, which was then stationed at Woodson's Gap, some 3 miles from Fincastle, Campbell County, East Tennessee. Orders were given to the First East Tennessee Regiment, Colonel Byrd; Seventh Kentucky, Colonel Garrard; Sixteenth Ohio, Colonel De Courcy; Forty-ninth Indiana, Colonel Ray, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Munday, First Battalion of Kentucky Cavalry, to prepare four days' rations and be ready to move on the following morning. Captain Wetmore's Ninth Ohio Battery was also ordered to have one section (two Parrott guns) in readiness to accom-

pany the command. The whole force amounted to some 2,300 men. Proper guards were left at this place and in the several camps.

On the morning of the 21st we marched toward Cumberland Gap, with the hope of arriving there before the return of the rebel troops. But when we arrived within 2 miles of the Gap I was overtaken by a messenger (who had been sent to Claiborne County) with information that the rebels had made a forced march, and were by that time within their encampment. As my force was much too small to make an attack on their strong intrenchments, protected by heavy redoubts, I determined to remain in front of their works for a day or two, and make as complete an examination of their works as practicable. We advanced on the enemy's right and drove in their pickets; moved close to their right line of defense, and bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 22d threw out skirmisners and drove the enemy from the woods to the abatis, which covers the whole mountain-side, inside the line of fallen timber. The rebel sharpshooters were well protected by rifle pits. The skirmishing on our part was admirably performed by companies of the Sixteenth Ohio. Quite a number of the enemy were shot by them. The rebels opened on our skirmishers with shrapnel from two 12-pounders, but without doing any damage. I moved the two Parrott guns and three regiments to a ridge in the front of the Gap, where the former were placed in position and soon opened on the rebel works, and continued cannonading them until the afternoon. Our fire was returned warmly from seven different works—one on the top of the Cumberland Mountains to the left of the Gap, which reared far above us; one on the side of the mountain, also on the left; one in the Gap, and four on the right or west side of the Gap. They threw 24-pounder solid shot, 12-pounder shell (spherical), 6-pounder solid, and 8-inch shell. Only the latter, which came from the gun on the top of the mountain, reached us. Some of our shell seemed to explode among their tents and others in their works, but I am not able to say what damage was done to them. They were several times driven from their guns, but as they had hill and deep trenches close at hand where they seemed to be securely covered, I doubt if they suffered much.

The Forty-ninth Indiana was deployed on our right (the enemy's left in the afternoon), when they discovered another battery, which opened on them with shell, and although they were in good range and many shell exploded about them, no one was injured. Although the rebel force was more than double ours, all of our efforts to draw them from their works were unsuccessful. This command bivouacked again just in front of the Gap, and as I had completed successfully the reconnaissance, I left in the forenoon of yesterday, and arrived in this place last evening. Some of the officers and men had narrow escapes, but not one was injured or lost. Officers and men behaved admirably, and will, I am sure, accomplish all that any equal number of men can. Inferior as they were in numbers, and notwithstanding the strength of the rebel works, I believe that every man would have cheerfully advanced to storm their works if the order had been given. Although we had snow-storms and sleet during both the nights we bivouacked in the mountains, as well as yesterday, I heard no word of complaint from either officer or man. The ammunition of Parrott guns, both fused and percussion, seemed to be defective, as very many of our shells were not seen to explode. I have ordered it to be carefully examined.

This examination of Cumberland Gap confirms the opinion given in a former letter that the place is very strong if attacked from the north

side, and can only be carried by a large force with a heavy loss of life, but it can be readily reduced by having a good force attack simultaneously on the south side, or, better still, by an investment, which would soon starve them out. I would suggest that another battery, with heavier rifled guns, could be advantageously used on this line. If General Garfield could march down from Pikeville through Virginia with his force and attack on south side or cut off supplies, I do not think the rebels could remain there long.

I forward herewith a rough sketch of the Gap and their works. I have ordered up the Thirty-third Indiana Regiment.

Respectfully, &c.,

S. P. CARTER,
Acting Brigadier-General, Twelfth Brigade.

Capt. J. B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., March 30, 1862.

GENERAL: Col. J. E. Rains, commanding the post at Cumberland Gap, reports that on the evening of the 21st instant the enemy drove in the pickets and on the morning following appeared in his front. Having succeeded in placing two pieces of artillery in position on a neighboring ridge, they opened fire, which was kept up during the day (the 22d) with considerable vigor, as well as from small-arms at long range, but with little effect.*

The loss of the enemy is not known, but during the night they withdrew, apparently in great consternation. A body of cavalry to protect their rear were the only troops of the Federal forces seen the next morning, and which it was impossible to cut off.

Information which had reached the enemy of an expedition toward Jacksborough led them to believe that the garrison had been weakened to a great extent, and induced this demonstration. After feeling and ascertaining that it was in force, they retired. Their force was no other than Carter's brigade, estimated at about 4,000 to 6,000.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant-General C. S. Army.

No. 3.

Reports of Col. James E. Rains, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland Gap, March 22, 1862.

SIR: On yesterday evening, about dark, a party of infantry scouts

* List of casualties omitted shows 5 men wounded.

which I sent out drove in the enemy's pickets 3 miles out on Harlan road.

At daylight skirmishing parties of the enemy opened fire upon our right from the adjacent hills. The firing is now going on and the Minie balls are falling within our works. I have seen no artillery. The snow is falling thickly and the morning is dark. Our men are in the trenches. The fire is a very thin one, and we have not returned it. One man is wounded.

Respectfully,

JAMES E. RAINS,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

Maj. H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland Gap, March 22, 1862—11 a. m.

MAJOR: A line of couriers is established from this place direct to Knoxville; 2 men at intervals of 12 miles. The firing has ceased. Latrobe's battery has driven the enemy off, and the snow having ceased, we have a clear day. There need be no uneasiness about us. We have undoubtedly killed one of the enemy, and they have mortally wounded one of Colonel Morgan's regiment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES E. RAINS,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

Maj. H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Knoxville, Tenn.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland Gap, March 22, 1862.

MAJOR: It is 1 o'clock. The fight has opened with considerable vigor on both sides with artillery and infantry. We have 2 wounded. We will whip the fight. Our men are in good spirits.

Very respectfully,

JAMES E. RAINS,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

Maj. H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Knoxville, Tenn.

—

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland Gap, March 22, 1862—6 p. m.

MAJOR: We have had a brisk fire all day. The enemy have planted five or six batteries on the ridge in front. They fire from rifled guns, and with much precision. Their balls fall within our encampment very thickly, but have done no damage as yet. We have 4 men wounded by Minie balls. I do not know the force of the enemy. Have seen as many as six regiments and one battalion of cavalry. Our men are in good spirits. Our artillerists are doing well. The fight is still going on

Respectfully,

JAMES E. RAINS,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

Maj. H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Knoxville, Tenn.

MARCH 25, 1862.—Reconnaissance to Agnew's Ferry, Tenn.

Report of Lieut. Mortimer Neely, Fifth Iowa Cavalry.

FORT HENRY, TENN., *March* 28, 1862.

SIR: Agreeably to Special Orders, No. 10, I proceeded forthwith, with 20 men, on March 25, at 8 o'clock p. m., to what is known as Agnew's Ferry, and there and on the road learned to my satisfaction that his steam ferry-boat was at some point down the river in possession of the United States forces. I also learned that small parties of the enemy's cavalry were in the habit of crossing the river at that point daily in a small ferry-boat, and thought it best to leave a guard there, which I did, of 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 6 privates, with instructions to examine all who passed, and arrest all who could not give a satisfactory account of themselves; also to remain there until further orders.

On my return, at the urgent request of the Union citizens, I arrested and have now under guard, subject to your orders, 10 prisoners, 5 of whom have been soldiers in the Confederate Army and 5 notorious rebels. The soldiers are: John Beaugard, who has been nine months in Bissell's Arkansas Cavalry, first duty sergeant in Captain Thomas' company; W. W. Wiggins, two months in Forrest's Cavalry, Polk Walker's Rangers, Alabama, Captain De Coat; George W. Saunders, five months in Colonel Forbes' Infantry, Fourteenth Tennessee, Captain Buckner's company; Albert C. Brigham and John P. Rushings, who were both in the artillery service two months each, with Colonel Heiman and Captain Taylor, Tennessee Volunteers.

The foregoing is their own statement to me, and I will here say that John Beaugard and W. W. Wiggins have conducted themselves very badly while here, swearing that the time would come when they would have their revenge.

The other five, consisting of Samuel Downs, John U. Downs, Frank M. Downs, Green H. Wiggins, and A. G. Rushings, I learned to my satisfaction have been very prominent secessionists, driving Union citizens from their homes, threatening to hang them if they did not leave, and the latter making public speeches for disunion, and never disguising the fact that their whole sympathies were with the Confederates.

I am, with profound respect, yours, truly,

MORTIMER NEELY,
First Lieutenant, Company K, Curtis' Horse.

Col. W. W. LOWE.

MARCH 25-28, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Murfreesborough to Shelbyville, Tullahoma, Manchester, and McMinnville, Tenn.

Report of Col. John Kennett, Fourth Ohio Cavalry.

HDQRS. FOURTH REGT. OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Camp Van Buren, Tenn., March 28, 1862.

DEAR SIR: On the 24th instant your order was received directing the Fourth to make a tour of reconnaissance in force, leaving the detail to the commanding officer. You are aware we could not get rations for three days until next day.

On the 25th, at 6 p. m., the Fourth took the advance, followed by 80 ar-

tillerists, Colonel Mihalotzy, of the Twenty-fourth Illinois, in command in part of the Twenty-fourth and Thirty-seventh, two brass rifled 6-pounders of Simonson's battery. We marched 15 miles, halting frequently for the infantry and artillery to come up to us. We made the distance by 12 p. m.; bivouacked in a cedar grove. Colonel Mihalotzy stationed his pickets on our advance on the right flank and rear and the Fourth was stationed on the left flank. The night was windy, cold, and the ground was wet. The horses were tied to the trees, and in that condition the entire force slept on their arms ready for any emergency.

At 5 a. m. the reveille was sounded, fires were kindled, and our brave boys were soon boiling a cup of coffee.

By 5.30 a. m. the entire command resumed their march, exhibiting an unusual degree of vigor, fired by the report that we were likely to measure arms in the glorious cause that animated our breasts. We marched ahead of the infantry some 3 miles, where we found a Mr. Houston, who willingly sold us some corn and fodder for our horses. We halted and fed there, and were ready for the march when the infantry came up.

We resumed the march at 7 a. m., marching 5 miles, to Shelbyville. We were greeted by a population who evinced by their cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, and other external demonstrations of joy pictured on their countenances great relief and satisfaction at the approach of their deliverers from military despotism. A Mrs. Graham, eighty years of age, with tears in her eyes, welcomed us with a blessing—"God bless your souls." Her husband fought in the revolutionary war. She venerated the old flag. She would not and could not live under any other government, nor should any other flag wave over her head. She with her own hands tore down from the court-house the first secession flag at Shelbyville. Her son-in-law was killed for his Union sentiments. This statement was made by the daughter of the murdered man with tears and sobs. Your humble servant leaned over the fence, seized the old lady by the arm, and shook it with emotions you can readily imagine. Many flags were waved from the doors and windows. We have not met such manifestations of delight in any part of Dixie's land. On entering Shelbyville many surrounded us, and, as it is our custom, we sent for the mayor, to whom we gave the same friendly assurances and pictured our devotion to the Union, and that we were arrayed in support of that Constitution which guaranteed to them all their rights. When addressing the crowd approved satisfaction was pictured in the countenances of the Union people. The infantry and artillery halted at Shelbyville, guarding the city and taking all the military measures to render them secure from attack. Colonel Mihalotzy, a brave and deserving officer, will no doubt furnish you with the details of his own acts during our absence.

The Fourth left Shelbyville at 11 o'clock [and marched] to Tullahoma, being 18 miles, over the most abominable road it was ever our lot to travel, mostly over solid and detached rock, miry lanes, and miry woods, the horses sinking over knee-deep in the mud. When within 8 miles our advance guard, commanded by Capt. H. C. Rogers, who was ordered ahead to feel the way and obtain news and forage for our horses, sent Dr. T. McMillen to the reserve, saying that Morgan and his men had gone down to Wartrace to burn bridges. We galloped the entire 8 miles in hopes we could realize the object of our pursuit (the horses came into Tullahoma covered with foam) and the full expectation of seizing a locomotive and bagging the command of the enemy; but, much

to our chagrin, the enemy had received intelligence of our departure from camp, and they, afraid that their delay would cut them off, only took time to fire one bridge over Duck River; our march saved the other. We reached Tullahoma three-quarters of an hour too late. We took possession of Tullahoma, giving the citizens the usual assurance of kind intentions and the motives actuating the Government in sending forces into Tennessee. Finding two whisky shops, we threatened to burn them down if the inmates retailed a single dram, and placed a guard over the premises. A force was thrown 3 miles on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, in command of Capt. H. C. Rogers, to tear up the rails, fearing a surprise, which could have been thrown on us with ease but for these precautions. Pickets at some distance were placed in every thoroughfare leading to the city and a guard detailed to patrol the city. We cut the telegraph wire, opened the depot, captured the telegraph battery and instruments, and a box of telegraph papers, which an expert can read; also the following list of goods:*

* * * * * * *

Not being able to carry them with us, we left them in charge of William Moore, whose receipt I inclose, subject to your order. All goods not enumerated were loaded in one wagon, borrowed from the Twenty-fourth Illinois, but the road being impassable, we impressed two other wagons. One of them upset and burst a barrel of molasses. We sold one to help pay our forage bills.

When we reached Tullahoma no corn or forage could be had, but our boys, who are alive to the wants of their horses, found enough, and we gave to the parties receipts for all we consumed. At Tullahoma a force under the command of Lieut. Col. H. W. Burdsal was ordered to Manchester to meet Captain Robie, of Company A, who was ordered to leave four hours in advance, on his way to McMinnville, of the 250 men forming the reserve bound for Shelbyville, and report himself at Manchester the next day, where he would be supported by the command ordered there.

Lieutenant-Colonel Burdsal, with 27 men, reached Manchester at 10 p. m. on the night of the 26th, after capturing 4 prisoners by passing himself off in the dark as a Southern officer, and when they betrayed themselves as soldiers on furlough he captured them. Leaving 17 men to guard them, he took 10 men, and proceeding 3 miles below the town of Manchester, made the keeper deliver up the keys and show him the premises. He found the log cabins of the soldiers, who had occupied them as guards, but upon crafty examination found them empty. He emptied the powder found in the work and set fire to five buildings, burning the machinery, houses, and material. Hearing Captain Robie had gone to Winchester, he returned to Tullahoma, but the party reported to have gone to Winchester must have been McNairy's secesh cavalry, as Captain Robie would not have disobeyed the order under which he was acting. Lieutenant-Colonel Burdsal returned that night to Tullahoma, which was a departure from my order, but executed from the information derived.

In the mean time Captain Robie had executed his order faithfully, reaching Manchester at the hour designated. Finding the powder-mill burned, he continued his march to Tullahoma, reaching there at 5 p. m. on the 27th. While Captain Robie was bivouacking 5 miles this side of McMinnville he received intelligence that McNairy's 200 cavalry intended to surround him that night and attack him. The captain

* List in detail omitted.

posted his pickets so as to receive the alarm in time. He disposed of his force secreted behind a fence, moving away from the spot he was seen encamped at dark, and some few rods away from his horses, at the foot of a hill. At 3 a. m. his command was lying in ambush, when one of the pickets brought in the news that the enemy was approaching. The other picket remained and was fired at, when he returned the fire, which was a signal that the rebels were close by, at the same time putting spurs to his horse, conveying the news in person. On came McNairy's cavalry, thundering down with his 200 strong, thinking he could catch our gallant captain and his brave boys asleep and swallow them up, but as soon as he reached the ambush a volley from the carbines dispersed their dream of conquest, brought down 1 man, who was left dead; groans from 10 or 11 wounded "I am killed" was heard. The horses stampeded. The entire command never before made right and left wheel quicker. Pools of blood were traced; an officer's saber with blood was found, two other sabers, four guns, saddles, blankets, saber-straps, hats—evidently cut off, all of which he burned, not being able to take along—were seen strewed for miles. The night was dark and the fire oblique, but it sent the enemy "kiting" the same way they came. Their defeat was so complete that the next intelligence had of them [was that] those surviving were on their way to Winchester and never offered a fight afterwards.

Captain Robie started with 53 men (part of this number were guarding the premises.) Two hours after his departure from camp, fearing he might be attacked, he was re-enforced with 17 men of the partisan corps, who were near and heard the firing, but were not with them. We chased one ranger going to Tullahoma on horseback with shot-gun, and took him prisoner. We took 7 prisoners in all, being on furlough, belonging to the Southern Army, but released 2 young men who seemed innocent and were willing to take the oath of allegiance to their country.

On our return from Tullahoma, having left that place at 12 m., Company C was left there to await Captain Robie's arrival, who had not yet reached Tullahoma when the main body left. Company D was left as escort to the wagons. We encamped half a mile east of Shelbyville last night, arriving there at 5 p. m., where we found Colonel Mihalotzy with his command, with the artillery. Company B was sent back to ascertain the cause of detention of the wagons. Knowing we ought to be moving, Company F was left at the camp to guard some goods which were unloaded from a wagon borrowed from the Twenty-fourth Illinois, who wanted it until our wagon could come up and be loaded with them, as the pike rendered it easy of transportation, and the main body of the Fourth left, reaching at 12 m.

We found the Union sentiment subdued on account of our contemplated departure, the people fearing a demonstration against them. Many of the influential ones begged us to leave a force to protect them. In accordance with your orders we did not feel at liberty to deviate from them, but after marching 5 miles we fed our horses and resumed our march, and 7 miles from Shelbyville we received the joyful tidings from you ordering two or three companies to be left to guard the bridges east of Shelbyville as well as the city. We sent Companies E and H to form the guard.

We reached camp at 5.30, and beg leave to submit the details of our march, hoping that, although the objects for which this expedition, some of them, were not realized, yet in its effect, including the

signal chastisement the enemy received and the reassurances the Union sentiment received, may prove valuable and receive your approbation.

The enemy having received word that we were on the move, all the locomotives were retired south of Shelbyville before we reached the four towns we occupied at the same time by different detachments.

Very respectfully,

JNO. KENNETT,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. O. M. MITCHEL.

MARCH 28, 1862.—Expedition into Scott and Morgan Counties, Tenn.

Report of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army, commanding Department of East Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., April 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 28th ultimo, under instructions from department headquarters, Brigadier-General Leadbetter sent an expedition, consisting of the Third Regiment Tennessee Infantry and a squadron of Tennessee cavalry, from Kingston into Morgan and Scott Counties, of this State, for the purpose of dispersing organized Federal bands existing there, and the removal or destruction of all supplies of which the enemy might avail himself if advancing from that direction. These troops, under the command of Colonel Vaughn, of the Third Tennessee Regiment, advanced as far as Huntsville, in Scott County, the column being fired upon all along the march by small parties from inaccessible points.

Returning in the direction of Kingston a sharp skirmish occurred at a small village near Montgomery, in Morgan County, lasting about thirty minutes, in which the enemy was dispersed with a loss of 15 killed, a larger number wounded, and 7 prisoners. Our loss is 5 killed and 12 wounded.*

The entire population of these counties is hostile to us, those able to bear arms being regularly organized as Home Guards. All loyal citizens have been expelled from the country.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

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* List of casualties omitted shows 1 officer and 4 men killed and 1 officer and 11 men wounded.

MARCH 28–JUNE 18, 1862.—Cumberland Gap (Tenn.) Campaign.

EVENTS.

Mar. 28, 1862.—Brig. Gen. George W. Morgan, U. S. Army, assigned to command of Seventh Division, Army of the Ohio, and ordered to operate against Cumberland Gap.
April 29, 1862.—Skirmish near Cumberland Gap.
June 10, 1862.—Skirmish at Wilson's Gap.
Skirmish at Rogers' Gap.
11–12, 1862.—Skirmishes in Big Creek Gap
15, 1862.—Action at Big Creek Gap.
18, 1862.—Skirmish at Wilson's Gap.
Cumberland Gap occupied by Union forces.

REPORTS, ETC.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, U. S. Army, with dispatches relating to Brigadier-General Morgan's report.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. George W. Morgan, U. S. Army, commanding Seventh Division, Army of the Ohio.
No. 3.—Capt. Jacob T. Foster, First Wisconsin Battery, Chief of Artillery of operations June 6–18.
No. 4.—Brig. Gen. Samuel P. Carter, U. S. Army, commanding Twenty-fourth Brigade, Army of the Ohio, of operations June 8–16.
No. 5.—Brig. Gen. James G. Spears, U. S. Army, commanding Twenty-fifth Brigade, Army of the Ohio, of operations June 10–15.
No. 6.—Col. John F. De Courcy, Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Twenty-sixth Brigade, Army of the Ohio, of operations June 7–18.
No. 7.—Brig. Gen. Absalom Baird, U. S. Army, commanding Twenty-seventh Brigade, Army of the Ohio, of operations June 7–18.
No. 8.—Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army, including orders for movement of troops.
No. 9.—J. F. Belton, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, U. S. Army, with dispatches relating to Brigadier-General Morgan's report.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
July 15, 1862.

General Morgan has had very great difficulties to contend with, and merits praise for the zeal and ability with which he has conducted his column. I deem it proper to submit the accompanying dispatches between General Morgan and my headquarters in explanation of certain paragraphs in his report.

Respectfully,

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Mississippi.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

CUMBERLAND FORD, *May* 22, 1862.

Colonel FRY:

My column is on the march. The advance guard has passed the Cumberland.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CUMBERLAND FORD, *May* 22, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

A reliable scout has just come in. The enemy has withdrawn from Big Creek Gap and will reach Cumberland Gap to-day. Reliable letter from Clinton also informs me that the road between Clinton and Knoxville is lined with troops coming this way. It is probable that the enemy is concentrating his entire force in East Tennessee upon my immediate front. The march of to-day will be executed as before ordered, but it may become imprudent to pass mountains unless a strong diversion be made upon Cleveland or Chattanooga by General Mitchel. Will the interests of the service permit such a diversion to be made?

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

CUMBERLAND FORD, *May* 24, 1862.

Col. J. B. FRY:

Col. A. Jamison [?], Cumberland Gap, has been re-enforced by a brigade of four regiments of infantry, one battery of artillery, and 400 cavalry, and a brigade has just arrived at Big Creek Gap from Knoxville. Kirby Smith is again at the former gap, the defense of which has been increased since our last-received reconnaissance. Two regiments from Virginia, probably forced back by the advance of Cox, have reached Knoxville, and the enemy has withdrawn the bulk of his force from the neighborhood of Chattanooga and Cleveland. I had taken steps to organize a partisan regiment, under Colonel Clift (commissioned by the Secretary of War), in Scott and Morgan Counties, Tennessee, in order to annoy the enemy's rear. During the last three weeks there have been rumors of the intended invasion of Kentucky by Smith. Some of our friends in East Tennessee attach consequence to these reports. Three of my brigades threaten the enemy's front.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

CUMBERLAND FORD, *June* 8, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

Baird's brigade marches this morning, and Carter's will close up the rear to-morrow. It has become necessary to station the Forty-ninth Indiana, with the two pieces of artillery, at Barboursville. On yesterday a spy, pretending to be a deserter, was brought into camp. He left Cumberland Gap on the day before yesterday at 2 o'clock a. m. He reports the enemy's force at Cumberland Gap at over 5,000. At Big

Creek Gap there are 8,000, with troops at Clinton and Knoxville. Should their forces concentrate the enemy will outnumber us nearly three to one. What is General Negley doing? Answer at once, as I start at noon to go to the head of the column. I send copy of this to Governor Johnson and Secretary of War.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 9, 1862.

General MORGAN, *Cumberland Ford:*

General Negley is fully employed in Middle Tennessee, and can give you no direct assistance. He is, however, opposite Chattanooga, but his stay there cannot be depended upon. The force now in Tennessee is so small that no offensive operations against East Tennessee can be attempted, and you must therefore depend mainly on your own resources.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 10, 1862.

General MORGAN, *Cumberland Ford:*

Considering your force and that opposed to you, it will probably not be safe for you to undertake any extended offensive operations. Other operations will soon have an influence upon your designs, and it is therefore better for you to run no risk at present.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure No. 7.]

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
At Parrott's, East Tenn., June 10, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

GENERAL: I had the honor to receive your telegram. It was too late to change my plans. I have advanced upon a road so narrow that two wagons cannot pass each other. The guns had to be drawn over several hills by block and tackle. I need say nothing of the difficulties of such an advance. A retrograde movement would be next to impossible. My troops are confident and in good spirits. To fall back would demoralize them. Will you pardon me, general, for asking where it is possible to re-enforce General Negley so as to retain Smith at Chattanooga? My advance guard occupies Rogers' Gap, and will probably descend into the valley to-morrow. To-day our pickets had two skirmishes with those of the enemy, in which he sustained some loss in killed and wounded. On our side there were no casualties. I will try and destroy railroad bridges on either side of Knoxville, and throughout will act upon a bold, determined policy, as it is the only prudent one in my position. The present fate of East Tennessee depends upon Kirby Smith being all occupied at Chattanooga. Copy of this sent to Secretary of War.

Most respectfully,

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 8.]

LAMBDIN'S, FOOT OF CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS,
June 10, 1862.

General BUELL:

We have information, derived from our scouts, that Big Creek Gap is evacuated. This information is confirmed by a deserter from General Spears, who also gives a rumor that Cumberland Gap has also been evacuated. I am inclined to credit this rumor, inasmuch as the air was filled with smoke on yesterday for a circumference of from 15 to 20 miles from Cumberland Gap, which was probably caused by burning timber, in order to create a curtain of smoke behind which to retreat. However I have sent reliable scouts to both of these points to ascertain the actual facts. If the enemy has retreated I shall march at once upon Knoxville, and thence operate upon the rear of the enemy, who has probably gone towards Chattanooga.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 9.]

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 10, 1862.

General MORGAN, *Cumberland Ford:*

Your information in regard to evacuation of Cumberland Gap may be true, and, if so, probably resulted from Mitchel's force appearing before Chattanooga. If the Gap is evacuated, you should seize it and hold it, and take any other advantage that may present itself, but not advance to points from which you would have to fall back.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure No. 10.]

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 11, 1862.

General MORGAN, *Cumberland Ford:*

General Negley has been withdrawn from before Chattanooga, but General Mitchel is instructed as far as possible to keep his troops in a position to threaten that point. As you were previously advised, you will have to depend mainly upon your own ability to beat the force opposed to you.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 11.]

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 11, 1862.

General MITCHEL, *Huntsville, Ala.:*

General Morgan is advancing on Cumberland Gap. Endeavor as much as possible to keep your force in an attitude to threaten Chattanooga and occupy the attention of Kirby Smith. How many roads do you find leading to Chattanooga between McMinnville and the river? What is their condition and which the best? What is the condition of the road by Jasper and Stevenson?

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 12.]

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 15, 1862.

General MORGAN, *Williamsburg, Ky.,*
Or wherever his headquarters may be about Cumberland Ford:

General Buell desires to know what you propose to do and where you are going to concentrate your troops.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure No. 13.]

HEADQUARTERS, *June* 17, 1862.

General MORGAN, *Cumberland Ford:*

The general cannot determine your position from the places you speak of. They are not on our maps and not known to any one here. State where you are, referring to localities mapped or generally known.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

No. 2.

*Reports of Brig. Gen. George W. Morgan, U. S. Army, commanding Seventh Division, Army of the Ohio.**

HDQRS. SEVENTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Cumberland Ford, April 30, 1862—10 p. m.

After a reconnaissance of a day and a half party just returned. On yesterday there was a brisk skirmish, in which we had 4 wounded. The enemy's killed and wounded were carried from the field, with the exception of 1 wounded man, whom they failed to remove. One of the enemy was mortally wounded while attempting to do so. The enemy has greatly strengthened his position, and has fourteen works on this side of the mountain. According to the prisoners, whose statements are confirmed by three deserters from Knoxville, on the 28th instant two additional regiments of infantry and 300 Indians re-enforced Cumberland Gap. Kirby Smith is said to have returned to Knoxville, where he is represented to have 5,000 men. My effective force are under 8,000—1,400 of whom are not yet armed. The reconnaissance was conducted by Acting Brigadier-General Carter and Colonel De Courcy.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General Volunteers.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Cumberland Ford, June 7, 1862.

The following telegram has just been received:

SOMERSET, KY., *June* 7, 1862.

Brigadier-General MORGAN:

Senators W. H. Busteed and J. S. Van Winkle, both reliable men, have fled here from Monticello. They report 400 rebel cavalry in Clinton County, 250 in Burkes-

* See also dispatches accompanying report No. 1, p. 51.

ville, and 160 in Jamestown, Tenn. They are killing and robbing as they go. They threatened this place, and say the stores, &c., left here shall be destroyed. The loyal citizens of Clinton are almost in despair, &c.

G. H. McKINNEY.

My command, already reduced by sending the Forty-ninth Indiana Regiment to Barboursville, is too small to afford succor to Somerset. Assistant Quartermaster McKinney belongs to my division, and I have ordered him to supply the Home Guard with arms and ammunition, and destroy the balance of the stores on the approach of the enemy. Duplicate sent to General Buell.

GEORGE W. MORGAN.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

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BARBOURSVILLE, KY., *June* 9, 1862.

Many thanks for Baird and Medary. Both have arrived. My advance guard is at Lambdin's, within 18 miles of Speedwell, where the column will strike the Tennessee line. For miles a road had to be constructed as the column advanced, and the guns could only be drawn up the Pine Mountain by the aid of block and tackle. The rear of the column is 3 miles beyond Cumberland Ford, and on Thursday the entire force will be concentrated on the Cumberland Mountains. The obstacles are great, but will be overcome. With my staff left Cumberland Ford at 3 p. m. on yesterday, and in order to go forward rapidly I have avoided line of march, and will be at the head of the column today.

GEORGE W. MORGAN.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington.

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HDQRS. SEVENTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Cumberland Gap, June 19, 1862.

The enemy evacuated this American Gibraltar this morning at 10 o'clock, and De Courcy's brigade took possession at 3 this afternoon. The enemy destroyed a considerable amount of his stores, and precipitated several cannon over the cliffs, spiking others, and carried a few away. I believe, however, that seven have been found in position. The tents were left standing, but cut into slits. He had not time to destroy or take a portion of his stores, and they have been taken possession of by the proper officers. The Stars and Stripes were raised by De Courcy, and a national salute was fired in honor of the capture of this stronghold of treason. Each brigade, in the order of its arrival, will on successive days plant its flag at sunset upon the pinnacle of the mountain, accompanied by a national salute.

In my hurried dispatches of this morning I neglected speaking in terms of just praise of the valuable services of Lieutenant Fisher and his brother officers of the Signal Corps, and also of the energy and devotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Munday and his handful of cavalry; but every officer and every soldier has nobly discharged his duty.

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

HDQRS. SEVENTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Cumberland Gap, June 22, 1862.

COLONEL: On the 28th of March last I was assigned by Major-General Buell to the command of this division, and directed to concentrate my force at Cumberland Ford and to take Cumberland Gap. At that time the roads leading from Crab Orchard and Mount Vernon to Cumberland Ford were almost impassable, and from 3 to 4 miles a day was the ordinary distance made by small trains of twelve wagons. On my way up I came from Lexington in an open buggy, in order to move forward as rapidly as possible. At many places the narrow roads, walled in by the mountains, had become torrents, and sometimes the horses were obliged to swim. It was the rainy season, and these facts are only mentioned to convey some idea of the difficulties this command has had to overcome.

On arriving in the Cumberland Valley I found the country entirely exhausted by the occupation of Carter's brigade and by the ravages committed by the enemy. It was necessary to haul forage for 30, 40, and 50 miles, and at last from a distance of 80 and 90 miles. It was under such circumstances that I concentrated and organized the Seventh Division. I found six guns, and increased the number to twenty-two, four of which are Parrott siege guns. A floating bridge was built upon the Cumberland River by Lieutenant Edge, of the Sixteenth Ohio, under the supervision of Colonel De Courcy, and means were adopted to supply the troops with fresh meat, which some of them had not tasted for several months, and they were threatened with scurvy. Regiments were armed with guns of various calibers, and there was a scarcity of ammunition even for them. A new distribution of arms was made; worthless ones were replaced by effective weapons, and a supply of ammunition was obtained.

I reached Cumberland Ford on the 11th April and made a reconnaissance of the enemy's position at Cumberland Gap. It was evident that the enemy had grouped too many works on their left and depended too much on the natural strength of their right. Six hundred yards to the right of Fort Pitts I observed a knob which commanded that fort and Fort Mallory, and I was satisfied that that hill once in our possession, and occupied by siege guns, the gap was ours. I made a requisition for and obtained two 20 and two 30 pounder Parrott guns, but before their arrival I ordered an armed reconnaissance to be made by the brigades of Carter and De Courcy, with directions to avoid an exchange of shots if possible. However, the enemy attacked the reconnoitering party, and a skirmish ensued, in which we lost 1 man mortally and several slightly wounded. The loss of the enemy was 7 killed and 8 wounded. The rebel papers announced that our loss was 150 killed and 300 wounded and that their loss was 30. This statement was untrue both as to their loss and our own.

Before the arrival of our siege guns Engineer Lea, of the rebel forces, constructed a strong work, protected by rifle pits, upon the summit, to the right of Fort Pitts, and convinced that the position could only be carried with immense loss of life, with keen regret I abandoned all idea of attacking the place from the front, and resolved to execute a flank movement and force the enemy to abandon his position, the strongest I have ever seen except Gibraltar, or fight us in the field. Such a movement was full of difficulties. It was universally believed that the route through Cumberland Gap was the only one practicable within a range of 80 miles for the march of an army with cannon, and as it was, our horses were frequently without forage and the troops on

half rations. To have three days' rations ahead was a subject of rejoicing.

On the east of Cumberland Gap the mountains rise up like a gigantic wall, on one side nearly perpendicular, while on the west were Baptist, Rogers', and Big Creek Gaps, through which small wagons lightly laden had been known to pass, but they were generally used as bridle-paths, and were now strongly blockaded. In order at the same time to threaten Clinton, one of the enemy's depots of subsistence, and to divert his attention from my real plan, I established Brigadier-General Spears, with three regiments of his command, at the commencement of the 18 miles of blockade, at the foot of the Pine Mountain, and on the route to Big Creek Gap, and 35 miles west of Cumberland Gap. As I had anticipated, the enemy immediately occupied the front of Big Creek Gap with two strong brigades of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery.

I now determined to cross the Pine Mountain and pass the Cumberland chain at Rogers' Gap (which is 20 miles west of Cumberland Gap, 15 miles east of Big Creek Gap, and 39 miles southwest of Cumberland Ford, and debouches into Powell's Valley, immediately opposite to the mouth of the road leading to Knoxville. This position once occupied would threaten Knoxville, Cumberland Gap, and Clinton, or three important points, in three different directions), with the brigades of De Courcy and Coburn (now Baird's), and to leave the brigade of General Carter to guard Cumberland Ford. It was my determination to attack the enemy in front, while Spears with his brigade would pass through Elk Gap and take him in the rear. The advance guard had crossed the Cumberland River to execute this maneuver, when one of my scouts came in and announced that Barton's command had withdrawn from Big Creek and was then encamped near Cumberland Gap. For the moment the execution of my plan was postponed, but not abandoned. I now determined to withdraw my entire force from Cumberland Ford, and to cause the sides of the Pine Mountain to be mined, so that a hundred thousand tons of rocks and trees could be hurled into the valley should the enemy attempt to strike at our line of supplies. The mines were constructed by Capt. S. S. Lyon, but they were never sprung.

On the 6th instant the march was again resumed, Munday's cavalry and Garrard's Third Kentucky Infantry constituting the advance guard, followed by the siege guns, Foster's battery, and De Courcy's brigade; next the brigade of Baird, with Wetmore's battery. Carter's brigade and Lanphere's battery brought up the rear. Heavy fatigue parties were constantly employed in front in making and repairing roads, which were again blockaded by Captain Lyon after the rear guard had passed. It was amusing to witness the astonishment of the people at the passage of enormous cannon over roads regarded by them as difficult and dangerous for lightly-laden wagons. Old men, women, and children flocked to the road-side, and everywhere we were welcomed with smiles and tears of joy.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to Capt. Jacob T. Foster, First Wisconsin Battery, chief of artillery. As an artillerist of energy and skill he will not unfavorably compare with any officer in the service. The corps under his command is also deserving of the highest commendation. Nor can I pass unnoticed the heroic toil and hardy endurance of the parties detailed from the infantry to aid Captain Foster in advancing his guns along the cliffs of the Pine and Cumberland Mountains, for without their assistance at the block and tackle and the drag-ropes the march could not have been continued. The duties devolving

upon Carter were both difficult and dangerous, and were executed with skill and energy. The narrow mountain roads were cut into gullies by the brigades which had already gone forward, and there might have been a descent from Cumberland Gap.

On the 10th instant the brigades of De Courcy and Baird encamped on the north side of the Cumberland Mountains, and on the following day, after well-conducted marches, they descended into Powell's Valley, and bivouacked in a dense forest, which entirely masked their position. Colonel De Courcy, whose brigade led the advance, displayed throughout the entire march skill and ability of a high order, and removed blockades and made roads for the passage of the other troops.

On the 9th instant I directed General Spears to clear the blockade from the Big Creek Gap, and to advance by the Valley road to join me at Rogers' Gap. On the 10th instant I instructed him to send a party of 200 men under a cool-headed and daring officer to burn the railroad bridge over the Tennessee at Loudon. The expedition was undertaken, but was not successful, as Loudon was occupied by two regiments of the enemy. However, the party fell back without loss.

On the 9th instant I received at Lambdin's a telegram from Major-General Buell, informing me that Negley was fully employed in Middle Tennessee and could give me no assistance; that he was opposite Chattanooga, but that his stay could not be depended upon, and that the force now in Tennessee was so small that no offensive operations against East Tennessee could be attempted, and therefore that I must depend mainly on my own resources. I replied that it was too late to change my plans; that my advance guard was already at the foot of the Cumberland Mountains, and that a bold and determined policy on my part was the only prudent one.

On the 11th instant I descended the south side of the Cumberland Mountains with De Courcy's advance guard. The entire day and the day following were occupied in making the passage of the mountain ridge—miscalled a "gap"—and at dark on the night of the 12th instant some of the cannon had not yet reached the summit of the mountain. On that night, while in the act of giving directions as to the destruction of the railroad bridges at Strawberry Plains and Mossy Creek, I received the second telegram of General Buell, dated on the 9th instant, as also that of the date of the 10th instant. It had been my intention to have advanced against Cumberland Gap on the following day with the brigades of Spears, Baird, and De Courcy, but I no longer felt at liberty to do so, and ordered a countermarch upon Williamsburg. I dispatched three couriers to General Spears, one of whom reached him, ordering him to fall back.

On the morning of the 13th I was again at Lambdin's, to which point I hastened to meet Carter's column. Soon after my arrival I received a note from Colonel De Courcy (whose brigade had not been able to leave Powell's Valley in consequence of the narrow road being blocked up by the 30-pounders, which had not yet descended the mountain) saying that there was a rumor that the enemy was evacuating Cumberland Gap. I also received a telegram from Major-General Buell, dated on the 11th instant at his headquarters, beyond Corinth, stating that Mitchel was instructed as far as possible to threaten Chattanooga, but that I would "have to depend mainly upon my own ability to beat the force opposed to me." Acting upon this information and the telegram last mentioned, which I construed into a permission to act on my own discretion, I determined to resume the offensive. Carter was still at Lambdin's, but the head of his column was 12 miles in advance. I in-

structed him to proceed to join me at Rogers' Gap, by way of Big Creek Gap, and directed General Spears to await his arrival and then march up the valley to join me. Baird's brigade, which had returned to Lambdin's, was ordered to again breast the mountain, and inspired by the admirable example of their commander, and roused at the prospect of going to the front, they cheerfully obeyed the order.

Early on the morning of the 14th I was again in Powell's Valley, and Baird's brigade arrived there on the 15th and marched down the mountain to the air of "Dixie," played by the band of Coburn's Thirty-third Indiana. I here received a dispatch from Spears, inclosing a letter from Colonel Carter, of the rebel cavalry, dated Cumberland Gap, June 11, 1862, and addressed to Major Bean, as follows:

Major BEAN: Maintain your position, if you possibly can, until to-morrow. The general intends sending a force of artillery and infantry down the valley early in the morning to attack the enemy. General Barton's force is on its way back into the valley. Dispatch to Colonel Allston immediately the intention of the general to move a force down the valley in the morning, and tell him that General Stevenson wishes him (Colonel Allston) to dispatch to General Barton the same thing immediately. The dispatch should go by way of Clinton, if possible, as General Barton will soon move by that route. This post will not be evacuated—at least not now.

By command of Lieut. Col. J. E. Carter:

J. D. CARTER,
Adjutant Seventy-seventh.

The enemy was sorely in doubt as to what course to pursue, and evidently greatly exaggerated my strength, which is reported in the rebel papers at 50,000 men. I had now at the foot of Rogers' Gap the brigades of Baird and De Courcy, and as the valley was occupied by the enemy's cavalry I ordered the supply trains to the rear, and was compelled to subsist upon the foe. I felt all the responsibility of my position, for I had adopted my plan of operations contrary to the opinions of three of my brigade commanders, all of whom I hold in high esteem. I had not the opportunity to consult General Spears, who was at the foot of Pine Mountain when I determined upon the line of operations I had resolved to pursue. Hence I was anxious for the arrival of Spears and Carter, the head of whose columns were soon seen to approach from the direction of Fincastle. Spears marched without wagons and without tents, and it would be doing injustice alike to him and to myself not to express my high appreciation of the prompt and soldierly energy he has always displayed in aiding me to execute my plans. His brigade has acted an important part in the strategic game which has been played along these mountains during the past six weeks.

Immediately upon the arrival of Carter and Spears I wished to advance upon the enemy, understood to be in position at Thomas' farm, 8 or 9 miles on the Valley road towards the Gap, but Carter had performed a most trying and difficult march of 75 miles, and Spears had cleared the blockade at Big Creek Gap immediately before marching. One day was therefore devoted to rest and preparations for the struggle expected to take place on the following day.

Herewith I have the honor to inclose my order of march and plan of attack, and also the reports of brigade commanders and separate corps.

I determined to advance upon two parallel roads—the old and new Valley roads, the latter of which starts from the Knoxville road nearly opposite Rogers' Gap, and intersects the old Valley road at Thomas', as indicated in the accompanying map embracing the square of my operations.* The hour designated for the march was 1 o'clock on the morning

* To appear in Atlas.

of the 18th, and by 3 o'clock in the morning the rear guards of the two columns were on the march. I feel that I have a right to be proud of the admirable order and promptness with which the noble troops of my division marched out to meet a foe they had good reason to believe was much stronger numerically than themselves. And so I believed myself, but I felt the assurance of victory, though I did not underrate either the gallantry or skill of the enemy.

Had Kirby Smith been personally in command we should have had a battle; but it was evident to me that the actual general in command felt uncertain of the ground upon which he stood. Rains, a gallant and dashing officer, was in our immediate front, and Barton was a few miles from our right flank, while Stevenson was in supporting distance. But on arriving at Thomas' we found that the enemy had retreated in hot haste, and after a short halt the march was resumed, and the advance brigade, under De Courcy, took possession of the Gap at about 2 o'clock p. m., the rear guard of the enemy having evacuated the fortress at 10 o'clock a. m. The same afternoon the national colors were unfurled, and a national salute was fired from the summit of the Gap by De Courcy's brigade; and, by a general order, each brigade was authorized to unfurl its colors amid the roar of cannon upon the pinnacle of the mountain, for the honor belongs equally to all.

Well, the Gap is ours, and without the loss of a single life. I have since carefully examined the works, and I believe that the place could have been taken in a ten days' struggle from the front, but to have done so I should have left the bones of two-thirds of my gallant comrades to bleach upon the mountain-side, and, after all, this fastness, all stained with heroic blood, would only have been what it now is, a fortress of the Union, from whose highest peak floats the Stars and Stripes. The result secured by strategy is less brilliant than a victory obtained amid the storm and hurricane of battle, but humanity has gained all that glory has lost, and I am satisfied.

I am, and the country should be, grateful to Brigadier-Generals Spears, Baird, and Carter, and to Colonel De Courcy for their able and efficient services, and to the gallant officers and soldiers of their respective commands. Three of my brigades are commanded by brigadier-generals and the fourth by Col. John F. De Courcy, whom I again respectfully but earnestly recommend for the commission of brigadier-general. He is an accomplished and well-trained soldier, who came from a distant land to share the fortunes of the Union in this unnatural struggle against her existence. Generosity and justice alike demand his promotion. Great credit is also due to the commanders of regiments, to whose earnest aid and cheerful compliance with every order I owe so much. I cannot but feel some regret that they had not an opportunity to acquire in the field the laurels which they are so worthy to wear. But I refer you to the reports of the commanders of separate corps for a narrative of the meritorious services of those officers.

In this connection I must mention in terms of commendation Lieut. Col. Reuben Munday, with his battalion of Kentucky cavalry. This brave little band have performed the most arduous duties without a murmur, doing picket duty and acting as scouts for the entire division. They were also very efficient as advance and rear guard on the march to this place. The highest praise is also due to my personal staff for their unremitting devotion to the interests of the service, and I therefore commend Capt. C. O. Joline, assistant adjutant-general, chief of staff; Capt. S. S. Lyon, acting topographical engineer; Maj. M. C. Garber, division quartermaster, and Capt. G. M. Adams, commissary

of subsistence, for the immense aid they have given me during the period of my command, and had their services been less zealous and efficient I could not have advanced. Lieuts. E. D. Saunders, C. S. Medary, and R. Montgomery, my aides-de-camp, are also commended to the kindly notice of the Government. My special thanks are also due to Capt. S. B. Brown, assistant quartermaster at Lexington, Ky. (who has performed to my great satisfaction duties which should have devolved on at least three officers); Capt. J. H. Ferry, assistant quartermaster at Flat Lick, Ky., who suggested to me by telegraph an excellent diversion which he proposed to make in my favor, by marching a force of convalescent soldiers to the front of the Gap, as though intending an assault, while I was attacking the place in the rear.

It affords me great pleasure to indorse all that Colonel De Courcy has said in commendation of his acting brigade quartermaster, Lieut. J. D. Stubbs, Forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteers. I am also deeply indebted to Lieut. H. G. Fisher and his corps of signal officers; to Lieut. C. H. Rogers, of the First Tennessee, for many acts of daring service, and to Capt. W. G. Fuller, superintendent of the military telegraph. He has always been efficient, and his telegraphic line has nearly kept pace with the advance of my column. Nor can I close this report without expressing my deep obligations to Capt. W. F. Patterson and the men of his command. He has rendered me constant and invaluable services during the two past months in making roads and constructing bridges on the various routes upon which my troops have moved and supplies have been received. His company was organized by the Military Board of Kentucky, but from some cause was not mustered into the service of the United States, though it has been performing the most arduous services under the command of different generals of the United States Army. General Thomas detailed Captain Patterson's command on extra duty while he commanded in the vicinity of Somerset, and for more than two months he has been discharging similar duty under my command. His company has never been paid, and I respectfully request authority to muster Captain Patterson and his company into the service of the United States.

Had the enemy not evacuated I should have taken up a position 2 miles in his rear and pounded him with my heavy guns and cut off his supplies until he should be forced to abandon his stronghold and give us a fair fight in an open field.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Chief of Staff, Florence, Ala.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 42. } HDQRS. 7TH DIV., ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Camp near Rogers' Gap, Tenn., June* 17, 1862.

The column will march to meet the enemy to-morrow morning in the following order:

I. Carter's brigade, with Lanphere's battery and the two 20-pounders, and 100 cavalry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Munday, will march at 1 o'clock, on the new Valley road, entering it at its commencement on the Knoxville road, and proceed toward its intersection with the old Valley road. *En route* it will halt 45 minutes for break-

fast at or near Kincaid's, where water may be best obtained, after which time the march will be resumed with caution.

II. The 100 cavalry under Lieutenant-Colonel Munday will be divided into two equal bodies of 50 men each, one constituting the advance guard of cavalry and the other the rear guard. The advance guard of cavalry will march 600 paces in front of the advance guard of infantry, and the artillery will march between the advance guard of five companies of infantry and the remaining five companies of the regiment from which the advance guard is detailed. The rear guard of cavalry will march 600 paces in rear of the rear guard of infantry, and each of the cavalry guards will throw out, the first to the front, the latter to the rear, 10 vedettes, who will march, under command of a lieutenant or sergeant, in twos, each two separate from those in front and rear. This order of march will apply to all commands having cavalry. Mr. Kincaid will act as guide to Carter's brigade.

III. Spears' brigade, conducted by Jefferson Powell and Daniel Cupp, as guides, will march, without wagons, at 1 o'clock, by the old Valley road to its intersection with the road leading from Alexander's across the Poor Valley Ridge. Upon arriving at the opposite side of that ridge the command will be halted for forty-five minutes for rest and breakfast, after which General Spears will proceed to the position which will be indicated by Powell, and there secretly and quietly place his men in ambush. After the opening of the battle he will attack the enemy in his flank or rear, depending upon his position. The most absolute stillness is necessary to the success of this maneuver.

IV. General Spears will look well to the ammunition of his men, and see that every man carries at least 80 rounds upon his person.

V. De Courcy's brigade, with Foster's battery and the two 30-pounder siege guns and 50 cavalry as an advance guard, under Captain Roper, will march at 1.30 o'clock, on the old Valley road, parallel with Carter's brigade, and will halt forty-five minutes for breakfast at Big Spring, 5½ miles east of Rogers' Gap.

VI. Baird's brigade will constitute the reserve, and will march at 2 o'clock and halt forty-five minutes for breakfast and rest, when it will continue to march in rear of De Courcy's brigade. During the march General Morgan will accompany General Baird at the head of his brigade. The cavalry, under Captain Martin, ordered to report to General Baird, will constitute the rear guard of cavalry, and will march 600 paces in rear of the infantry, and will throw out toward the rear 10 vedettes, under a lieutenant or sergeant, who shall march in twos, each file of which will be separated 20 paces from the files in front and rear. Wetmore's battery and the two brass howitzers are assigned to the command of General Baird.

VII. If possible, the men of all the commands will be required to fill their canteens with strong coffee to-night for breakfast and supper on to-morrow. Each brigade will march with its ammunition wagons and ambulances, and one wagon to a brigade laden with axes, spades, picks, and saws; and all other wagons will be left under the care of the brigade quartermasters, who will be instructed by brigade commanders to report for instructions to Major Garber, division quartermaster. The brigade of Spears will march without wagons.

VIII. All wagons not taken forward by their brigades will be formed and ready to march on the old Valley road immediately in rear of Baird's brigade. On arriving at Big Spring the division quartermaster will cause the wagons to be driven as close as possible to the base of the mountains, and if possible he will park them in the woods, and insist

upon quiet and no fires. Major Garber will secure a guide for this purpose.

IX. It is very probable that the enemy will seek to turn our position from one of the roads leading to Knoxville, and to embarrass any such movement it will be well for General Carter to cause the first Knoxville road to be examined with reference to blockading the road. Captain Patterson, with his company, will be ordered to report to General Carter for fatigue duty.

X. Should the occasion favor such a maneuver General Carter will do well to threaten the enemy's left, taking care not to separate himself at too great a distance from the center.

XI. General Baird will station his cavalry guard at Big Spring, with orders to throw out horsemen to the rear for the distance of 1 mile. General Carter will adopt a similar precaution at a point to be indicated by Mr. Kincaid, his guide.

XII. Should the enemy charge, he should be boldly and fiercely charged, but not until he has come within 50 yards. His troops will then be blown, while ours will be fresh.

XIII. It is a trick of the enemy to fall back as if in retreat, in order to draw our troops into ambush. Prudence, combined with valor, will render both expedients fruitless.

XIV. The troops will be expected to carry two days' cooked provisions in their haversacks.

XV. In consequence of intelligence just received as to the supposed position of the enemy, paragraph III of General Orders, No. 42, is hereby modified as follows: Spears' brigade will march with ammunition wagons on the New Valley road forty-five minutes after the rear of Carter's brigade has entered that road. *En route* General Spears will halt forty-five minutes for breakfast and rest at or near Kincaid's, where the canteens of the troops must be filled with fresh water. Then General Spears will occupy the cross road connecting the new and old Valley roads, beyond the Big Spring, with two regiments, to be held in reserve, while he will hold his other two regiments on or in the neighborhood of the new Valley road, as the circumstances may require.

It is desired that the battle be opened and kept up with artillery as long as possible, so as to compel the enemy's infantry to leave their positions.

By command of General Morgan:

CHAS. O. JOLINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Report of Capt. Jacob T. Foster, First Wisconsin Battery, Chief of Artillery, of operations June 6–18.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY, SEVENTH DIV., ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Cumberland Gap, June 21, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report that, according to General Orders, No. 39, the line of march was taken up for the attack of Cumberland Gap by the siege battery, consisting of two 20 and two 30 pounder Parrott guns, on Friday, June 6, 1862, under command of Lieutenant Webster, of Foster's First Wisconsin Battery. Preparations were made as extensively as possible in this part of the country,

where it is very difficult to find machinery of any kind, and doubly difficult for the movement of a heavy train and ordnance connected with a siege battery of Parrott rifled guns. Machinery for the movement of this battery over steep ascents and descents consisted of about 800 feet of 1-inch, 100 feet of 1½-inch rope, three large and two small snatch-blocks, one double and one single tackle-block. This was all the tackle of any kind that could be obtained in time to be of any use to move without hinderance to the forces of this division. To move this battery a distance of 40 miles over the Cumberland Mountains and over roads considered impassable by the enemy for light artillery seemed a herculean task, which the heart would almost shrink from undertaking, for many of the ascents would form an angle of 30° with a horizontal plane, and this to be overcome, knowing that we were in many instances to make a corresponding descent.

On the following day Foster's First Wisconsin Battery, under command of Lieut. John D. Anderson, moved forward, and being a light battery, met with but little difficulty the first few miles. The Ninth Ohio Battery, commanded by Lieutenant Barrows, followed upon the succeeding day with similar success. Two hundred men from the infantry were detailed to assist in overcoming the steep ascents and descents, which was to be done by ropes and pulleys. The ropes and pulleys were in constant use or readiness, and the men were obliged to be constantly on the alert, for the ascents were not only steep, but along sideling places, where, were the gun-carriages once overturned, they would have fallen over precipitous rocks varying in height from 100 to 500 feet. In many instances were the turns in the road more than at right-angles, and this up steep sideling ascents, rendering it almost impossible to turn with teams. At many times was the whole force, both of men and horses, used upon the same rope.

On arriving at the top of the Cumberland Mountains the men and horses seemed nearly exhausted, many of the horses being entirely broken down, and will be worthless hereafter. Both men and horses had been upon short rations and forage, and it was impossible for subsistence and forage trains to follow close upon the troops over such terribly rugged roads. Many of my command have been the overland route to California, and all concede there was nothing to compare with these steep ascents and descents on the route.

About 12 m. of June 10 the siege battery commenced the ascent of the mountain on the northern side, via Rogers' Gap road, which had been blockaded by Zollicoffer's troops, and was cut out before us by command of Colonel De Courcy, commanding the Twenty-sixth Brigade. This road was a mere bridle-path, and much credit is due the troops under Colonel De Courcy for their hard labor in removing the blockade and constructing the road.

The Ninth Ohio Battery, Captain Wetmore, followed immediately in rear of the siege battery, and had much difficulty in ascending the steep declivity of this mountain, for it can be considered nothing else, although called a "gap."

At 6 p. m. the first piece of the siege battery arrived on the top of the mountain, and there halted for the closing up of the remaining pieces. After halting until late in the evening all were closed up, and Wetmore's Ninth Ohio Battery allowed to pass and make the descent in advance. The 30-pounder guns being so heavy, weighing 8,000 pounds, were left at the top of the mountain, as the descent was too difficult to think for one moment of moving them down in the night.

The 20-pounders, being more nearly allied to light artillery, were moved down the mountain into Powell's Valley during the night, but not without difficulty, for in many instances would they have been whirled down the rocks but for the constant care and tugging at the ropes by all the men we had.

Foster's First Wisconsin Battery, which had been obliged to wait for an ammunition train to precede it up the mountain, started at 5 p. m., and after working hard through the night, without one moment's rest, and part of the time in almost total darkness (the moon being eclipsed), without rations or forage for the last eighteen hours, arrived in Powell's Valley without serious injury, only overturning a battery wagon and breaking its trail, at 3.30 o'clock a. m. on the 12th of June, 1862. This was the most difficult part of the mountain to overcome that we had encountered. The road was winding, narrow, very stony, and steep, and all the entire descent very sideling, so much so that we were constantly in imminent danger of being precipitated down the almost perpendicular banks over jagged rocks for several hundred feet, in which case it would have been sure death to man or beast.

On the 12th of June we were ordered to countermarch, recross the mountain, and move to Williamsburg, Ky. When this order was made known to the men they desired rather to shed their blood in Tennessee and leave their bones bleaching in Powell's Valley than to retrace their steps over the mountain; but like good soldiers they sadly but resolutely put their shoulders to the wheels literally, and commenced the ascent of the mountain upon the southern side. The 20-pounder Parrott guns were put in the advance and started at 10 o'clock. The road had become much worn and rutted, loose stones fallen into the track and filled it in places, which had to be removed, and which rendered it almost impossible for the horses to get a foothold; but after eleven hours' hard labor the task was accomplished, and at 1 o'clock June 13 we camped at the foot of the mountain on the northern side.

At daylight the siege battery started upon its march, and after marching 7 miles was halted for further orders. Foster's battery followed the siege battery up the mountain and arrived at its summit at midnight, and then halted the remainder of the night, and before they had commenced the descent fortunately received orders to remain where they then were. Wetmore's Ninth Ohio Battery on the 12th were ordered to accompany a forage train into Powell's Valley, and did not return in time to begin the ascent of the mountain that night, and on the morning of the 13th were ordered to remain where they were in Powell's Valley, thus saving them the arduous labor of recrossing the mountain.

In the evening of the 13th of June orders were received to march back to Powell's Valley, upon hearing which the soldiers fairly yelled with delight, and seemed so anxious to return that they could hardly wait for morning to come. Foster's battery, being upon the top of the mountain, had only to descend the southern slope, and Wetmore's Ninth Ohio Battery, being in the valley, had only to remain there, whereas the siege battery, 12 miles on its road to Williamsburg, had both to climb and descend the mountain again. This battery reached the foot, on the northern side of the mountain, at 3 o'clock p. m. of the 14th, and remained there the balance of the day for the purpose of shoeing horses.

At 10 o'clock, June 15, the siege battery started up the hill, and at 9.15 p. m. reported all down the mountain safe in Powell's Valley. The

men and teams were completely exhausted, and men did not take their supper, being too much fatigued to cook it. Both men and horses lay down to rest, and had they been obliged to have moved 2 miles farther many must have perished by the road-side. Lanphere's Michigan battery took up their line of march, with General Carter's brigade, on June 11, and, following a part of the way the same route, had similar difficulties to overcome.

On June 13, crossed the Pine Mountain, and only had the misfortune to break one caisson trail and two caisson wheels, and camped at night at Boston. On June 15 passed Big Creek Gap with considerable difficulty, being obliged to halt for three hours to repair a caisson trail which was broken in an impassable part of the road and obliged the brigade to rest. On the 16th reached camp near Rogers' Gap. On going into camp an alarm was given upon supposition that the train was attacked, and the column was reversed and position taken in woods, where we remained until 10 p. m., when we moved forward and went into camp.

At 1.30 o'clock a. m., June 18, Foster's battery and the siege battery took up line of march with the Twenty-sixth Brigade, under command of Colonel De Courcy; Wetmore's battery, with the Twenty-seventh Brigade, under command of Brigadier-General Baird, and Lanphere's battery, with the Twenty-fourth Brigade, under command of Brigadier-General Carter, for the purpose of marching on the enemy, who were encamped about 8 miles up Powell's Valley from Rogers' Gap, where they were said to be in considerable force, but upon our arriving there found they had fled with great rapidity. We then marched to Cumberland Gap (which had been evacuated but a few hours previously) with Colonel De Courcy, and there Foster's battery saluted the Stars and Stripes with thirty-four guns.

I cannot close my report without bringing to your favorable notice as officers of special merit Lieutenant Anderson and C. B. Kimball, of Foster's First Wisconsin Battery, and Lieutenant Webster, of same battery, commanding the siege battery, Lieutenant Barrows, commanding the Ninth Ohio Battery, and Captain Lanphere, of the Michigan battery, without whose valuable services but little of this arduous march of artillery could have been accomplished. Although we all would have gladly entered an encounter with the enemy, we, as officers of the artillery of this division, believe that more good results will be derived from this bloodless victory than with an encounter, and acknowledge that strategy displays more military skill than fields stained with blood.

Hoping we may always be victorious in the support of our country, I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T. FOSTER,
Captain, First Wisconsin Battery,
Chief of Artillery, Seventh Division, Army of the Ohio.

Capt. CHARLES O. JOLINE, *A. A. G.*

No. 4.

Report of Brig. Gen. Samuel P. Carter, U. S. Army, commanding Twenty-fourth Brigade, Army of the Ohio, of operations June 8–16.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH BRIGADE,
Camp Cotterell, East Tenn., June 23, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I embrace this the earliest opportunity of submitting the

following report of the movement of the Twenty-fourth Brigade from the 8th of June until our junction with the remaining brigades of the Seventh Division at Rogers' Gap on the afternoon of the 16th instant:

In pursuance with General Orders, No. 39, of the 5th instant, I moved my command on the 8th, consisting of the First, Second, and Fourth East Tennessee Regiments (which last was temporarily attached to my brigade), Lanphere's battery, and a detachment of Lieutenant-Colonel Munday's cavalry, under command of Captain Roper, from Cumberland Ford, and took up the position at the Moss house (2 miles on the Cumberland Gap road), indicated in said order. By order of the commanding general the Nineteenth Kentucky Volunteers, Colonel Landram, was temporarily detached from the Twenty-seventh Brigade and placed under my command. It remained encamped on the Clear Creek road, some 2 miles from the Moss house. As the rebels were known to have a very considerable force at Cumberland Gap it was necessary to use the utmost care to guard against an attack from greatly superior numbers. Captain Roper, with his company of cavalry, was constantly employed upon the Gap road, and performed the duty assigned him in the most creditable manner. I would take this opportunity of expressing my high commendation of the captain for his untiring energy and zeal.

Owing to delay in obtaining transportation I was unable to take up the line of march in the direction of Lambdin's until the 11th instant, on the morning of which day the column was put in motion. According to your orders Capt. S. S. Lyon, acting topographical engineer, had the road blockaded in our rear as we advanced. We bivouacked on the first night on Poplar Creek, some 12 miles from our starting point, having experienced no little difficulty in getting the artillery and long train over the Pine Mountain.

At 2 p. m. on the 12th instant we reached Lambdin's, and encamped with the forces (except the Nineteenth Kentucky, which proceeded on to Boston). At Lambdin's I was met by a courier from the commanding general with orders to march my force to Williamsburg, Whitley County. During the afternoon I was joined by the balance of my brigade, consisting of the Third Kentucky, Colonel Garrard, and Forty-ninth Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Keigwin.

On the morning of the 13th instant I was directed by the commanding general to proceed with my whole command to Big Creek Gap via Boston, and from thence to join him and the remainder of the brigades at Rogers' Gap, Powell's Valley, East Tennessee. My force now consisted of the following troops: First East Tennessee, Colonel Byrd; Second East Tennessee, Colonel Carter; Third Kentucky, Colonel Garrard; Forty-ninth Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Keigwin; Nineteenth Kentucky, Colonel Landram; Fourth East Tennessee, Colonel Johnson, and Lanphere's battery. Encamped that evening at Boston, and on the morning of the 14th instant left for Big Creek Gap. During the day I was again joined by Captain Roper's company of cavalry, which I had ordered up from Williamsburg, whither it had gone by your orders. The head of the column arrived at the foot of Pine Mountain about 9 a. m. and commenced the ascent. By the united exertion of all the troops, and the most untiring industry during the day and night, all the artillery and trains made the ascent and descent of the mountain by 9 a. m. of the 15th instant. To one who has not passed over the route it would be hard to imagine the difficulties to be overcome in transporting artillery and a heavy baggage train over it. But officers and men, eager to meet their rebel enemies and to gain an entrance into long-looked-for East Tennessee, went to work with the greatest

energy, and by main strength carried wagons and artillery over a road which many would pronounce impassable to either.

On the following morning (15th) I received a dispatch from Brigadier-General Spears, dated Big Creek Gap, sunrise, stating that his pickets were then engaging the enemy, and requesting me to come up rapidly to his support. The order was given to advance, and so eager were the men to get in front of the enemy that, notwithstanding the fatigues and hardships of the preceding day and night, a portion of the force crossed Little Cumberland Mountain, and before meridian had made a junction with Brigadier-General Spears at Big Creek Gap, a distance of 10 miles from their camping ground of that morning. The Fourth Tennessee, Colonel Johnson, was ordered to join General Spears, to whose brigade he belonged.

On the morning of the 16th instant I left Big Creek Gap with my command and moved up Powell's Valley through Fincastle, and in the afternoon of same day reported the arrival of my force to the commanding general. On my way up the valley we found a quantity of rebel stores, belonging to the Thirtieth Alabama Regiment, at the house of a Mrs. A. Kincaid, which I had destroyed.

In closing this report I must express my admiration, not only for the zeal and perseverance of the officers and men under my command, but for their uncomplaining, orderly, and soldierly deportment during the whole march. Notwithstanding the fears which have been felt by some that, owing to the great wrongs and barbarities to which the Tennessee soldiers and their families have been subjected by the rebel troops and their sympathizers, there would be much trouble in restraining them from wreaking vengeance on their enemies, I do not know of a single instance in which they failed to conduct themselves as soldiers of the Union should, from the day we reached Big Creek Gap until we joined the other forces at Rogers' Gap.

Respectfully, &c.,

S. P. CARTER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Twenty-fourth Brigade.

Capt. CHARLES O. JOLINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 5.

Report of Brig. Gen. James G. Spears, U. S. Army, commanding Twenty-fifth Brigade, Army of the Ohio, of operations June 10–15.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH BRIGADE, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Cumberland Gap, June 24, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to instructions of June 10, 1862, I proceeded with my command (then composed of Third, Fifth, and Sixth Regiments of Tennessee Volunteers, commanded respectively by Colonels Houk, Shelley, and Cooper) by way of Big Creek Gap, in order to join Brigadier-General Morgan at Speedwell. The advance of my command, after having opened and removed a heavy blockade through Pine and Cumberland Mountains, entered the Gap on the evening of the 11th, at which point my pickets were fired on by the pickets of the enemy, which resulted in a pretty heavy skirmish. As we advanced through the Gap the enemy's pickets, lying in ambush, contested our advance, and fired

upon us from rocks and other places of concealment. They had prepared to defend that place, but the enemy was repulsed and driven from ambuscade and from the Gap with the loss of 2 killed and several reported wounded. On that evening we advanced through the Gap, and it being dusk, my men lay upon their arms and rested until next morning. On the next morning the opening of the blockade was resumed, and the work continued until 12 o'clock that day, during which time the enemy's cavalry pickets and my advance pickets kept up a heavy skirmish, which resulted in the capture of 3 rebel cavalrymen, their horses and equipments, and 2 or 3 rebel citizens, who were aiding the rebel enemy in the picket skirmishes.

At 12 o'clock, the blockade being opened and the rear of my train having arrived, the whole command and transportation were ordered to renew the march to join General Morgan at Speedwell. After having passed through the Gap and turned up the valley the advance train was ordered to halt and the rear ordered to close up. While said order was being executed the advance of the trains was charged upon by a considerable force of the enemy's cavalry, but they were gallantly repulsed by the Fifth Regiment, commanded by Colonel Shelley, and made to retreat in confusion. They were pursued by Captain Clingan with his company, Fifth Regiment, a brave and gallant officer, a considerable distance. Captain Clingan and his men succeeded in killing 1 of the enemy and wounding several others. Captain Clingan returned with his whole command, having captured the enemy's flag and divers articles of clothing and other articles. After which we continued the line of march, and had proceeded about 4 miles up the valley, Colonel Houk commanding the front and Colonel Cooper protecting the rear of my transportation, at which place I was overtaken by a courier, bearing a dispatch which directed me to return to Big Creek Gap, as it was important that our entire forces be concentrated at once at Williamsburg; on the reception of which I immediately changed direction and marched in same order back to Big Creek Gap, and reoccupied my former position that night. On next morning I threw my men out in ambush on each side of the road opposite Big Creek Ford, and ordered the transportation to be removed to the top of the Cumberland Mountains, under a sufficient guard to protect it, and learning that the enemy's cavalry was in considerable force advancing in my rear, I kept my men there in ambush and on the mountain during that day and ensuing night.

In the early part of the night I threw a heavy picket out in the valley, to see if possible where the enemy was and in what force, with instructions that if attacked they should fall back into the Gap, where I had my main force to cover their retreat, in which condition we lay that night.

On the morning of the 15th my pickets were attacked, but they were unable to draw the enemy after them, and seeing that I could not draw them into the ambuscade, and knowing that my trains were out of their reach, I ordered Colonel Houk, Colonel Cooper, and Colonel Shelley to proceed into the valley and advance across the same and attack the enemy on the ridge, at which place they seemed to be assembled in force. They did so, and succeeded in routing them, driving them across Clinch River and alarming them so much they filled boats with rails, set them on fire, and turned them loose down the river, and retreated toward Knoxville. On that day we captured some prisoners, some 60 tents, burned and destroyed 57, brought 3 on horseback into camp, and destroyed divers articles of camp equipage to the amount

of some $800 in value. We also captured several rebel flags, drums, swords, &c., and in the evening, on our return to the valley, I received a dispatch informing me that the order to march to Williamsburg was countermanded, and that I was ordered to join General Morgan at Speedwell at the earliest practicable moment, in order that our forces on this side might be concentrated for the purpose of attacking Cumberland Gap. It then being dark, or about it, I threw out picket-guards and remained at the Gap during that night.

On the following morning, having been joined by the Twenty-fourth Brigade, commanded by General Carter, in obedience to said order, at 4 o'clock I took up the line of march, and on same evening arrived at Rogers' Gap. No particular incident worthy of note occurred during the march. As we passed along we were frequently greeted by groups of citizens along the road, both ladies and gentlemen, who had heretofore acted with the secession party, who expressed their great joy and satisfaction on the arrival of our army, and who stated that they had been deceived, but that they were glad our army had come to relieve them from the oppression and thraldom which had borne them down, and invited the officers to visit their houses and families and partake of such refreshments as they had, which, judging from all that I could see, was generously given and thankfully received. On the way, however, having learned from reliable sources that two citizens—William D. Sharp and James Cooper—were uncompromising secessionists, and had been and were then endeavoring to excite the people to rebellion, I had them arrested and carried them to Rogers' Gap, where on the next morning I transferred them, together with the prisoners and property taken at Big Creek Gap, over to General Morgan's disposal on the 15th, where, after resting one day, having received orders from General Morgan, I, with my command, together with commands of Generals De Courcy, Baird, and Carter, took up the line of march at 1 o'clock for the purpose of attacking the enemy, who was then said to be encamped in force at or near one Thomas'. The place assigned me in the order of march was forty-five minutes in rear of General Carter's brigade, which marched up what is called the New Valley road. But before arriving at said place it was ascertained that the enemy had abandoned it under great confusion, and made their way, some said, toward Cumberland Gap, some toward Knoxville, and others toward Morristown.

After resting a while at said place we were ordered to take up the line of march toward Cumberland Gap, in order to attack the enemy there, but before arriving at that point it was ascertained that the enemy had abandoned it and fled toward the railroad in utter confusion, after having first burned and destroyed all their commissary and provision stores, tents, camp equipage, &c. They left some artillery and other small-arms. General De Courcy having first arrived with his brigade on that evening, after having marched some twenty miles, proceeded to the top of the mountain, raised the glorious old flag of our country, and fired a salute from Captain Foster's battery in honor of the brilliant success achieved by the valor, energy, and patriotism of our officers and soldiers.

It would be unjust to close this report without according to Adjt. D. A. Carpenter, of Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, James Edwards, and William Cook, who volunteered their services, great praise for the gallant and efficient services rendered me in all my movements and marches. Their valor, patriotism, and untiring zeal and energy are worthy of note and thanks. The officers and men and

all under my command with promptness, energy, and zeal executed at all times every order and command given to them by me, and my warmest thanks are accorded to them, one and all.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. SPEARS,

Brig. Gen., Comdg. Twenty-fifth Brigade, Army of the Ohio.

Capt. CHARLES O. JOLINE, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 6.

Report of Col. John F. De Courcy, Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Twenty-sixth Brigade, Army of the Ohio, of operations June 7–18.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SIXTH BRIGADE,
Cumberland Gap, June 20, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with the orders just received, I hereby submit to you, for the information of Brigadier-General Morgan, the following report of the march of the troops under my command from the Moss house, Cumberland Ford, to this point:

The march began on the 7th instant, at 4 o'clock a. m., when I moved the Twenty-sixth Brigade, composed of the Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Twenty-second Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, and the Forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteers, a distance of 8 miles. This march, as well as those on the following days, was necessarily short, in consequence of the great difficulties encountered in moving the wagon train over very steep hills and very bad roads. On the following day I marched the brigade 13 miles. On this march I had to detail 300 men to assist the wagon-train. The last 2 of the 8 miles marched on the 9th were full of difficulties, and the train was halted for eight hours, during which time the brigade was employed in constructing an almost entirely new line of road. On reaching camping ground that night I found myself in such a narrow gorge, and so near the mountain, that I deemed it common prudence to send forward six companies to take possession of all the defiles leading into that part of Powell's Valley opposite Wilson's and Rogers' Gaps. I intrusted this duty to Lieutenant-Colonel Pardee, of the Forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteers, who performed it in a manner which gave proof of his energy and military skill. When the enemy's pickets attempted, early in the morning, to crown the mountain with their vedettes, they were repulsed with a loss of 3 horses, which they left in their hurried retreat.

The march on the 10th instant offered few difficulties, and at 8 o'clock a. m. the brigade was encamped at the foot of the mountain. With as little delay as possible the work of clearing the heavy blockade was begun and completed under the able direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Monroe, Twenty-second Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, by 2 o'clock next day, and on the evening of that day the Twenty-sixth Brigade bivouacked on the south side of Rogers' Gap. The halt made here, and the partial countermarch which took place, being matters which concern the division, are out of my province, and need not form part of the report. The skirmishes which took place betwixt the enemy's cavalry and the pickets of my brigade were not of sufficient importance to demand more than a passing notice.

On the 18th instant I resumed the march, the force under my com-

mand being increased by 50 cavalry, Foster's battery of eight 10 pounder rifled guns, the siege battery of two 30-pounders, and two 20-pounders, rifled. The enemy being supposed to have taken up a strong position at Thomas' farm, and my orders being to attack him before General Carter, who was marching on a parallel but longer line than the one I was operating on, could debouch, I moved with the amount of celerity which I deemed would enable me to attain the object in view. I reached the point indicated, but found the enemy had retreated early in the morning. After reposing the troops I moved on slowly, to enable the cavalry advance guard to examine the woods, which were constantly presenting themselves on my flanks, and from under whose cover I had been informed I might at any moment expect an attack from the enemy posted in ambush. Finally, after a march of nearly 20 miles, I reached Cumberland Gap, which I found the enemy had evacuated during the previous night, its rear guard having left only three hours before the arrival of my advance guard. Before sunset the flags of the Twenty-sixth Brigade flaunted over the far-famed fortifications, and Foster's battery, firing a salute of thirty-four guns, told in loud tones to the persecuted people of East Tennessee that they were free, for once more the Stars and Stripes were near to protect and encourage them in their loyalty. Thus, by this able and daring strategic move, the chain of victory is now without solution of continuity on the Kentucky line from Columbus to Louisa.

In concluding this report it becomes my most pleasing duty to request you to mention to the general commanding that the many difficulties and fatigues of this march were met, endured, and overcome by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates under my command with a cheerful spirit and an energy of action which speaks well for their patriotism and soldierlike qualities.

The officers of my personal staff displayed great activity, perseverance, and intelligence in seeing my orders carried out, and it is a matter of satisfaction to me to find this opportunity of making prominent mention of Lieut. Cushman Cunningham, Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. George W. Stein, Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. Joseph D. Stubbs, Forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteers, acting brigade quartermaster, to whose untiring activity in bringing up subsistence, notwithstanding all difficulties, I feel I owe much of the power which enabled the Twenty-sixth Brigade to keep ahead of the division without at any moment causing hinderance to the brigades in rear. Lieutenant Stubbs appears to acquire additional strength with every increase of his labors and additional courage to overcome difficulties as they accumulate before him.

The duties of the cavalry advance guard were well performed, under the direction of Captain Roper, of Colonel Munday's regiment. Captain Roper possesses in an eminent degree the qualities which form a good light cavalry officer.

Col. Daniel W. Lindsey, Twenty-second Regiment Kentucky Volunteers; Col. Lionel A. Sheldon, Forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteers; and Lieut. Col. George W. Bailey, Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, were at all times full of zeal and ever ready to execute any of my orders. I must regret that the sudden evacuation of the Gap should have deprived these officers of an opportunity which would ever have redounded to their honor.

Lieut. Col. Don A. Pardee, Forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and Lieut. Col. George W. Monroe, Twenty-second Regiment Kentucky

Volunteers, have already been honorably noticed in the body of this report.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. DE COURCY,

Colonel, Commanding Twenty-sixth Brigade.

Captain JOLINE, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 7.

Report of Brig. Gen. Absalom Baird, U. S. Army, commanding Twenty-seventh Brigade, Army of the Ohio, of operations June 7–18.

HDQRS. 27TH BRIG., 7TH DIV., ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Cumberland Gap, June 21, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the march of my brigade from Cumberland Ford to this place:

One of my regiments, the Nineteenth Kentucky, Colonel Landram, being detached, and afterward making the march with General Carter, I moved from the camp on the morning of Sunday, the 7th instant, with the Thirty-third Indiana, Colonel Coburn, and the Fourteenth Kentucky, Colonel Cochran, and after three days of severe labor encamped at the foot of the mountain north of Rogers' Gap. The length of this march was 32 miles, but its difficulty, arising from the character of the country and the condition of the roads, was so great as to require many men at each wagon to assist in getting it along. Resting during the day of Wednesday, while the blockade upon the mountain was being removed, I commenced its passage at sunset upon that evening, and at midnight took up a position by the side of Colonel De Courcy, in Powell's Valley, near Rogers' house. A large detachment of my men assisted during the night in the arduous duty of bringing over the artillery.

On the morning of Thursday I learned that peremptory orders required the return of General Morgan to the north side of the mountains. Previous to moving in that direction, however, I marched my brigade, accompanied by Wetmore's battery and Munday's cavalry, for some distance down the valley, with the double object of procuring forage and examining the country. The day was extremely hot, and my men returned much fatigued, yet at 3 p. m., having previously sent forward to have the train carried to the rear and made a detachment of 200 men to aid the artillery, my command was again upon the march to the rear, and during the following day reached Lambdin's, 18 miles distant from the valley.

Scarcely had I arrived at this place when subsequent orders made a return of the division to Powell's Valley necessary, and on Sunday evening, in compliance with instructions from the commanding general, I was again encamped at Rogers' house. By this time the effect of severe labor began to be apparent; the feet of many were blistered, and those not naturally robust had given out. Our scanty supply of eight days' rations was, moreover, exhausted; yet the men, pleased at the idea of moving toward the enemy, did not complain.

After two days' rest, during which I was joined by Colonel Landram, with his fine regiment, eager for a passage with the enemy, and further strengthened by Wetmore's battery and Captain Martin's company of cavalry, to act as a rear guard, we again advanced, without bread, with

coffee for a single meal, and no other food but the fresh beef which we drove along, expecting to meet and fight the enemy, whose numbers equaled our own, in a position which had been selected in rear of Cumberland Gap. On our approach, however, this position, as well as the stronghold for which we had so long been striving, were abandoned, and on the evening of the 18th instant we entered and took possession.

I have in this connection to commend to the notice of the commanding general the patient fortitude with which my men, without the stimulus and *éclat* of successful battle, and notwithstanding the discouraging effects of our counter-march, endured the privations they were called upon to encounter. I beg that he will also remember the zeal, intelligence, and efficiency with which the officers in command of troops, as well as those of the staff, contributed in carrying forward the work on which we were engaged. They one and all merit my thanks. Had the identical results which have been achieved been consequent upon a severe struggle, with heavy loss of life, they would have received a reward which they can now only look for in the satisfaction of having done their duty.

To the officers in command of regiments—Colonels Coburn, Landram, and Cochran—I am especially indebted; and had the opportunity of a battle offered itself the activity and soldierly qualities which they displayed, whether in bringing forward their commands or in preparing for the attacks in flank and rear to which our march was exposed, would, I am sure, have brought reputation both to themselves and their regiments. Without making invidious distinctions between the other officers, I must mention by name Lieutenant-Colonel Gallop, Fourteenth Kentucky, and Major Manker, Thirty-third Indiana, who, outside of their regimental duties, gave great assistance in procuring the supplies, without which we could not have marched. I should likewise be negligent did I omit to name the officers of my staff, Capt. B. H. Polk, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieuts. T. A. Elkin and John Cochran, aides-de-camp, and Lieut. H. B. Finch, acting assistant quartermaster, whose services were invaluable.

During the march I lost one man, Corp. Enos C. Hadley, Thirty-third Indiana, who died from exhaustion.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BAIRD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Twenty-seventh Brigade.

Capt. CHARLES O. JOLINE, *A. A. G., Hdqrs. Seventh Division.*

No. 8.

Report of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army, including orders for movement of troops.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., April 30, 1862.

The enemy attacked Cumberland Gap yesterday in force. I go to-day to re-enforce General Stevenson with all my available troops. Yesterday the enemy attacked General Leadbetter's command at Bridgeport. It was necessary to retreat, and the bridge there was burned by General Leadbetter.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER, *Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Richmond, Va.*

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *April* 30, 1862.

GENERAL: The enemy has attacked at Cumberland Gap. Move with all your disposable force toward Jacksborough. I will overtake you to-night or to-morrow morning. You will withdraw all the cavalry, except one company at Clinton and Cobb's Ferry, respectively. Those remaining will be directed to keep up communication with this point, and also to communicate to you across the country any important intelligence. You will take with you, if practicable, six or seven days' rations, but be careful to have the wagons in condition to travel lightly. The troops should be without impediments and in fighting order. If the steamboat is at Clinton you will keep it there.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. S. M. BARTON, *Clinton, Tenn.*

—

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *April* 30, 1862.

GENERAL: The major-general commanding has received your dispatch of the 28th instant, and directs me to inform you that he will move immediately with all his disposable force up Powell's Valley to your assistance. He will be to-morrow at Jacksborough.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Brig. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

—

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *April* 30, 1862.

Push on by forced marches toward Jacksborough and join Brigadier General Barton. Leave a sufficient force at Kingston.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Col. BENJAMIN ALLSTON, *Kingston, Tenn.*,
(Care of Colonel Key, Loudon, who will forward immediately).

—

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *April* 30, 1862.

COLONEL: You will move your regiment immediately to the railroad depot, where a train awaits to transport it to the terminus of the Kentucky Railroad. From that point you will proceed to Clinton, Tenn., and report to Brigadier-General Barton.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Colonel BECK,
Twenty-third Regiment Alabama Volunteers,
Colonel BOYD,
Fifty-second Regiment Georgia Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fincastle, Tenn., May 3, 1862.

MAJOR: Since their repulse at Cumberland Gap, on the 29th ultimo, the enemy have made no demonstration at that point. My intelligence is tnat they are removing the obstructions in the Big Creek Gap road west of Fincastle. With my effective force here (1,500) I shall operate through the mountain on their rear, which is beyond support from the main body at Cumberland Ford.

Small as my command at this point is, it is all the disposable force in the department, and was collected from every direction to co-operate with General Stevenson at Cumberland Gap.

The Georgia regiments ordered to this department were weak when reported; they have since been so reduced by measles, mumps, and typhoid fever that they do not average an effective strength of 300. Besides their numerical weakness, they are disheartened by sickness and its effects. The troops lately raised in Tennessee are in the same condition.

When my intelligence became conclusive that the enemy were concentrating for an attack on Cumberland Gap, I telegraped General Marshall and asked his co-operation. He replied that his command, all told, did not number 1,000, and that he was inclined to doubt the accuracy of my information, having been so often deceived himself, &c. In its present condition I can expect no assistance from General Marshall's command.

Whilst the people of East Tennessee believe my force to be large and effective, to the department alone have I exposed its weakness and inefficiency.

I shall resist the enemy's entrance into East Tennessee with all the means at my disposal, but with the people in my midst enlisted against me, and with a force of at least four to one, more efficient and better equipped, it will be alone assistance from on High that enables us to maintain possession of the department.

In case of any irretrievable disaster, I have given instructions to the chiefs of departments for the quiet and speedy removal of all their stores.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. T. A. WASHINGTON,
A. A. G., Richmond, Va.

No. 9.

Report of J. F. Belton, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., June 11, 1862.

Allston has just reported that enemy fired on his pickets at Wilson's Gap yesterday morning. Sent a company up to support, and heard at 2 o'clock they had some fighting and been driven back. Ashby then went up with parts of three companies to ascertain the state of affairs, but had not reported at 9 p. m., when courier left.

J. F. BELTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, *Chattanooga, Tenn.*

MARCH 31, 1862.—Skirmish on the Purdy Road, near Adamsville, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Lewis Wallace, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Lieut. Charles H. Murray, Fifth Ohio Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Lewis Wallace, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Crump's Landing, Tenn., April 1, 1862.

SIR: I inclose a report of a skirmish between our picket at Adamsville and a small body of the rebels, which resulted unfortunately for us. As the general will see, the officer reporting attributes the misfortune to a deficiency of arms. My opinion is, however, it was partly from that cause and partly from his bad management, having, according to his own showing, but few arms; and the enemy being superior in number and armed with shot-guns, he ought either to have avoided a fight or charged pell-mell. What he says about the deficiency of arms and its effect upon his men I think worthy of attention, and with that opinion I beg to call the general's notice to it.

Very respectfully,

LEW. WALLACE,
General, Third Division.

Capt. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Charles H. Murray, Fifth Ohio Cavalry.

ADAMSVILLE, *April* 1, 1862.

SIR: I was yesterday evening intrusted with 28 men from Company I, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and instructed to proceed on the main road from this place to Purdy and relieve the temporary cavalry picket that had been thrown out, under command of Lieut A. C. Rossman, on the approach of our forces to this place. On reaching the rendezvous of our picket Lieutenant Rossman reported that the enemy's pickets had been seen during the afternoon but a quarter of a mile in advance of our own, and that there were suspicious indications that the enemy's cavalry contemplated making a charge upon our pickets. With this information I deemed it necessary to advance all the force under my command, to station the first night relief, and reconnoiter the ground of our outer pickets, with a view to place them in the safest position for the night. When I reached our out pickets I found the enemy were hovering around a neighboring woods in front. I drew in our pickets a short distance, and stationed 4 carbineers and 2 men with pistols below a small hill in the road, where they would be in some measure screened from the enemy, and yet able to discover their approach a long distance on the road. I had just completed this arrangement and wheeled my main force to return when the picket signaled the approach of the enemy's cavalry. I immediately commanded the

main force about and ordered the carbineers to support the pickets. The carbineers in the force advanced with the pickets to the brow of the hill and checked the rebel charge. When they reached this position the rebels, who had advanced within a few paces, opened a rapid and severe fire from their double-barreled shot-guns. This our men returned with spirit, nor did a man flinch until they had emptied their carbines and pistols.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the bravery that this little band manifested, as they received the full fire of an overwhelming foe. During this engagement I commanded the main force to stand firm below the hill, where they were under cover—the enemy's fire passing 3 or 4 feet over their heads.

When the pickets gave way and fell back on our ranks many of the horses, which were unaccustomed to firing, became restive and produced confusion in our ranks. At the same time the enemy advanced, and our men, most of whom were armed with nothing but a saber, gave way, and a general retreat followed. The enemy pursued about half a mile.

We lost in this engagement 3 men, with their arms (armed with carbine, pistol, and saber), as follows: Sergt. E. T. Cook and Privates William Ledwell and John Pelley. When Sergeant Cook was last seen he was riding amongst the rebels, fighting them hand to hand. It is not ascertained if he was wounded before being taken prisoner. Ledwell is supposed to be badly wounded or killed, as his saddle was covered with blood. Pelley is a prisoner, and supposed unharmed. The horses of the captured men by some means escaped and returned to camp with their saddle equipments. Four of our horses were hit; one disabled.

In concluding this report permit me to say that our men will not stand and cope with such a well-armed foe while they themselves are so inefficiently and poorly armed. We have now but 7 carbineers to our company and no cartridges for them. We are in possession of but 28 pistols, and they were long since condemned as wholly unfit for service. They are a spurious weapon, made out of cast iron, and one half of the time will neither cock nor revolve. These facts contribute to discourage our men and chill their ardor.

Every succeeding defeat similar to the present will render our men more timid and the rebels more confident. Every engagement of our cavalry with theirs, under our present poorly-armed condition, must prove disastrous. Our men are brave. They ask for good arms; they deserve them. They say, "Give us good weapons and we will fight to the death."

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

C. H. MURRAY,
Lieutenant Company I, Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Col. C. R. WOODS, *Comdg. Third Brigade, Western Tennessee.*

MARCH 31–APRIL 2, 1862.—Expedition to Paris, Tenn.

Report of Capt. William A. Haw, Fifth Iowa Cavalry.

CAMP LOWE, TENN., *April* 3, 1862.

Pursuant to verbal orders received I started from Camp Lowe, 75 horses strong (including two guides), at noon on the 31st March, 1862,

and proceeded toward Paris, taking the road to Paris Landing, and turning to the southwest. I found a very broken and timbered country, with tolerably good roads, often crossed by small creeks; the timber consisting of small oak trees with but little underwood, so that an infantry force would be able to operate as skirmishers. Cavalry can only fight in the same way. There are but a very few and small places where charges could be made. The whole road is practicable for teams and artillery. About 14 or 15 miles this side of Paris I found a swamp land for the distance of about a mile and a half, where the road forms a dam, at the end of which is a narrow wooden bridge, about 250 feet long, in not a very good condition, but I consider it strong enough to pass light artillery and other trains. This place is able to be held by a most inferior force.

I proceeded farther, until about 4¾ miles this side of Paris, to an open place, about 1 mile long and 1 mile wide, called "Horten's farm," where I passed the night, after sending out pickets at a distance from the camping place. During the night I sent several patrols towards Paris and the south, to scout the country and visit the pickets. Nothing transpired during the night. I have to observe that from the above-mentioned bridge to Paris there will be found more open places where cavalry could charge.

In the evening I received a visit from a neighboring farmer and leading citizen, Major Porter, who seemed a little alarmed about our presence, and asked me the favor of extending my protection toward his widowed sister, Mrs. Dobson. I told him and all the countrymen present that I never would suffer my men to commit any depredation, and that we, the so-called Yankee troops, were in the country not to molest or harm the citizens, but to assist and protect the peaceable and loyal. Upon his special invitation I went with Major Porter to his lady sister, whom I assured in regard to the good conduct of our soldiers.

I cannot complain about any of the people I met with. All showed themselves kind and friendly, but very anxious to hear Northern news. There is no display of feeling favorable to the Union, but a kind of neutrality. We have been asked for papers, to see themselves the difference between Southern and our own statements. Myself and other officers did all in our power to rectify the misstatements of the rebel leaders and editors. It seems to me that the good conduct of our soldiers did very much to give the citizens the opportunity to judge both parties.

I started at about 6 a. m. April 1, 1862, for Paris, and entered town at 7 a. m. in order of battle; occupied the court-house and public square, and passed through the principal streets to show to the citizens the muzzles of our pieces. Then coming back to the court-house, I sent out pickets to avert surprise.

Paris is a small town of about 800 to 1,000 inhabitants, situated upon a little plateau, which is surrounded by steep hollows, of a depth varying on the north and east sides between 20 and 50 feet. On the south and west the plateau is sloping, with steep descents. Against a force not too numerous and without artillery this position, I believe, is tenable for weeks. The Ohio and Memphis Railroad passes the northern limits of the town, and the embankment forms another rampart for the place.

I inquired for the key of the court-house, which was handed to me. I entered it and planted my company flag, the Stars and Stripes of our glorious country, on the top, which was received by my boys with cheers and hurrahs, but by them alone. The citizens (but a small portion of

them remain) were gathering in front of their houses viewing the things going on, but their countenances showing that these acts were not indifferent to them.

I had occupied the public square upon which the court-house is erected awaiting the events. By and by people began to gather around the place, then came inside the fence, looking at and admiring our horses, and at last, finding out that the Yankee troops are no "Caribs," they began to converse, first with the boys, then with myself. They seemed at first to have been afraid of their town being pillaged and destroyed, but were highly pleased in learning from me that we did not come for the purpose of molesting them or for destruction of any kind, but in order to protect them. Here I met with several prominent citizens, who professed, not, it is true, to be Union men, but to have had nothing to do with secession. I told them that I planted our banner over their court-house, and wished those who professed to be peaceable citizens to see that our flag was not torn down; that I expected to see it still floating there on my next visit to Paris, and that they might rest assured of being protected by us as long as they did not molest the flag, but should they disgrace that said flag they would be held responsible for their bad acts.

The information I got was that the Southern party was afraid that the Union men would rise in arms to get up a counter-revolution; that a former Congressman, Etheridge, was to help in that undertaking with a force raised in Kentucky. I heard further that several young men spoke out their intention to resist the drafting operations, just going on for the third time; that the second draft brought only 15 men from the county. The officer commissioned to carry out the draft was designated to me as a Mr. Mitchell, captain of militia, residing in town. I paid a visit to this man with a squad of my men, but Mr. Mitchell had preferred to leave town at our approach. I am thinking that his flying away and our presence will do much good in encouraging the young men to persist in their resistance.

Another man, by the name of Van Dyk, was marked to me as one who took a great, if not the greatest, part in arresting a Union guide, who afterwards is reported to have been sentenced to be hung. I could not ascertain that this sentence has been carried out because of nothing having been heard of him since his transportation to Memphis. Van Dyk was arrested.

A third citizen, Mr. Cummins, an actual member of the rebel Legislature of Tennessee, was reported to me as being concealed in his house, but after a minute investigation he could not be found.

During these proceedings I sent out patrols to scout the vicinity from Paris to Humboldt, about 5 miles in advance, who did not find or see anything; on the contrary, reported the country clear of any armed troops.

Regarding rebel forces, I was informed by several individuals, at different places and different times, that—

1. Clay King, with his force, 500 to 600 strong, has been ordered to Lexington, toward the Mississippi, about 55 miles from Camp Lowe.

2. Two companies of independent cavalry, or mounted men, poorly armed and equipped, were stationed at Humboldt, sending out scouting parties toward Paris.

3. The last party of this kind was seen at Paris last Thursday.

4. The troops garrisoned at Memphis were diminishing daily by being ordered toward Corinth.

In my opinion the occupation of Paris by a few companies of cavalry and infantry would do much good to the cause of the Union and strengthen the undecided citizens, amongst whom I found several whom I believe worthy of confidence when they assert themselves to be Union men.

At 3 p. m. I started from Paris, with the prisoner Van Dyk, westward, turning northward to Camp Lowe, scouted the country about 20 miles, to the farm and tan-yard of a Mr. Ray, where we stopped overnight. Mr. Ray, having been reported to me as being a strong Southern man, tried to refuse us shelter, but seeing my force, he gave way to better feelings and received us with seeming kindness. During the conversation in his parlor his family expectorated strong secession opinions. Notwithstanding, we were treated very well and furnished with all the necessaries. Mr. Ray, according to reports made to me by several individuals, had furnished the Southern Confederacy with boots and shoes manufactured by himself at his own expense, he being a very wealthy man. I inquired into the matter, and ascertained from his own negroes that on Saturday, the 29th of March, 1862, he sent off a full wagon load of said articles. (Mr. Ray used to abuse his negroes, and they consequently entertain no friendly feelings for him; therefore I would respectfully suggest not to tell him who informed me.) In the morning of April 2, 1862, I put to Mr. Ray the question frankly and plainly whether he did send off any boots or shoes to the Confederacy. He denied it. He denied even to have had any such intercourse with the rebel party. His behavior, while questioned, was such that my suspicions of his guilt advised me to bring him before my superiors to be judged, and so I did.

From there we started at about 8 a. m., directing our course to Camp Lowe, through a small place called Coynesville, situated about 10 miles west of the above-mentioned camp. This village contains about 300 inhabitants, represented as professing no Union feelings. We passed through. Nobody seemed to observe us nor to care about our presence, but one of my officers told me afterward that two or three citizens had told him that they wished for us to put up the Union flag.

The country from Paris to Camp Lowe, on our way back, as above described, is more broken, timbered, and hilly than the first described. The road is bad and not kept in repair. I crossed no swamps and but a few creeks. I would not, if I could do it otherwise, direct a transportation train by this road. In regard to operations for cavalry, I consider it a very poor *terrain* from Paris to Coynesville. From here to Camp Lowe I found several open places, but no prairies.

About 6 miles from Coynesville we stopped at the farm of a blacksmith named Oliver, reported as a strong Southern man, who had furnished bowie-knives and forwarded them to the Southern Confederacy Army at his own expense, and that he had expressed himself that he never would be brought to take the oath of allegiance. I asked him if such was the case, but he answered in the negative, saying that he only made a few for his sons and their friends. Our guide, being present, told him that there was no use denying it, because he had done what I charged him to be guilty of. Four sons of his being in the Confederate Army, and his family having professed openly their sympathy for the South in my presence, I thought it my duty to bring him, too, before my superiors.

I feel myself bound to aver that the whole command under my direc-

tion did enjoy themselves in doing the duty to be performed and kept up perfect discipline.

Respectfully,

W. A. HAW,
Captain Company F, Curtis' Horse.

Lieut. Col. M. T. PATRICK, *Commanding Regiment.*

APRIL 1, 1862—Expedition from Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., to Eastport, Miss., and Chickasaw, Ala.*

Report of Brig. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS SHERMAN'S DIVISION,
Camp Shiloh, near Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 2, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to General Grant's instructions of March 31, I detached one section of Captain Munch's Minnesota battery (two 12-pounder howitzers), a detachment of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry of 150 men, under Major Ricker, and two battalions of infantry from the Fifty-seventh and Seventy-seventh Ohio, under the command of Colonels Hildebrand and Mungen. These were marched to the river and embarked on the steamers Empress and Tecumseh. The gunboat Cairo did not arrive at Pittsburg until after midnight, and at 6 a. m. Captain Bryant, commanding the gunboats, notified me that he should proceed up the river. I followed, keeping the transports within about 300 yards of the gunboats. About 1 p. m. the Cairo commenced shelling the battery above the mouth of Indian Creek, but elicited no reply. She proceeded up the river steadily and cautiously, followed close by the Tyler and Lexington, all throwing shells at the points where on former visits of the gunboats the enemy's batteries were found. In this order all followed till it was demonstrated that all the enemy's batteries, including that at Chickasaw, were abandoned.

I ordered the battalion of infantry under Colonel Hildebrand to disembark at Eastport, and with the other battalion proceeded to Chickasaw and landed. The battery at this point had evidently been abandoned some time, and consisted of the remains of an old Indian mound partly washed away by the river, which had been fashioned into a two-gun battery, with a small magazine. The ground to its rear had evidently been overflowed during the late freshet, and led to the removal of the guns to Eastport, where the batteries were on high, elevated ground, accessible at all seasons from the country to the rear. Upon personal inspection, I attach little importance to Chickasaw as a military position. The people who had fled during the approach of the gunboats returned to the village, and said the place had been occupied by one Tennessee regiment and a battery of artillery from Pensacola.

After remaining at Chickasaw some hours all the boats dropped back to Eastport, not more than a mile below, and landed there. Eastport Landing during the late freshet must have been about 12 feet under water, but at the present stage the landing is the best I have seen on the Tennessee River. The levee is clear of trees or snags, and a hundred boats could land there without confusion. The soil is of sand and gravel and very firm. The road back is hard, and at a distance of about 400 yards from the water the hard gravel hills of the country.

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* For report of Lieut. Commander W. Gwin, U. S. Navy, see Series I, Vol. VIII, pp. 121, 122.

The infantry scouts sent out by Colonel Hildebrand found the enemy's cavalry mounted and watching the road to Iuka, about 2 miles back of Eastport. The distance from Iuka is only 8 miles, and Iuka is the nearest point and the best road by which the Charleston and Memphis Road can be reached.

I could obtain no certain information as to the strength of the enemy at Iuka, but am satisfied that it would have been folly to have attempted it with my command, our object being to dislodge the enemy from the batteries recently erected near Eastport, and these being attained, I have returned, and report the river clear to and beyond Chickasaw.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General to General Grant.

APRIL 3, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Savannah, Tenn., to Eastport, Miss., and Chickasaw, Ala.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Col. J. D. Webster, U. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Savannah, Tenn., April 3, 1862.

CAPTAIN: Inclosed herewith I send you report of Colonel Webster, chief of staff, who accompanied the gunboats up the river, with the view of determining the practicability of destroying the railroad east of Corinth without special danger of bringing on an engagement.

There will be no great difficulty in going any place with the army now concentrated here, but a battle will necessarily ensue at any point on the railroads touched.

A dispatch from the telegraph operator is just in. He states that General Nelson has arrived in sight. The advance will arrive probably on Saturday. The dispatch received does not state the number of miles out the telegraph wire is laid.

Nothing is learned from Corinth very reliable. Deserters occasionally come in, but all that can be learned from them that is reliable is that the force there is large and increasing. They do not describe the feeling of the men as at all hopeful; on the contrary, say that many would desert if they could.

I have been engaged for the last two days reviewing the troops of this command. I find the men in excellent condition, and as a general thing well clothed. Some, however, are still in the gray uniform, and owing to the bad quality of clothing on hand are reluctant to draw other to replace that on hand.

I have already twenty-one batteries here, which looks to me quite

enough for the other force; but if at all consistent with the public interest, and more artillery is to be sent, I would ask that the First Illinois Artillery be sent, Colonel Webster, colonel of the regiment, being here with me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Capt. N. H. McLEAN, *A. A. G., Department of the Mississippi.*

No. 2.

Report of Col. J. D. Webster, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Savannah, Tenn., April 3, 1862.

GENERAL: In obedience to your order of yesterday evening I visited the vicinity of Eastport and Chickasaw this forenoon, on the gunboat Tyler, Captain Gwin.

The abandonment by the enemy of their batteries in the neighborhood heretofore reported seems to be permanent. There is no apparent difficulty in making a landing at any point this side of the shoals above Chickasaw, which form the present limit of navigation for our gunboats. Is it desirable to make that landing with our forces and attempt the destruction of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at its nearest approach to the river? The shortness of the distance is in favor of the idea. The considerations, on the other side, arise chiefly from the broken character of the ground over which the march would have to be made. The road running out from Eastport is understood to be a good one so far as transportation along it is concerned; but it is understood that it passes along a hollow or ravine, the hills on each side of which are abrupt, and would probably afford numerous positions which could be readily defended by a small force. This would make the progress along the route necessarily slow, probably sufficiently so to offset the gain in distance, besides causing loss of life, without achieving decisive results. I apprehend that these considerations apply with greater or less force to any route from the river to the railroad starting from any point above Hamburg. Information received to-day seems to confirm the accounts heretofore given and deemed reliable of the country over which these routes would pass. Besides this, if the river continues to fall Hamburg will in a few days be the head of navigation for our gunboats, whose services would be necessary to cover the debarkation of the troops. The enemy can hardly be so improvident as not to keep in readiness a large train of cars to throw a force to any threatened point of the line of railroad. Suppose they send by express riders from Hamburg to Corinth notice of our forces having gone up; this notice would be received at Corinth in little more than an hour from the time of our passing. It would be the work of but a few minutes to fill a train of 100 or 150 cars with troops and start them in time to reach the point of our attack before us, to re-enforce the troops already there.

The country in the vicinity of Corinth is understood from reliable information to be comparatively level. The woods are open; very free from undergrowth. I apprehend that a large, if not the principal, part of the enemy's artificial defenses will consist in the rude abatis so much employed heretofore. To dislodge them from this what means can be

more effectual than a large artillery force with plenty of shrapnel and canister? Do not the means exist in this military department of making such an attack almost certainly overpowering and decisive?

It would afford me great pleasure if your views of duty should coincide with my wishes, which constantly lead me to hope that several batteries of the First Illinois Light Artillery, now at Saint Louis, may be ordered here in time to connect the name of that regiment with a decisive victory.

I am, very respectfully, general, your most obedient servant,

J. D. WEBSTER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Commanding District.*

APRIL 3, 1862.—Skirmish near Monterey, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. William H. H. Taylor, Fifth Ohio Cavalry.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Col. William H. H. Taylor, Fifth Ohio Cavalry.

HDQRS. FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Third Brig., First Div., Army West Tennessee, April 3, 1862.

GENERAL: I respectfully beg to report that, in obedience to your orders, I proceeded from this camp at midnight with about 400 men of this regiment in the direction of Corinth. Being without guides, and the night so dark, after having marched some 4 miles we halted until near daybreak. About a mile and a half beyond the house of Mr. Chambers we came upon the enemy's pickets, 9 in number, upon whom the advance guard immediately charged, wounding 1 rebel and making another prisoner. The prisoner's name is Lammon, and a private in the First Alabama Cavalry. We chased the rebels some distance in the direction of Greer's, and after obtaining a guide discovered that 15 of the enemy's cavalry were posted within a mile and a half of Greer's house. Marching in that direction, we met a gentleman calling himself Dr. Parker, whom we had seen two hours previously at the house of Chambers, when, after asking his services as a guide, pleaded ignorance of the surrounding country and want of a horse, while after our departure he had saddled his horse and ridden some 3 miles, and upon the evidence of a woman living near the picket post he certainly had given information to the rebels of our approach. I accordingly arrested him, and have brought him to camp for your examination.

Finding no trace of the fugitive rebels, I ordered my command back to camp, arriving here at 9 a. m. I learned that at Monterey the rebels have three regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery of artillery. They are also in force with cavalry on the other side of Lick Creek.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

W. H. H. TAYLOR,
Colonel Fifth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Commanding First Division, Army of West Tennessee.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS ADVANCE, *April* 3, 1862.

MAJOR: Colonel Clanton has just reported verbally to me that the enemy's pickets attacked his advance pickets about daylight this morning, and he fears that 2 of his men were captured, though he was not able to state accurately the facts. As soon as I am accurately informed I will report to you.

Your order to prepare for movement has been received and given to the troops.

Our commissary stores have not arrived, but are expected hourly. We have on hand one day's rations ready cooked.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. GEORGE G. GARNER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

APRIL 4, 1862.—Skirmish at Lawrenceburg, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. Milo S. Hascall, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH BRIGADE, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Field of Shiloh, April 12, 1862.

Agreeably to the order of General Wood, I proceeded on the morning of the 4th instant from our camp, 23 miles beyond Waynesborough and about 60 miles from this place, with two regiments of my brigade, to wit, the Twenty-sixth Ohio and the Seventeenth Indiana, together with a detachment of about 600 of the Third Ohio Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Murray, of that regiment, and marched for Lawrenceburg. The general had been informed that about 500 of the enemy's cavalry were at that point, with the intention of making a descent upon our train after the troops had passed. My instructions were to proceed cautiously to Lawrenceburg, a distance of about 14 miles from our camp, and capture the enemy, if possible, and to disperse him at all events. It happened that the day was very rainy and exceedingly bad for the infantry to make the march, on account of the swollen streams and mud. I proceeded very cautiously, leaving a couple of cavalry at every house we passed, to prevent any one taking information to Lawrenceburg of our approach, but when getting about 2 miles from there we had to pass over a succession of hills, in full view of the town, so that further precaution in this respect was useless.

By this time I had learned that there were not more than from 50 to 100 cavalry there at furthest, and being desirous of saving the infantry as much as possible for the forced march that was still before them, before reaching this point I ordered the infantry to halt, and, after getting their dinner, to return to the camp they left in the morning and join the other two regiments of my brigade. I then proceeded with the cavalry as fast as the roads would permit, and, when getting within about one-fourth of a mile from town, ordered a charge upon the town, which was splendidly executed by Lieutenant-Colonel Murray at the head of his men. I learned that there were 50 to 75 cavalry in town, but as soon as they observed our approach put themselves in readiness to leave. They

left principally in the direction of Florence and Mount Pleasant, and, their horses being fresh, but few could be overtaken, though they were pursued some 8 miles in both directions by our cavalry. Two of the enemy were severely wounded, as evidenced by the blood upon their horses which fell into our hands. The result of the expedition was the breaking up of the secession rendezvous at that point, the capture of 6 cavalry horses and saddles, about 4,000 pounds of fine bacon, a dozen or two shot-guns and squirrel rifles, and 2 drums.

I take great pleasure in reporting that a strong Union sentiment seemed to pervade the whole country through which we passed going and returning, my command being everywhere received (except at Lawrenceburg) with every demonstration of joy and treated with the utmost kindness and consideration.

Fearing that that portion of the rebel cavalry that fled toward Mount Pleasant might be part of a larger band in that direction, and might seriously embarrass, if not capture, portions of our train, I dispatched Major Foster, of the cavalry, with two companies, to scout the country as far as Mount Pleasant, and then to join his regiment at Savannah; since which time I have received no tidings from him, but presume he has joined his regiment some time since.

The remainder of the cavalry, with myself and staff, bivouacked near Lawrenceburg the night of the 4th, and having procured wagons in the neighborhood with which to transport the captured bacon, started early the next morning, and about noon overtook the infantry of my brigade, who were *en route* for this place. The next day (6th) we began to hear the fire of the gunboats, and presuming an engagement had taken place, we took three days' rations in our haversacks, and leaving our train in charge of the brigade quartermaster, with a sufficient guard, we pushed ahead by forced marches, and made our way to Savannah and Pittsburg Landing at 12 o'clock on the night of the 7th, and early the next morning I had my whole brigade in its present position, in the advance, ready to fight the enemy should he again attack, or for any other duty that might be assigned it.

When the general considers that two regiments of my brigade thus made a detour some 30 miles out of the way, and that for 20 miles back of Savannah the road was completely blockaded by the teams of the other divisions of General Buell's army that had preceded his own, and that notwithstanding all this my brigade arrived on the battle-field only twelve hours after the other portions of his division, I think he will unite with me in saying that it is entitled to as much credit as any that took part in the glorious achievements of the 6th and 7th instant. This latter part concerning the march after the affair at Lawrenceburg, though not strictly speaking part of this report, I have nevertheless thought that justice to my brigade, under all circumstances, demanded this statement from me in this connection, and its indorsement by the general commanding the division, who is aware of all the circumstances.

It is proper for me to add here that in all my operations after being detached for the Lawrenceburg affair to the time of my arrival here I received most efficient aid and co-operation from all my field and staff officers.

All which is respectfully submitted.

MILO S. HASCALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Fifteenth Brigade.

Captain SCHLATER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Division.

APRIL 4, 1862.—Skirmish near Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army.
No. 3.—Col. Ralph P. Buckland, Seventy-Second Ohio Infantry.
No. 4.—Maj. Elbridge G. Ricker, Fifth Ohio Cavalry.
No. 5.—Maj. Gen. William J. Hardee, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Savannah, April 5, 1862.

GENERAL: Just as my letter of yesterday to Captain McLean, assistant adjutant-general, was finished, notes from Generals McClernand's and Sherman's assistant adjutants-general were received, stating that our outposts had been attacked by the enemy, apparently in considerable force. I immediately went up, but found all quiet. The enemy took 2 officers and 4 or 5 of our men prisoners and wounded 4. We took 8 prisoners and killed several; number of the enemy wounded not known. They had with them three pieces of artillery and cavalry and infantry. How much cannot of course be estimated.

I have scarcely the faintest idea of an attack (general one) being made upon us, but will be prepared should such a thing take place. General Nelson's division has arrived. The other two of General Buell's column will arrive to-morrow and next day. It is my present intention to send them to Hamburg, some 4 miles above Pittsburg, when they all get here. From that point to Corinth the road is good, and a junction can be formed with the troops from Pittsburg at almost any point.

Colonel McPherson has gone with an escort to-day to examine the defensibility of the ground about Hamburg, and to lay out the position of the camps if advisable to occupy that place.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commanding Department of the Mississippi, Saint Louis, Mo.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION,
Camp Shiloh, Tenn., April 5, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that yesterday about 3 p. m. it was reported to me that the lieutenant commanding and 7 men of the advance pickets had imprudently advanced from their posts and were captured. I ordered Major Ricker, of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, to proceed rapidly to the picket station, ascertain the truth, and act according to circumstances. He reached the station, found the pickets had been

captured as reported, and that a company of infantry sent by the brigade commander had gone forward in pursuit of some cavalry. He rapidly advanced some 2 miles and found them engaged; charged the enemy, and drove them along the ridge road until he met and received three discharges of artillery, when he very properly wheeled under cover and returned till he met me. As soon as I heard artillery I advanced with two regiments of infantry and took position and remained until the scattered companies of infantry and cavalry returned. This was after night.

I infer that the enemy is in some considerable force at Pea Ridge; that yesterday morning they crossed a brigade of two regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and one battery of field artillery to the ridge on which the Corinth road lays. They halted the infantry and artillery at a point about 5 miles in my front, and sent a detachment to the lane of General Meeks, on the north of Owl Creek, and the cavalry down towards our camp. This cavalry captured a part of our advance pickets and afterwards engaged the two companies of Colonel Buckland's regiment, as described by him in his report, herewith inclosed. Our cavalry drove them back upon their artillery and infantry, killing many and bringing off 10 prisoners (all of the First Alabama Cavalry), whom I send to you.

We lost of the picket: 1 first lieutenant and 7 men of the Seventieth Ohio Infantry, taken prisoners; 1 major, 1 lieutenant, and 1 private of the Seventy-second Ohio taken prisoners, and 8 privates wounded. Names of all embraced in report of Colonel Buckland, inclosed herewith. We took 10 prisoners, and left 2 wounded and many killed on the field.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *A. A. G., District of West Tennessee.*

No. 3.

Report of Col. Ralph P. Buckland, Seventy-second Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE,
Camp Shiloh, April 5, 1862.

SIR: I make the following report of the affair of yesterday:

About 2.30 p. m. I went out to the field where Major Crockett was drilling the Seventy-second Regiment. Just as I reached the field quite a brisk firing commenced on the left of our pickets. I directed Major Crockett to march the regiment around that way to camp, and I rode ahead to ascertain what the firing meant. I found that Lieut. W. H. Herbert, of the Seventieth Ohio Volunteers, and 6 guards under him had been taken prisoners. I sent Lieutenant Geer to inform Colonel Cockerill, and request the colonel to report the fact to General Sherman. Major Crockett had directed Company B, Seventy-second Regiment, to bear off to the right of our picket line as skirmishers. After reaching the house where the guard was I directed the major to take Company H and meet Company B, leaving the balance of the regiment at the house. Lieutenant Geer returned and informed me that General Sherman would send out 100 cavalry. I returned to camp, supposing that Major Crockett would soon follow me with the regiment. After

remaining some time I concluded to ride back. When I reached the house Major Crockett had not returned, but constant firing was heard in the direction he had taken. I took about 100 men of Companies A, D, and I, and marched in the direction of the firing, supposing it not to be far off, and that Major Crockett and his men were surrounded by rebel cavalry. We had proceeded some distance when we met some men of Company H, who informed me that Major Crockett was probably taken prisoner, and that Companies B and H were separated. The firing continued, not rapid but pretty regular, which led me to the conclusion that Company B was surrounded and were defending themselves against cavalry. We pushed on at double-quick, notwithstanding the severe storm. I rode some distance ahead of the men, and discovered the enemy, as I supposed, about to make a charge. They charged, and Company B returned the charge, as Captain Raymond has since informed me. My men came up most gallantly and opened a destructive fire upon the enemy, who soon retired to an open space and commenced forming. I had changed the front of my line to correspond, when our cavalry came up and the enemy fled. The cavalry pursued, and we followed until it was ascertained that the enemy were in force a short distance ahead, when we returned, in company with the cavalry.

Captain Raymond, Company B, informs me that they had been surrounded by the enemy more than an hour, first by about 100 or 150, and that just before I came up they were re-enforced to about 400, and were all ready to charge when my men commenced firing upon them. Captain Raymond's men fired about 15 rounds. He had with him Adjutant Rawson, Sergeant-Major Engle, Lieutenants Buckland and Fisher, of Company B, and Lieutenant Crary, of the Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, who went along from the drill ground, and 41 non-commissioned officers and men. All behaved with great coolness and bravery.

Company H also had a severe fight with rebel cavalry. They were attacked after they had commenced retreating. Major Crockett became separated from the company, and is undoubtedly taken prisoner; also Lieutenant Geer, of the Forty-eighth, who, it seems, joined Crockett after I left for camp. It is not known that any of our men were killed, but Sergts. Andrew Unkle and Philip Fertiz are missing, supposed to be prisoners. I annex a list of wounded and missing.* A considerable number of the enemy were killed both by Company B and the men under my charge. Quite a number of dead bodies were seen as we passed over the ground. The men under my charge took 8 prisoners, and Captain Raymond brought 2 wounded rebels from the field and left them at a house near our line of pickets. They are probably mortally wounded. I annex a list of wounded and missing.*

List of wounded and missing in Seventy-second Regiment Ohio Volunteers:

	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers		1
Non-commissioned officers		1
Enlisted men	8	1
Total	8	3

* Nominal list omitted.

Lieutenant Geer, of the Forty-eighth, acting aide, is missing. I have not received the names of the missing men of the Seventieth Ohio Volunteers.

Your obedient servant,

R. P. BUCKLAND,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Brigade.

WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, *Commanding Fifth Division.*

No. 4.

Report of Maj. Elbridge G. Ricker, Fifth Ohio Cavalry.

HDQRS. SECOND BATT., FIFTH REGT. OHIO VOL. CAV.,
Pittsburg, Tenn., April 4, [!] 1862.

In accordance with the order issued to me at 2.30 p. m. of said day (to proceed with 150 men to look for Major Crockett, a lieutenant, and 5 or 6 men, who had wandered outside the pickets and were supposed to be lost or captured) we reached the pickets about 3.30 o'clock, and learned that Colonel Buckland was out with two companies of infantry. We moved on for about 2 miles, when we heard considerable firing on our right. Knowing the ground, I at once ordered two companies to follow the road, with the view of taking the enemy in the rear, while I moved against his flank with two other companies. We found a large cavalry force slowly retiring before Colonel Buckland and his command. There is a strip of fallen timber at this point that retarded our movements very much for a short time. As soon as our men were clear of this obstacle they dashed on to the enemy, scattering them in every direction and pursuing them some 300 or 400 yards. When passing the brow of a hill our advance was opened on by three or four pieces of artillery, at least two regiments of infantry, and a large cavalry force. So near was our advance to this line of battle of the enemy that one of our men was carried within the enemy's lines by his horse and captured, while another shot one of their gunners down at his gun. Two of our men lost their carbines at this point. I then ordered my command to fall back about 200 yards, bringing a piece of high ground between us and the enemy.

Colonel Buckland coming up at this time with his command, we formed and retired in good order, bringing off 9 prisoners. Not less than 20 of the enemy were left dead; also a number of horses were killed and wounded, among which was the horse of the lieutenant-colonel of the First Alabama Cavalry. We brought off his saddle and equipments.

I must return thanks to officers and men for the manner in which they conducted themselves in presence of a force at least ten times their number.

I acknowledge God's mercy in protecting our men under the terrible fire poured upon us by the enemy in the opening fight of the great battle of Pittsburg.

Nine wounded prisoners were brought in at night, making in all 18.

E. G. RICKER,
Major Second Battalion, Fifth Regt. Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Col. W. H. H. TAYLOR.

No. 5.

Report of Maj. Gen. William J. Hardee, C. S. Army.

CAMP NEAR MICKEY'S, *April* 4, 1862.

GENERAL: The cavalry and infantry of the enemy attacked Colonel Clanton's regiment, which was posted, as I before informed you, about 500 or 600 yards in advance of my lines. Colonel Clanton retired, and the enemy's cavalry followed until they came near our infantry and artillery, when they were gallantly repulsed with slight loss.

Very respectfully,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Chief of Staff.*

APRIL 6–7, 1862.—Battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, Tenn.

REPORTS, ETC.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Mississippi.

No. 2.—Organization of the Union forces engaged and return of casualties, compiled from the nominal lists, returns, &c., for April, 1862.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

No. 3.—Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Tennessee, with abstracts from the field returns of the several divisions, April 4–5 and April 10–15, 1862.

No. 4.—Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

No. 5.—Col. Abraham M. Hare, Eleventh Iowa Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

No. 6.—Col. Marcellus M. Crocker, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

No. 7.—Capt. Robert H. Sturgess, Eighth Illinois Infantry.

No. 8.—Capt. J. J. Anderson, Eighteenth Illinois Infantry.

No. 9.—Lieut. Col. William Hall, Eleventh Iowa Infantry.

No. 10.—Col. Marcellus M. Crocker, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry.

No. 11.—Col. C. Carroll Marsh, Twentieth Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

No. 12.—Lieut. Col. Thomas E. G. Ransom, Eleventh Illinois Infantry.

No. 13.—Lieut. Abram H. Ryan, Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 14.—Lieut. Col. Enos P. Wood, Seventeenth Illinois Infantry.

No. 15.—Lieut. Col. Adolph Engelmann, Forty-third Illinois Infantry.

No. 16.—Lieut. George L. Nispel, Battery E, Second Illinois Light Artillery.

No. 17.—Brig. Gen. John McArthur, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

No. 18.—Col. James M. Tuttle, Second Iowa Infantry, commanding Second Division and First Brigade.

No. 19.—Lieut. Col. James C. Parrott, Seventh Iowa Infantry.

No. 20.—Col. Joseph J. Woods, Twelfth Iowa Infantry.

No. 21.—Colonel William T. Shaw, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry.

No. 22.—Col. August Mersy, Ninth Illinois Infantry (of the Second Brigade).

No. 23.—Lieut. Col. Augustus L. Chetlain, Twelfth Illinois Infantry.

No. 24.—Capt. James R. Hugunin, Twelfth Illinois Infantry.

No. 25.—Col. Crafts J. Wright, Thirteenth Missouri Infantry.
No. 26.—Col. B. S. Compton, Fourteenth Missouri Infantry.
No. 27.—Col. Thomas Morton, Eighty-first Ohio Infantry.
No. 28.—Maj. Richard Rowett, Seventh Illinois Infantry (of the Third Brigade).
No. 29.—Capt. Robert W. Healy, Fifty-eighth Illinois Infantry.
No. 30.—Col. James L. Geddes, Eighth Iowa Infantry.
No. 31.—Capt. Henry Richardson, Battery D, First Missouri Light Artillery.
No. 32.—Capt. Frederick Welker, Battery H, First Missouri Light Artillery.
No. 33.—Lieut. James Powell, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, commanding detachment Second and Fourth U. S. Cavalry.
No. 34.—Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, with communications in reference thereto.
No. 35.—Col. George F. McGinnis, Eleventh Indiana Infantry (of the First Brigade).
No. 36.—Col. Alvin P. Hovey, Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry.
No. 37.—Col. John M. Thayer, First Nebraska Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 38.—Col. William L. Sanderson, Twenty-third Indiana Infantry.
No. 39.—Lieut. Col. William D. McCord, First Nebraska Infantry.
No. 40.—Col. Valentine Bausenwein, Fifty-eighth Ohio Infantry.
No. 41.—Col. Charles Whittlesey, Twentieth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 42.—Lieut. Col. Manning F. Force, Twentieth Ohio Infantry.
No. 43.—Brig. Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division.
No. 44.—Col. Isaac C. Pugh, Forty-first Illinois Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 45.—Col. Amory K. Johnson, Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry.
No. 46.—Col. John Logan, Thirty-second Illinois Infantry.
No. 47.—Capt. Alfred C. Campbell, Thirty-second Illinois Infantry.
No. 48.—Maj. John Warner, Forty-first Illinois Infantry.
No. 49.—Capt. Matthew M. Trumbull, Third Iowa Infantry.
No. 50.—Col. James C. Veatch, Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 51.—Col. Cyrus Hall, Fourteenth Illinois Infantry.
No. 52.—Lieut. Col. William Cam, Fourteenth Illinois, commanding Fifteenth Illinois Infantry.
No. 53.—Capt. Louis D. Kelley, Fifteenth Illinois Infantry.
No. 54.—Col. John A. Davis, Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry.
No. 55.—Maj. John W. Foster, Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry.
No. 56.—Brig. Gen. Jacob G. Lauman, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 57.—Col. Charles Cruft, Thirty-first Indiana Infantry.
No. 58.—Lieut. Col. John Osborn, Thirty-first Indiana Infantry.
No. 59.—Col. Hugh B. Reed, Forty-fourth Indiana Infantry.
No. 60.—Col. John H. McHenry, jr., Seventeenth Kentucky Infantry.
No. 61.—Col. Benjamin H. Bristow, Twenty-fifth Kentucky Infantry.
No. 62.—Maj. William B. Wall, Twenty-fifth Kentucky Infantry.
No. 63.—Lieut. Cuthbert W. Laing, Second Michigan Battery.
No. 64.—Lieut. Edward Brotzmann, Mann's battery Missouri Light Artillery.
No. 65.—Brig. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Division.
No. 66.—Col. John A. McDowell, Sixth Iowa Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 67.—Capt. John Williams, Sixth Iowa Infantry.
No. 68.—Col. David Stuart, Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 69.—Col. Rodney Mason, Seventy-first Ohio Infantry.
No. 70.—Col. Jesse Hildebrand, Seventy-seventh Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 71.—Lieut. Col. Robert A. Fulton, Fifty-third Ohio Infantry.
No. 72.—Col. Ralph P. Buckland, Seventy-second Ohio Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade.

No. 73.—Lieut. Col. Job R. Parker, Forty-eighth Ohio Infantry.
No. 74.—Col. Joseph R. Cockerill, Seventieth Ohio Infantry.
No. 75.—Maj. Ezra Taylor, First Illinois Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, Fifth Division.
No. 76.—Capt. Samuel E. Barrett, Battery B, First Illinois Light Artillery.
No. 77.—Lieut. John A. Fitch, Battery E, First Illinois Light Artillery.
No. 78.—Brig. Gen. B. M. Prentiss, U. S. Army, commanding Sixth Division.
No. 79.—Col. Francis Quinn, Twelfth Michigan Infantry, commanding Sixth Division.
No. 80.—Col. David Moore, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry (of the First Brigade).
No. 81.—Lieut. Col. Humphrey M. Woodyard, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry.
No. 82.—Lieut. Col. Robert T. Van Horn, Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry.
No. 83.—Col. Benjamin Allen, Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry.
No. 84.—Col. Alexander Chambers, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry (of the Second Brigade).
No. 85.—Col. Hugh T. Reid, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry (not brigaded).
No. 86.—Lieut. Col. Quin Morton, Twenty-Third Missouri Infantry.

ARMY OF THE OHIO.

No. 87.—Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Ohio, with congratulatory orders.
No. 88.—Surg. Robert Murray, Medical Director, with return of casualties.
No. 89.—Capt. J. H. Gilman, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, Inspector of Artillery.
No. 90.—Brig. Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 91.—Brig. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Brigade.
No. 92.—Col. Thomas T. Crittenden, Sixth Indiana Infantry.
No 93.—Maj. John H. King, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, commanding battalion of Fifteenth and Sixteenth U. S. Infantry.
No. 94.—Capt. Peter T. Swaine, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry.
No. 95.—Capt. Edwin F. Townsend, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry.
No. 96.—Maj. Stephen D. Carpenter, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry.
No. 97.—Col. William H. Gibson, Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry, commanding Sixth Brigade.
No. 98.—Col. August Willich, Thirty-second Indiana Infantry.
No. 99.—Col. Thomas J. Harrison, Thirty-ninth Indiana Infantry.
No. 100.—Maj. William Wallace, Fifteenth Ohio Infantry.
No. 101.—Lieut. Col. Albert M. Blackman, Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry.
No. 102.—Capt. William R. Terrill, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Chief of Artillery, Second Division.
No. 103.—Brig. Gen. William Nelson, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division.
No. 104.—Col. Jacob Ammen, Twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry, commanding Tenth Brigade, with diary of his march from Nashville.
No. 105.—Col. William Grose, Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry.
No. 106.—Lieut. Col. Nicholas L. Anderson, Sixth Ohio Infantry.
No. 107.—Lieut. Col. Frederick C. Jones, Twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry.
No. 108.—Col. William B. Hazen, Forty-first Ohio Infantry, commanding Nineteenth Brigade.
No. 109.—Col. Gideon C. Moody, Ninth Indiana Infantry.
No. 110.—Col. Walter C. Whitaker, Sixth Kentucky Infantry.
No. 111.—Lieut. Col. George S. Mygatt, Forty-first Ohio Infantry.
No. 112.—Col. Sanders D. Bruce, Twentieth Kentucky Infantry, commanding Twenty-second Brigade.
No. 113.—Col. David A. Enyart, First Kentucky Infantry.
No. 114.—Col. Thomas D. Sedgewick, Second Kentucky Infantry.
No. 115.—Lieut. Col. Charles S. Hanson, Twentieth Kentucky Infantry.
No. 116.—Lieut. Col. Edward M. McCook, Second Indiana Cavalry.

No. 117.—Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Division.
No. 118.—Brig Gen. Jeremiah T. Boyle, U. S. Army, commanding Eleventh Brigade.
No. 119.—Col. Benjamin C. Grider, Ninth Kentucky Infantry.
No. 120.—Col. Edward H. Hobson, Thirteenth Kentucky Infantry.
No. 121.—Col. Samuel Beatty, Nineteenth Ohio Infantry.
No. 122.—Col. James P. Fyffe, Fifty-ninth Ohio Infantry.
No. 123.—Col. William S. Smith, Thirteenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Fourteenth Brigade.
No. 124.—Col. Pierce B. Hawkins, Eleventh Kentucky Infantry.
No. 125.—Lieut. Col. Cicero Maxwell, Twenty-sixth Kentucky Infantry.
No. 126.—Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Hawkins, Thirteenth Ohio Infantry.
No. 127.—Col. David E. Wood, Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry.
No. 128.—Capt. John Mendenhall, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Chief of Artillery, Fifth Division.
No. 129.—Capt. Joseph Bartlett, Battery G, First Ohio Light Artillery.
No. 130.—Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood, U. S. Army, commanding Sixth Division.
No. 131.—Brig. Gen. James A. Garfield, U. S. Army, commanding Twentieth Brigade.
No. 132.—Col. George D. Wagner, Fifteenth Indiana Infantry, commanding Twenty-first Brigade.
No. 133.—Congratulatory orders from the Secretary of War.

ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI (CONFEDERATE).

No. 134.—Organization of the Army of the Mississippi, April 6 and 7, 1862.
No. 135.—General G. T. Beauregard, C. S. Army, commanding Army of the Mississippi, with orders for battle, return of casualties, &c.
No. 136.—Field return of the Confederate forces that marched from Corinth to the Tennessee River April 3, 1862.
No. 137.—Field return of the Army of the Mississippi after the battle of Shiloh.
No. 138.—Col. Jacob Thompson, Aide-de-Camp to General Beauregard.
No. 139.—Col. William Preston, Aide-de-Camp to General Johnston.
No. 140.—Maj. Gen. Leonidas Polk, C. S. Army, commanding First Army Corps.
No. 141.—Surg. William D. Lyles, C. S. Army, Medical Director.
No. 142.—Capt. Smith P. Bankhead, C. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.
No. 143.—Brig. Gen. Charles Clark, C. S. Army, commanding First Division.
No. 144.—Col. R. M. Russell, Twelfth Tennessee Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 145.—Lieut. Col. Robert H. Barrow, Eleventh Louisiana Infantry.
No. 146.—Lieut. Col. T. H. Bell, Twelfth Tennessee Infantry.
No. 147.—Maj. R. P. Caldwell, Twelfth Tennessee Infantry.
No. 148.—Col. A. J. Vaughan, jr., Thirteenth Tennessee Infantry.
No. 149.—Brig. Gen. Alexander P. Stewart, C. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 150.—Col. J. C. Tappan, Thirteenth Arkansas Infantry.
No. 151.—Maj. James A. McNeely, Thirteenth Arkansas Infantry.
No. 152.—Lieut. Col. O. F. Strahl, Fourth Tennessee Infantry.
No. 153.—Lieut. Col. C. D. Venable, Fifth Tennessee Infantry.
No. 154.—Col. Alexander W. Campbell, Thirty-third Tennessee Infantry.
No. 155.—Capt. T. J. Stanford, Mississippi Battery.
No. 156.—Maj. Gen. B. F. Cheatham, C. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 157.—Brig. Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson, C. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 158.—Col. Preston Smith, One hundred and fifty-fourth Tennessee Infantry.
No. 159.—Lieut. Col. Marcus J. Wright, One hundred and fifty-fourth Tennessee Infantry.
No. 160.—Col. William H. Stephens, Sixth Tennessee Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

No. 161.—Col. George Maney, First Tennessee Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 162.—Lieut. Col. W. D. Lannom, Seventh Kentucky Infantry.
No. 163.—Col. A. J. Lindsay, First Mississippi Cavalry.
No. 164.—Lieut. Col. John H. Miller, First Mississippi Cavalry.
No. 165.—Lieut. Col. R. H. Brewer, battalion of Mississippi and Alabama cavalry.
No. 166.—General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps.
No. 167.—Brig. Gen. Daniel Ruggles, C. S. Army, commanding First Division.
No. 168.—Col. Randall L. Gibson, Thirteenth Louisiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade, with application for Court of Inquiry.
No. 169.—Col. James F. Fagan, First Arkansas Infantry.
No. 170.—Col. H. W. Allen, Fourth Louisiana Infantry.
No. 171.—Capt. E. M. Dubroca, Thirteenth Louisiana Infantry.
No. 172.—Col. B. L. Hodge, Ninteenth Louisiana Infantry.
No. 173.—Brig. Gen. Patton Anderson, C. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 174.—Capt. W. G. Poole, Florida Battalion (infantry).
No. 175.—Lieut. Col. Charles Jones, Seventeenth Louisiana Infantry.
No. 176.—Col. August Reichard, Twentieth Louisiana Infantry.
No. 177.—Col. W. A. Stanley, Ninth Texas Infantry.
No. 178.—Maj. Franklin H. Clack, "Confederate Guards Response" Battalion.
No. 179.—Capt. W. Irving Hodgson, Fifth Company Washington (Louisiana) Artillery.
No. 180.—Col. Preston Pond, jr., Sixteenth Louisiana Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 181.—Maj. Daniel Gober, Sixteenth Louisiana Infantry.
No. 182.—Col. Alfred Mouton, Eighteenth Louisiana Infantry.
No. 183.—Col. Marshall J. Smith, Crescent (Louisiana) Infantry.
No. 184.—Col. R. F. Looney, Thirty-eighth Tennessee Infantry.
No. 185.—Capt. William H. Ketchum, Alabama Battery.
No. 186.—Maj. (?) T. F. Jenkins, First Alabama Cavalry Battalion.
No. 187.—Capt. J. J. Cox, Prattville Dragoons.
No. 188.—Capt. A. Tomlinson, Mathews Rangers.
No. 189.—Capt. J. Robins, cavalry.
No. 190.—Brig. Gen. Jones M. Withers, C. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 191.—Col. Daniel W. Adams, First Louisiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 192.—Col. Z. C. Deas, Twenty-second Alabama Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 193.—Col. J. Q. Loomis, Twenty-fifth Alabama Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 194.—Lieut. Col. S. W. Cayce, Twenty-first Alabama Infantry.
No. 195.—Col. Z. C. Deas, Twenty-second Alabama Infantry.
No. 196.—Lieut. Col. J. C. Marrast, Twenty-second Alabama Infantry.
No. 197.—Col. J. Q. Loomis, Twenty-fifth Alabama Infantry.
No. 198.—Lieut. Col. William D. Chadick, Twenty-sixth Alabama Infantry.
No. 199.—Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, C. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 200.—Brig. Gen. John K. Jackson, C. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 201.—Col. John C. Moore, Second Texas Infantry, commanding temporary brigade.
No. 202.—Col. Eli S. Shorter, Eighteenth Alabama Infantry.
No. 203.—Col. Joseph Wheeler, Nineteenth Alabama Infantry.
No. 204.—Col. John C. Moore, Second Texas Infantry.
No. 205.—Capt. Isadore P. Girardey, Washington (Georgia) Light Artillery.
No. 206.—Lieut. Gen. William J. Hardee, C. S. Army, commanding Third Army Corps.
No. 207.—Col. R. G. Shaver, Seventh Arkansas Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 208.—Maj. R. T. Harvey, Second Arkansas Infantry.
No. 209.—Maj. James T. Martin, Seventh Arkansas Infantry.
No. 210.—Brig. Gen. P. R. Cleburne, C. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

No. 211.—Col. William B. Bate, Second Tennessee Infantry.
No. 212.—Lieut. Col. D. L. Goodall, Second Tennessee Infantry.
No. 213.—Col. Ben. J. Hill, Fifth Tennessee Infantry.
No. 214.—Lieut. Col. Robert Cantrell, Twenty-third Tennessee Infantry.
No. 215.—Brig. Gen. S. A. M. Wood, C. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 216.—Lieut. Col. J. W. Harris, Sixteenth Alabama Infantry.
No. 217.—Col. W. K. Patterson, Eighth Arkansas Infantry.
No. 218.—Maj. John H. Kelly, Ninth Arkansas Infantry Battalion.
No. 219.—Maj. A. B. Hardcastle, Third Mississippi Infantry Battalion.
No. 220.—Captains of the Twenty-seventh Tennessee Infantry.
No. 221.—Col. Coleman A. McDaniel, Forty-fourth Tennessee Infantry.
No. 222.—Capt. W. L. Harper, Jefferson (Mississippi) Artillery.
No. 223.—Lieut. Put. Darden, Jefferson Artillery.
No. 224.—Capt. Isaac W. Avery, Georgia Mountain Dragoons.
No. 225.—Brig. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, C. S. Army, commanding Reserve Corps.
No. 226.—Col. Robert P. Trabue, Fourth Kentucky Infantry, commanding First (Kentucky) Brigade.
No. 227.—Col. John D. Martin, Second Confederate Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 228.—Col. Isaac L. Dunlop, Ninth Arkansas Infantry.
No. 229.—Col. John A. Wharton, Texas Rangers (unattached).

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, U. S. Army, commanding the Department of the Mississippi.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *April* 8, 1862.

The enemy attacked our works at Pittsburg, Tenn., yesterday, but were repulsed with heavy loss. No details given.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Pittsburg, Tenn., April 13, 1862.

SIR: It is the unanimous opinion here that Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman saved the fortune of the day on the 6th instant, and contributed largely to the glorious victory on the 7th. He was in the thickest of the fight on both days, having three horses killed under him and being wounded twice. I respectfully request that he be made a major-general of volunteers, to date from the 6th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Commanding.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

—

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April* 23, 1862.

The President desires to know why you have made no official report to this Department respecting the late battle at Pittsburg Landing,

and whether any neglect or misconduct of General Grant or any other officer contributed to the sad casualties that befell our forces on Sunday.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Major-General HALLECK, *Pittsburg Landing.*

—

PITTSBURG LANDING, *April* 24, 1862.

The sad casualties of Sunday, the 6th, were due in part to the bad conduct of officers who were utterly unfit for their places, and in part to the numbers and bravery of the enemy. I prefer to express no opinion in regard to the misconduct of individuals till I receive the reports of commanders of divisions. A great battle cannot be fought or a victory gained without many casualties. In this instance the enemy suffered more than we did.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

—

PITTSBURG LANDING, *May* 2, 1862.

* * * * * * *

Reports of the battle of the 6th and 7th are received, and copies forwarded as rapidly as possible. The newspaper accounts that our divisions were surprised are utterly false. Every division had notice of the enemy's approach hours before the battle commenced.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

—

CORINTH, MISS., *June* 15, 1862.

SIR: I transmit herewith a topographical map* of the plain of Shiloh, showing the various positions occupied by our troops between Shiloh Church and Pittsburg Landing in the battle of April 6 and 7 last. This map has been made from careful surveys, and the positions of the various divisions are designated in the precise places which they occupied on the ground at the times indicated. It will enable the reader to understand the official reports of the battle which have already been forwarded to the War Department.

It is not my object in this communication to offer any comments on the battle, beyond the remark that the impression which at one time seemed to have been received by the Department that our forces were surprised in the morning of the 6th is entirely erroneous. I am satisfied from a patient and careful inquiry and investigation that all our troops were notified of the enemy's approach some time before the battle commenced.

Again, our loss was overstated in the official reports, very many of those reported missing having subsequently reported for duty. The number taken prisoners by the enemy was also greatly exaggerated. There seems to have been a morbid desire on the part of some of our

* To appear in Atlas.

officers to make the loss of their particular commands much greater than it really was.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Commanding.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.*

No. 2.

Organization of the Union forces and return of casualties at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, Tenn., April 6–7, 1862.

[Compiled from nominal lists, returns, &c.]

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.—Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Captured or missing.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	
FIRST DIVISION.										
Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.										
Staff	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
FIRST BRIGADE.										
(1.) Col. A. M. HARE (W'd).										
(2.) Col. M. M. CROCKER.										
8th Illinois	1	29	30	1	90	91	.....	3	3	124
18th Illinois	1	16	17	7	61	68	.....	2	2	87
11th Iowa	1	32	33	5	155	160	.....	1	1	194
13th Iowa	1	19	20	4	135	139	.....	3	3	162
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery D.	.....	4	4	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	13
Total First Brigade	4	100	104	17	450	467	.....	9	9	580
SECOND BRIGADE.										
Col. C. C. MARSH.										
11th Illinois	1	16	17	4	65	69	.....	17	17	103
20th Illinois	1	21	22	5	102	107	.....	7	7	136
45th Illinois	1	22	23	17	170	187	.....	3	3	213
48th Illinois	1	17	18	4	108	112	1	2	3	133
Total Second Brigade	4	76	80	30	445	475	1	29	30	585
THIRD BRIGADE.										
(1.) Col. JULIUS RAITH (M. w'd).										
(2.) Lieut. Col. E. P. WOOD.										
17th Illinois	.....	15	15	5	113	118	.....	5	5	138
29th Illinois	3	9	12	2	71	73	.....	4	4	89
43d Illinois	5	45	50	7	111	118	.....	29	29	197
49th Illinois	2	17	19	4	79	83	.....	8	8	110
Carmichael's Illinois cavalry	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Total Third Brigade	10	86	96	18	375	393	.....	46	46	535

Organization of the Union forces and return of casualties at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862—Continued.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Captured or missing.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	
NOT BRIGADED.										
Stewart's Illinois cavalry	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery E.	.....	1	1	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	5
14th Ohio Battery	.....	4	4	1	25	26	.....	.....	.....	30
Total First Division	18	267	285	69	1,303	1,372	1	84	85	1,742
SECOND DIVISION.										
(1.) Brig. Gen. W. H. L. WALLACE (M. w'd).										
(2.) Col. JAMES M. TUTTLE.										
Staff	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
FIRST BRIGADE.										
Col. JAMES M. TUTTLE.										
2d Iowa	.....	8	8	6	54	60	.....	4	4	72
7th Iowa	1	9	10	.....	17	17	.....	7	7	34
12th Iowa*	2	10	12	1	37	38	20	409	429	479
14th Iowa*	.....	9	9	.....	28	28	15	221	236	273
Total First Brigade	3	36	39	7	136	143	35	641	676	858
SECOND BRIGADE.										
(1.) Brig. Gen. JOHN MCARTHUR (W'd).										
(2.) Col. THOMAS MORTON.										
Staff	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
9th Illinois	1	60	61	19	281	300	1	4	5	366
12th Illinois	2	20	22	5	71	76	.....	3	3	101
81st Ohio	2	2	4	.....	17	17	.....	2	2	23
13th Missouri	.....	10	10	3	67	70	.....	1	1	81
Birge's Sharpshooters (14th Missouri)	.....	2	2	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	8
Total Second Brigade	5	94	99	28	442	470	1	10	11	580
THIRD BRIGADE.										
(1.) Col. T. W. SWEENY (W'd).										
(2.) Col. S. D. BALDWIN.										
8th Iowa*	1	29	30	4	68	72	18	361	379	481
7th Illinois	2	15	17	2	79	81	.....	1	1	99
50th Illinois	.....	12	12	2	66	68	.....	4	4	84
52d Illinois	1	22	23	3	120	123	.....	9	9	155
57th Illinois	1	24	25	7	103	110	.....	3	3	138
58th Illinois*	.....	20	20	8	39	47	.....	.....	223	290
Total Third Brigade*	5	122	127	26	475	501	18	378	619	1,247
NOT BRIGADED.										
2d U. S. Cavalry, Company C; 4th U. S. Cavalry, Company I	.....	1	1	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	6
2d Illinois Cavalry, Companies A and B.†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* A number of the captured or missing were also wounded. † No loss reported.

Organization of the Union forces and return of casualties at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862—Continued.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Captured or missing.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery A	.....	4	4	1	25	26	.....	.....	.....	30
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery D.	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6	.....	.....	.....	6
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery H.	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	17
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery K.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Total Second Division*	13	257	270	65	1,108	1,173	54	1,029	1,306	2,749
THIRD DIVISION.										
Maj. Gen. LEWIS WALLACE.										
FIRST BRIGADE.										
Col. MORGAN L. SMITH.										
8th Missouri	.....	1	1	.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....	19
11th Indiana	.....	11	11	1	50	51	.....	.....	.....	62
24th Indiana	3	3	6	1	44	45	.....	.....	.....	51
Total First Brigade	3	15	18	2	112	114	.....	.....	.....	132
SECOND BRIGADE.										
Col. JOHN M. THAYER.										
1st Nebraska	.....	4	4	5	17	22	.....	2	2	28
23d Indiana	.....	7	7	1	34	35	.....	1	1	43
58th Ohio	.....	9	9	2	40	42	.....	.....	.....	51
68th Ohio†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Second Brigade	.....	20	20	8	91	99	.....	3	3	122
THIRD BRIGADE.										
Col. CHARLES WHITTLESEY.										
20th Ohio	.....	1	1	1	18	19	.....	.....	.....	20
56th Ohio†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76th Ohio	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	1	1	5
78th Ohio	.....	1	1	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	10
Total Third Brigade	.....	2	2	1	31	32	.....	1	1	35
NOT BRIGADED.										
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
9th Indiana Battery	.....	1	1	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	6
5th Ohio Cavalry, Third Battalion ‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11th Illinois Cavalry, Third Battalion ‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Third Division	3	38	41	11	240	251	.....	4	4	296

*A number of the captured or missing were also wounded.
† Not engaged.
‡ No loss reported.

Organization of the Union forces and return of casualties at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862—Continued.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Captured or missing.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	
FOURTH DIVISION.										
Brig. Gen. S. A. HURLBUT.										
FIRST BRIGADE.										
(1.) Col. N. G. WILLIAMS.										
(2.) Col. ISAAC C. PUGH.										
3d Iowa	.....	23	23	6	128	134	3	27	30	187
28th Illinois	2	27	29	8	203	211	1	4	5	245
32d Illinois	3	36	39	6	108	114	.....	5	5	158
41st Illinois	2	19	21	2	71	73	.....	3	3	97
Total First Brigade	7	105	112	22	510	532	4	39	43	687
SECOND BRIGADE.										
Col. JAMES C. VEATCH.										
25th Indiana	2	19	21	4	111	115	.....	3	3	139
14th Illinois	.....	35	35	9	117	126	.....	4	4	165
15th Illinois	5	44	49	8	109	117	.....	.....	.....	166
46th Illinois	.....	25	25	10	124	134	.....	1	1	160
Total Second Brigade	7	123	130	31	461	492	.....	8	8	630
THIRD BRIGADE.										
Brig. Gen. J. G. LAUMAN.										
31st Indiana	2	19	21	4	110	114	.....	3	3	138
44th Indiana	1	23	24	6	168	174	.....	.....	.....	198
17th Kentucky	1	17	18	2	67	69	.....	1	1	88
25th Kentucky	.....	7	7	3	24	27	.....	.....	.....	34
Total Third Brigade	4	66	70	15	369	384	.....	4	4	458
NOT BRIGADED.										
5th Ohio Cavalry, First and Second Battalions.	.....	1	1	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	7
13th Ohio Battery	.....	1	1	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	9
Missouri Light Artillery, Mann's battery.	.....	3	3	2	12	14	.....	.....	.....	17
2d Michigan Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	3	53	56	61
Total Fourth Division	18	299	317	70	1,371	1,441	7	104	111	1,869
FIFTH DIVISION.										
Brig. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN (W'd).										
Staff	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
FIRST BRIGADE.										
Col. J. A. MCDOWELL.										
6th Iowa	3	49	52	4	90	94	1	36	37	183
46th Ohio	2	35	37	4	181	185	.....	24	24	246
40th Illinois	1	46	47	11	149	160	.....	9	9	216
6th Indiana Battery	1	.....	1	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	6
Total First Brigade	7	130	137	19	425	444	1	69	70	651

Organization of the Union forces and return of casualties at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862—Continued.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Captured or missing.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	
SECOND BRIGADE.										
(1.) Col. DAVID STUART (W'd).										
(2.) Col. T. K. SMITH.										
55th Illinois	.....	51	51	7	190	197	.....	27	27	275
54th Ohio	2	13	15	2	137	139	.....	12	12	166
71st Ohio	1	13	14	.....	44	44	1	50	51	109
Total Second Brigade	3	77	80	9	371	380	1	89	90	550
THIRD BRIGADE.										
Col. J. HILDEBRAND.										
53d Ohio	.....	9	9	1	32	33	.....	2	2	44
57th Ohio	2	8	10	4	68	72	.....	12	12	94
77th Ohio	1	50	51	7	109	116	3	48	51	218
Total Third Brigade	3	67	70	12	209	221	3	62	65	356
FOURTH BRIGADE.										
Col. R. P. BUCKLAND.										
48th Ohio	1	11	12	3	70	73	2	16	18	103
70th Ohio	.....	9	9	2	55	57	.....	11	11	77
72d Ohio	2	13	15	3	70	73	.....	45	45	133
Total Fourth Brigade	3	33	36	8	195	203	2	72	74	313
NOT BRIGADED.										
4th Illinois Cavalry, First and Second Battalions.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery B.	.....	1	1	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	6
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery E.	.....	1	1	3	14	17	.....	.....	.....	18
Total Fifth Division	16	309	325	52	1,225	1,277	7	292	299	1,901
SIXTH DIVISION.										
Brig. Gen. B. M. PRENTISS (C'd).										
Staff	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	3
FIRST BRIGADE.										
Col. EVERETT PEABODY (K'd).										
21st Missouri	1	17	18	4	42	46	3	61	64	128
25th Missouri	4	24	28	9	75	84	1	36	37	149
16th Wisconsin	1	39	40	6	182	188	.....	26	26	254
12th Michigan	.....	27	27	5	49	54	4	105	109	190
Total First Brigade	6	107	113	24	348	372	8	228	236	721
SECOND BRIGADE.										
Col. MADISON MILLER (C'd).										
18th Missouri	2	13	15	6	76	82	14	133	147	244
61st Illinois	.....	12	12	3	42	45	.....	18	18	75
16th Iowa	2	15	17	11	90	101	.....	13	13	131
Total Second Brigade	4	40	44	20	208	228	14	164	178	450

Organization of the Union forces and return of casualties at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862—Continued.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Captured or missing.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	
NOT BRIGADED.										
11th Illinois Cavalry, (8 companies)	.....	3	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	6
5th Ohio Battery	.....	1	1	1	18	19	.....	.....	.....	20
1st Minnesota Battery	.....	3	3	2	6	8	.....	.....	.....	11
18th Wisconsin	3	20	23	4	79	83	.....	.....	174	280
23d Missouri*	1	26	27	6	53	59	20	390	410	496
15th Iowa	2	19	21	7	149	156	2	6	8	185
Total Sixth Division*	17	219	236	64	864	928	46	788	1,008	2,172
UNASSIGNED TROOPS.										
15th Michigan	1	22	23	2	72	74	.....	5	5	102
14th Wisconsin	1	15	16	2	72	74	.....	3	3	93
8th Ohio Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery H.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	6
1st Illinois Light Artillery, Battery L	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery B.†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery F.	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6	.....	3	3	9
Total unassigned	2	37	39	5	154	159	.....	17	17	215

RECAPITULATION.

First Division	18	267	285	69	1,303	1,372	1	84	85	1,742
Second Division*	13	257	270	65	1,108	1,173	54	1,029	1,306	2,749
Third Division	3	38	41	11	240	251	.....	4	4	296
Fourth Division	18	299	317	70	1,371	1,441	7	104	111	1,869
Fifth Division	16	309	325	52	1,225	1,277	7	292	299	1,901
Sixth Division*	17	219	236	64	864	928	46	788	1,008	2,172
Unassigned	2	37	39	5	154	159	.....	17	17	215
Total Army of the Tennessee*	87	1,426	1,513	336	6,265	6,601	115	2,318	2,830	10,944

ARMY OF THE OHIO.—Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL.

SECOND DIVISION.										
Brig. Gen. A. McD. McCOOK.										
FOURTH BRIGADE.										
Brig. Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU.										
15th U. S. Infantry, First Battalion	.....	4	4	4	55	59	.....	.....	.....	63
16th U. S. Infantry, First Battalion	2	4	6	1	49	50	.....	.....	.....	56
19th U. S. Infantry, First Battalion	.....	5	5	2	30	32	.....	.....	.....	37
1st Ohio	.....	2	2	2	45	47	.....	1	1	50
6th Indiana	.....	4	4	.....	36	36	.....	2	2	42
5th Kentucky	.....	7	7	.....	56	56	.....	.....	.....	63
Total Fourth Brigade	2	26	28	9	271	280	.....	3	3	311

* A number of the captured or missing were also wounded.
† No loss reported.

Organization of the Union forces and return of casualties at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862—Continued.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Captured or missing.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	
FIFTH BRIGADE.										
Col. E. N. KIRK, (W'd).										
77th Pennsylvania	.....	3	3	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	10
29th Indiana	.....	4	4	4	72	76	.....	.....	.....	80
30th Indiana	.....	12	12	6	109	115	.....	2	2	129
84th Illinois	1	14	15	7	105	112	.....	.....	.....	127
Total Fifth Brigade	1	33	34	17	293	310	.....	2	2	346
SIXTH BRIGADE.										
Col. W. H. GIBSON.										
15th Ohio	.....	7	7	1	65	66	.....	2	2	75
49th Ohio	.....	6	6	.....	34	34	.....	.....	.....	40
32d Indiana	2	8	10	4	82	86	.....	.....	.....	96
39th Indiana	1	1	2	1	33	34	.....	.....	.....	36
Total Sixth Brigade	3	22	25	6	214	220	.....	2	2	247
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery H	.....	1	1	.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	14
Total Second Division	6	82	88	32	791	823	.....	7	7	918
FOURTH DIVISION.										
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM NELSON.										
TENTH BRIGADE.										
Col. JACOB AMMEN.										
6th Ohio	.....	2	2	.....	5	5	.....	2	2	9
24th Ohio	.....	5	5	5	60	65	.....	6	6	76
36th Indiana	1	8	9	1	35	36	.....	.....	.....	45
Total Tenth Brigade	1	15	16	6	100	106	.....	8	8	130
NINETEENTH BRIGADE.										
Col. WILLIAM B. HAZEN.										
6th Kentucky	.....	10	10	7	86	93	.....	.....	.....	103
9th Indiana	1	16	17	7	146	153	.....	.....	.....	170
41st Ohio	1	20	21	6	105	111	.....	1	1	133
Total Nineteenth Brigade	2	46	48	20	337	357	.....	1	1	406
TWENTY-SECOND BRIGADE.										
Col. S. D. BRUCE.										
1st Kentucky	.....	11	11	3	53	56	.....	4	4	71
2d Kentucky	2	13	15	4	55	59	.....	1	1	75
20th Kentucky	.....	3	3	3	20	23	.....	6	6	32
Total Twenty-second Brigade	2	27	29	10	128	138	.....	11	11	178
2d Indiana Cavalry*	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Total Fourth Division	5	88	93	36	567	603	.....	20	20	716

* Not engaged, except men detailed as orderlies, &c.

Organization of the Union forces and return of casualties at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, Tenn., April 6–7, 1862—Continued.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Captured or missing.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	
FIFTH DIVISION.										
Brig. Gen. T. L. CRITTENDEN.										
ELEVENTH BRIGADE.										
Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE.										
19th Ohio	1	3	4	1	43	44	.....	7	7	55
59th Ohio	.....	6	6	.....	51	51	.....	.....	.....	57
9th Kentucky	1	14	15	9	67	76	.....	1	1	92
13th Kentucky	1	7	8	2	39	41	.....	10	10	59
Total Eleventh Brigade	3	30	33	12	200	212	.....	18	18	263
FOURTEENTH BRIGADE.										
Col. W. S. SMITH.										
13th Ohio	.....	11	11	4	44	48	.....	7	7	66
11th Kentucky	1	4	5	2	46	48	.....	2	2	55
26th Kentucky	2	7	9	6	55	61	.....	1	1	71
Total Fourteenth Brigade	3	22	25	12	145	157	.....	10	10	192
NOT BRIGADED.										
3d Kentucky Cavalry*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery G	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
4th U. S. Artillery, Batteries H and M	.....	2	2	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	8
Total Fifth Division	6	54	60	24	353	377	.....	28	28	465
SIXTH DIVISION.										
Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD.										
TWENTIETH BRIGADE.										
Brig. Gen. J. A. GARFIELD.										
64th Ohio†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65th Ohio†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13th Michigan†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51st Indiana‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Twentieth Brigade	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TWENTY-FIRST BRIGADE.										
Col. G. D. WAGNER.										
15th Indiana†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40th Indiana†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57th Indiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4
24th Kentucky†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Twenty-first Brigade	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Total Sixth Division	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4

* Not engaged, except men detailed as orderlies, &c. No loss reported.
† No loss reported.
‡ Not engaged.

Organization of the Union forces and return of casualties at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, Tenn., April 6–7, 1862—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Command.	Killed.			Wounded.			Captured or missing.			Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	
Second Division	6	82	88	32	791	823	.....	7	7	918
Fourth Division	5	88	93	36	567	603	.....	20	20	716
Fifth Division	6	54	60	24	353	377	.....	28	28	465
Sixth Division	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Total Army of the Ohio	17	224	241	92	1,715	1,807	.....	55	55	2,103
Grand total Armies of the Tennessee and Ohio.*	104	1,650	1,754	428	7,980	8,408	115	2,373	2,885	13,047

* A number of the captured or missing were also wounded.

No. 3.

Reports of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Tennessee, with abstracts from the field returns of the several divisions, April 4–5 and April 10–15, 1862.

PITTSBURG, *April* 7, 1862.

Yesterday the rebels attacked us here with an overwhelming force, driving our troops in from their advanced position to near the Landing. General Wallace was immediately ordered up from Crump's Landing, and in the evening one division of General Buell's army and General Buell in person arrived. During the night one other division arrived, and still another to-day. This morning, at the break of the day, I ordered an attack, which resulted in a fight which continued until late this afternoon, with severe loss on both sides, but a complete repulse of the enemy. I shall follow to-morrow far enough to see that no immediate renewal of an attack is contemplated.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Saint Louis, Mo.*

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PITTSBURG, TENN. (*via* SAVANNAH), *April* 8, 1862.

Enemy badly routed and fleeing towards Corinth. Our cavalry, supported by infantry, are now pursuing him, with instructions to pursue to the swampy grounds near Pea Ridge. I want transports sent here for our wounded.

U. S. GRANT.

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HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Pittsburg, April 9, 1862.

CAPTAIN: It becomes my duty again to report another battle fought between two great armies, one contending for the maintenance of the

best government ever devised, the other for its destruction. It is pleasant to record the success of the army contending for the former principle.

On Sunday morning our pickets were attacked and driven in by the enemy. Immediately the five divisions stationed at this place were drawn up in line of battle, ready to meet them. The battle soon waxed warm on the left and center, varying at times to all parts of the line. The most continuous firing of musketry and artillery ever heard on this continent was kept up until night-fall, the enemy having forced the entire line to fall back nearly half way from their camps to the Landing.

At a late hour in the afternoon a desperate effort was made by the enemy to turn our left and get possession of the Landing, transports, &c. This point was guarded by the gunboats Tyler and Lexington, Captains Gwin and Shirk, U. S. Navy, commanding, four 20-pounder Parrott guns and a battery of rifled guns. As there is a deep and impassable ravine for artillery or cavalry, and very difficult for infantry, at this point, no troops were stationed here, except the necessary artillerists and a small infantry force for their support. Just at this moment the advance of Major-General Buell's column (a part of the division under General Nelson) arrived, the two generals named both being present. An advance was immediately made upon the point of attack and the enemy soon driven back. In this repulse much is due to the presence of the gunboats Tyler and Lexington, and their able commanders, Captains Gwin and Shirk.

During the night the divisions under Generals Crittenden and McCook arrived. General Lewis Wallace, at Crump's Landing, 6 miles below, was ordered at an early hour in the morning to hold his division in readiness to be moved in any direction to which it might be ordered. At about 11 o'clock the order was delivered to move it up to Pittsburg, but owing to its being led by a circuitous route did not arrive in time to take part in Sunday's action.

During the night all was quiet, and feeling that a great moral advantage would be gained by becoming the attacking party, an advance was ordered as soon as day dawned. The result was a gradual repulse of the enemy at all parts of the line from morning until probably 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when it became evident the enemy was retreating. Before the close of the action the advance of General T. J. Wood's division arrived in time to take part in the action.

My force was too much fatigued from two days' hard fighting and exposure in the open air to a drenching rain during the intervening night to pursue immediately.

Night closed in cloudy and with heavy rain, making the roads impracticable for artillery by the next morning. General Sherman, however, followed the enemy, finding that the main part of the army had retreated in good order.

Hospitals of the enemy's wounded were found all along the road as far as pursuit was made. Dead bodies of the enemy and many graves were also found.

I inclose herewith report of General Sherman, which will explain more fully the result of this pursuit.

Of the part taken by each separate command I cannot take special notice in this report, but will do so more fully when reports of division commanders are handed in.

General Buell, coming on the field with a distinct army long under his command, and which did such efficient service, commanded by him-

self in person on the field, will be much better able to notice those of his command who particularly distinguished themselves than I possibly can.

I feel it a duty, however, to a gallant and able officer, Brig. Gen. W. T. Sherman, to make a special mention. He not only was with his command during the entire two days' action, but displayed great judgment and skill in the management of his men. Although severely wounded in the hand the first day his place was never vacant. He was again wounded, and had three horses killed under him.

In making this mention of a gallant officer no disparagement is intended to the other division commanders, Maj. Gens. John A. McClernand and Lewis Wallace, and Brig. Gens. S. A. Hurlbut, B. M. Prentiss, and W. H. L. Wallace, all of whom maintained their places with credit to themselves and the cause.

General Prentiss was taken prisoner in the first day's action, and General W. H. L. Wallace severely, probably mortally, wounded. His assistant adjutant-general, Capt. William McMichael, is missing; probably taken prisoner.

My personal staff are all deserving of particular mention, they having been engaged during the entire two days in conveying orders to every part of the field. It consists of Col. J. D. Webster, chief of staff; Lieut. Col. J. B. McPherson, chief engineer, assisted by Lieuts. W. L. B. Jenney and William Kossak; Capt. J. A. Rawlins, assistant adjutant-general; Capts. W. S. Hillyer, W. R. Rowley, and C. B. Lagow, aides-de-camp; Col G. G. Pride, volunteer aide, and Capt. J. P. Hawkins, chief commissary, who accompanied me upon the field.

The medical department, under the direction of Surgeon Hewitt, medical director, showed great energy in providing for the wounded and in getting them from the field regardless of danger.

Colonel Webster was placed in special charge of all the artillery and was constantly upon the field. He displayed, as always heretofore, both skill and bravery. At least in one instance he was the means of placing an entire regiment in a position of doing most valuable service, and where it would not have been but for his exertions.

Lieutenant-Colonel McPherson, attached to my staff as chief engineer, deserves more than a passing notice for his activity and courage. All the grounds beyond our camps for miles have been reconnoitered by him, and plats carefully prepared under his supervision give accurate information of the nature of approaches to our lines. During the two days' battle he was constantly in the saddle, leading troops as they arrived to points where their services were required. During the engagement he had one horse shot under him.

The country will have to mourn the loss of many brave men who fell at the battle of Pittsburg, or Shiloh, more properly. The exact loss in killed and wounded will be known in a day or two. At present I can only give it approximately at 1,500 killed and 3,500 wounded.*

The loss of artillery was great, many pieces being disabled by the enemy's shots and some losing all their horses and many men. There were probably not less than 200 horses killed.

The loss of the enemy in killed and left upon the field was greater than ours. In wounded the estimate cannot be made, as many of them must have been sent back to Corinth and other points.

The enemy suffered terribly from demoralization and desertion.

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*But see revised statement, p. 100.

A flag of truce was sent in to-day from General Beauregard. I inclose herewith a copy of the correspondence.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Capt. N. H. McLEAN, *A. A. G., Dept. of the Miss., Saint Louis, Mo.*

[Inclosures.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Monterey, April 8, 1862.

SIR: At the close of the conflict of yesterday, my forces being exhausted by the extraordinary length of time during which they were engaged with yours on that and the preceding day, and it being apparent that you had received and were still receiving re-enforcements, I felt it my duty to withdraw my troops from the immediate scene of conflict.

Under these circumstances, in accordance with usages of war, I shall transmit this under a flag of truce, to ask permission to send a mounted party to the battle-field of Shiloh for the purpose of giving decent interment to my dead.

Certain gentlemen wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity to remove the remains of their sons and friends, I must request for them the privilege of accompanying the burial party, and in this connection I deem it proper to say I am asking only what I have extended to your own countrymen under similar circumstances.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, U. S. A.,
Commanding U. S. Forces near Pittsburg, Tenn.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Pittsburg, April 9, 1862.

Your dispatch of yesterday is just received. Owing to the warmth of the weather I deemed it advisable to have all the dead of both parties buried immediately. Heavy details were made for this purpose, and now it is accomplished. There cannot, therefore, be any necessity of admitting within our lines the parties you desire to send on the grounds asked.

I shall always be glad to extend any courtesy consistent with duty, and especially so when dictated by humanity.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Comdg. Confederate Army of the Mississippi, Monterey, Tenn.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Pittsburg, April 8, 1862.

The general commanding congratulates the troops who so gallantly maintained, repulsed, and routed a numerically superior force of the enemy, composed of the flower of the Southern Army, commanded by their ablest generals, and fought by them with all the desperation of despair.

In numbers engaged, no such contest ever took place on this conti-

nent; in importance of results, but few such have taken place in the history of the world.

Whilst congratulating the brave and gallant soldiers, it becomes the duty of the general commanding to make special notice of the brave wounded and those killed upon the field. Whilst they leave friends and relatives to mourn their loss, they have won a nation's gratitude and undying laurels, not to be forgotten by future generations, who will enjoy the blessings of the best government the sun ever shone upon, preserved by their valor.

By order of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Addenda.]

Abstracts from the field returns of the several divisions of the Army of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant commanding.

APRIL 4-5, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.			Pieces of artillery.	Notes by the compiler.
	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.		
First Division:					
1st Brigade	125	2,531	2,656	.....	From "statement of effective force," April 5. Pieces of artillery not reported on original.
2d Brigade	77	1,769	1,846	.....	
3d Brigade	110	2,118	2,228	.....	
Unattached	9	289	298	.....	
Total First Division	321	6,707	7,028	.....	
Second Division:					
1st Brigade	108	1,996	2,104	6	Return dated April 5.
2d Brigade	123	2,603	2,726	6	
3d Brigade	180	3,517	3,697	.....	
Unattached	8	173	181	12	
Total Second Division	419	8,289	8,708	24	
Third Division:					
1st Brigade	65	1,933	1,998	.....	Return dated April 4; the division not in the battle of April 6.
2d Brigade	103	2,133	2,236	.....	
3d Brigade	111	2,430	2,541	.....	
Unattached	35	754	789	12	
Total Third Division	314	7,250	7,564	12	
Fourth Division:					
1st Brigade	99	2,416	2,515	6	Return dated April 5.
2d Brigade	113	2,698	2,811	4	
3d Brigade	87	1,739	1,826	.....	
Unattached	7	143	150	.....	
Total Fourth Division	306	6,996	7,302	10	
Fifth Division:					
1st Brigade	79	2,050	2,129	6	Return dated April 5.
2d Brigade	90	1,936	2,026	4	
3d Brigade	110	2,331	2,441	.....	
4th Brigade	103	2,131	2,234	6	
Total Fifth Division	382	8,448	8,830	16	
Sixth Division:					
1st Brigade	119	2,671	2,790	.....	Return dated April 5; strength of two regiments and one battery not reported on the original.
2d Brigade	85	1,689	1,774	.....	
Unattached	41	858	899	.....	
Total Sixth Division	245	5,218	5,463	.....	
Grand total	1,987	42,908	44,895	62	Division staff not included in this abstract.

APRIL 10-15, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.			Notes by the compiler.
	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.	
First Division:				
1st Brigade	81	1,763	1,844	From statement April 15 of "effective force."
2d Brigade	55	1,260	1,315	
3d Brigade	75	1,575	1,650	
Artillery	14	230	244	
Cavalry	12	246	258	
Total First Division	237	5,074	5,311	
Second Division:				
1st Brigade	42	860	902	Return of April 13.
2d Brigade	81	1,979	2,060	
3d Brigade	100	2,031	2,131	
Artillery	18	301	319	
Cavalry	4	186	190	
Total Second Division	245	5,357	5,602	
Third Division:				
Infantry	226	4,791	5,017	Return of April 10: Brigade organization not indicated; casualties noted are 39 killed, 253 wounded, and 1 missing.
Artillery	11	289	300	
Cavalry	14	263	277	
Total Third Division	251	5,343	5,594	
Fourth Division:				
1st Brigade	61	1,715	1,776	Return of April 10: The casualties noted are 296 killed, 1,436 wounded, and 144 missing.
2d Brigade	71	1,929	2,000	
3d Brigade	65	1,226	1,291	
Artillery	4	127	131	
Cavalry	36	655	691	
Total Fourth Division	237	5,652	5,889	
Fifth Division:				
1st Brigade	67	1,337	1,404	Return of April 10: The casualties noted are 314 killed, 1,242 wounded, and 475 missing.
2d Brigade	74	1,328	1,402	
3d Brigade	66	1,669	1,735	
4th Brigade	82	1,823	1,905	
Artillery	12	303	315	
Cavalry	27	449	476	
Total Fifth Division	328	6,909	7,237	
Sixth Division:				
1st Brigade	57	1,666	1,723	Return of April 13: the casualties noted are 35 killed, 53 wounded, and 52 missing.
2d Brigade	52	1,028	1,080	
Unattached	77	1,693	1,770	
Total Sixth Division	186	4,387	4,573	
Grand total	1,484	32,722	34,206	

No. 4.

Reports of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Camp near Pittsburg, Tenn., April 14, 1862.

We have just passed through a terrible battle, lasting two days. My division, as usual, has borne or shared in bearing the brunt. I have lost in killed and wounded about every third man of my command. Within a radius of 200 yards of my headquarters some 150 dead bodies

were left on the field, the proportion of rebels to Union men being about three to one. Among the killed is General A. S. Johnston (said to be), who fell within 30 yards of my tent. Part of a battery belonging to the enemy was taken within 150 yards of my tent, and some 30 or 40 horses were killed within the same distance. The largely superior number of the enemy enabled him to flank me all day Sunday (the 6th), yet I retook my camp twice, and checked the enemy by repeatedly changing front and meeting him until night-fall, which, together with the arrival of Buell's forces, enabled us to attack the enemy in turn next day and drive him back with great slaughter.

It was a great mistake that we did not pursue him Monday night and Tuesday.

Breckinridge was in command of a portion of the troops attacking my column.

Van Dorn and Price re-enforced the enemy yesterday with 10,000 or 15,000 men. Fugitives from Island No. 10 will still further re-enforce him, and if Virginia should be abandoned and the rebel force there added to his strength here, we may have hotter and more dangerous work. A prisoner is reported to have said that the rebel chiefs here had said that this would be done if necessary to cover the cotton States.

Please send me without delay the two young men named.

Accept my thanks for the favor of my promotion, which I trust I will reward by acceptable service.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President United States.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
In Field, Shiloh, April 29, 1862.

Herewith I forward the report of Maj. Gen. McClernand, of the First Division, which closes the reports of the Army of the Tennessee in the battle of Shiloh on the 6th and 7th instant.

The report is faulty in two particulars: First, in giving the idea that General Prentiss was surprised and taken prisoner in the morning, whereas he was not taken until a late hour in the afternoon; and, second, in reporting too much of other divisions remote from the First, and from which reports are received conflicting somewhat with his statements.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

Capt. A. C. KEMPER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. Department of the Mississippi.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Camp near Pittsburg, Tenn., April 24, 1862.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the First Division of the advance forces of the United States in the battle of Shiloh, near Pittsburg Landing:

Early on the morning of Sunday, the 6th of April, hearing sharp firing at short intervals on my left and front, in the direction of Sher-

man's and Prentiss' divisions, I sent a messenger to General Sherman's headquarters to inquire into the cause of it. Soon after my messenger returned with General Sherman's request that I should send a battalion of my cavalry to join one of his, for the purpose of discovering the strength and design of the enemy.

Before my cavalry had reached General Sherman's camp his was seen retiring to the rear of his line, which was now being formed nearly parallel with and within a short distance of the left of my camp. Hastening forward, General Sherman informed me that the enemy had attacked him in large force and that he desired support. At the same time the firing in the direction of General Prentiss' division indicated a partial abatement of the resistance offered by his division.

Before my left, consisting of the Third Brigade, could form for the support of General Sherman, the enemy had pierced General Prentiss' line, afterward taking him and a number of his men prisoners, and rapidly forcing back General Sherman's left wing, was pressing upon my left with a mass five regiments deep, bearing the American flag. Discovering that this honored emblem was not borne by General Prentiss' retiring forces, but was used by the enemy as a means of deception, I ordered the Third Brigade to form in line of battle, fronting the enemy's advance, nearly at a right angle with General Sherman's line; but before this order had been fully executed the enemy had approached within short musket-range and opened a deadly fire upon us.

Col. L. F. Ross, of the Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, being absent, the command of the Third Brigade had devolved on Col. J. S. Rearden, Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, whose illness in the morning preventing him from taking part in the engagement, it next devolved on Col. Julius Raith, Forty-third Illinois Infantry, whom I instructed to take command at the very moment he was forming his regiment. Although thus unexpectedly called upon to assume the functions of brigade commander, by forming the line of battle in the face of an overwhelming foe, he did so promptly and skillfully.

While the line was being formed Captain Stewart, of my staff, brought information that the enemy, whose fire he had wonderfully escaped, were advancing in line of battle in strong force to the left of the brigade.

Colonel Raith, having completed his line, ordered a charge upon the enemy, in which he fell mortally wounded while encouraging his men by his heroic and daring example. The charge, although successful in repulsing the enemy in front, left the flanks of his command liable to be turned by the superior numbers of the enemy, which was only prevented by changing the fronts of the two flank regiments, the Seventeenth and Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry. Besides Colonel Raith several other officers were killed or wounded in this charge.

The situation of the Third Brigade at this juncture was most critical. Generals Prentiss' and Sherman's divisions had retired, leaving the brigade exposed to combined attack. The enemy in front was recovering from the disorder of his repulse, and the forces of Beauregard and Polk were sweeping around on the right and left. In obedience to my order the brigade fell back, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Engelmann, Forty-third Illinois, about 300 yards, and reformed in front of my headquarters, joining the Second Brigade, under command of Col. C. C. Marsh, Twentieth Illinois, and the First Brigade, under command of Col. A. M. Hare, Eleventh Iowa, on the left, the Eleventh Iowa being formed as a reserve, to support the center and left. Burrows' Ohio battery was advanced to the center, at a point on the Corinth road, near my headquarters; Schwartz's battery, in support of Sher-

man, to the right, and McAllister's battery to the left, to command the approach across a field. While this disposition was being completed the enemy were rapidly advancing at all points, supported by several batteries. The action, both by infantry and artillery, became general all along the line, and the conflict was desperate. In the course of twenty minutes Schwartz's battery had silenced the enemy's battery in front, and to repel the enemy, whose left was still bearing back General Sherman's division on my right, Major Schwartz, chief of my staff, joined the Thirty-fourth and Forty-third Illinois, and boldly charged the enemy, receiving a severe wound in the leg, which caused him to be taken from the field. Our resistance, however, was overborne by superior numbers, which still continued to flank the right of my line. All of Schwartz's battery except one caisson was brought off—a portion of it by hand.

Burrows' battery opened a brisk fire from its position at the center, but from the near approach of the enemy, and the deadly fire opened on it both by infantry and artillery, was soon lost, including 70 horses killed. The battery was recovered in a damaged condition next day. Captain Burrows and a number of his officers were wounded, and in the same part of the field, and about the same time, my orderly was severely wounded near me. The underbrush and trees bear abundant and impressive evidence of the sanguinary character of this engagement.

McAllister's battery opened from the corner of the field referred to, and by a well-directed and effective fire kept the enemy from crossing it until his battery was nearly surrounded and his support forced back, when, after silencing a battery in the woods on the opposite side of the field, he withdrew three of his pieces along the Corinth road towards Pittsburg Landing. The fourth piece was left behind for want of horses to take it off, but was recovered next day. In this engagement Captain McAllister was four times slightly wounded, but kept the field. An acting sergeant and 7 men were severely wounded and a number killed.

During this bloody contest, which raged for some time with fluctuating success, Colonel Haynie, an officer of distinguished merit, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sanford, of the Forty-eighth; Lieutenant-Colonel Ransom and Major Nevins, of the Eleventh; Major Bartleson, of the Twentieth, and Major Bishop, of the Forty-ninth Illinois, were severely wounded. The Eighteenth was so hotly engaged that Major Eaton, Captain Brush, and Captain Dillon, who rapidly succeeded each other in command, as rapidly fell, the first two dangerously wounded and the last instantly killed.

Wholly unsupported on the left, and still outflanked on the right by increasing numbers, to save my command from being surrounded I ordered it to fall back about 200 yards and reform at a right angle with the center of my camp. The order was promptly and successfully executed, save by the Forty-third Illinois, which had failed to receive it. This gallant regiment still continued the conflict until it was surrounded, and cut its way through the enemy to the right and rear of my third line.

Making another stand upon the ground indicated, Timony's battery joined in the action. The contest was continued for some time by infantry and artillery. Trees of considerable size were cut off or scathed by the round shot of opposing batteries, and considerable loss in killed and wounded was sustained on both sides, including four guns of Timony's battery, two of which were replaced by a capture

made next day. At length, checking the enemy in front, I pressed the advantage, driving him back some distance; but, re-enforced by fresh troops his wavering line was strengthened, and again he commenced turning my right and left, forcing me back about 200 yards to the fourth position, in an open wood, skirting a large field. Here, joined by the Forty-third Illinois, by a portion of Timony's battery, by a portion of Taylor's battalion, and by a portion of General Sherman's division, the contest was again renewed with increased fury on both sides. Accompanied by Major Brayman, acting assistant adjutant-general, and by Captain Stewart and Lieutenant Freeman, acting aides-de-camp, I rode along my line and gave the order, "Forward;" responsively to which it rapidly advanced, driving the enemy a first and second time for half a mile with great slaughter over the ground occupied by my artillery and a portion of my infantry camps. Within a radius of 200 yards of my headquarters the ground was almost literally covered with dead bodies, chiefly of the enemy.

Here the Eleventh and the Twentieth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Ransom and Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, and the Eleventh Iowa, Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, charged a hostile battery and took it, killing most all the artillery horses. Under the fire of the same regiments Albert Sidney Johnston, commanding general of the rebel forces, fell within 30 yards of my headquarters. Here Colonel Hare, commanding the First Brigade; Colonel Marsh, commanding the Second Brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Engelmann,* commanding the Third Brigade, heedless of danger, led their men to the charge amid a storm of bullets and in the face of a battery; and here Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, of the Twentieth Illinois; Lieutenant-Colonel Pease, of the Forty-ninth Illinois, and Captain Stewart and Lieutenant Freeman, of my staff, were wounded, while Lieutenant-Colonel Ransom, of the Eleventh, although reeling in the saddle and streaming with blood from a previous wound, performed prodigies of valor.

Continuing this sanguinary conflict until several regiments of my division had exhausted their ammunition and its right flank had been borne back, and it was in danger of being turned, the remainder of my command, with the exception hereafter noticed, also fell back to the camp of the First Brigade. Here the portion which had first fallen back reformed, in obedience to my order, parallel with the camp and fronting the approach of the enemy from the west, while the other portion formed at right angle with it, still fronting the approach of the enemy from the south. The Forty-fifth Illinois, being the last to fall back, only escaped being surrounded and captured by boldly cutting their way through the closing circle of the enemy's lines and joining the division, under the daring lead of Colonel and Major Smith, of that regiment.

In thus awarding honor to the meritorious it is but just to recognize the good conduct of the portion of General Sherman's division participating in this protracted and desperate conflict, while to him is due great credit for the gallant, skillful, and important part he took in it.

It was 2 o'clock p. m. when my fifth line had been thus formed. By that time Lieutenant Jones, ordnance officer of my division, had come up at great peril with ammunition, which was rapidly distributed among some of the most convenient regiments. As the enemy's artillery was already playing upon us, I continued my preparations to meet him by ordering up McAllister's battery, which was put in position in front and

* But see Wood's report, p. 141.

toward the right of the camps of my First Brigade. This done, I kept the enemy in check for some time by the fire of these batteries. Deterred from direct advance, he moved a considerable force by the right flank, with the evident intention of turning my left. To defeat this purpose I ordered my command to fall back in the direction of the landing, across a deep hollow, and to reform on the east side of another field in the skirts of a wood. This was my sixth line. Here we rested a half hour, continuing to supply our men with ammunition, until the enemy's cavalry were seen rapidly crossing the field to the charge. Waiting till they approached within some 30 paces of our line, I ordered a fire, which was delivered with great coolness and destructive effect. First halting, then wavering, they turned and fled in confusion, leaving behind a number of riders and horses dead on the field. The Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, inspired by the courageous example of their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Ferrell, bore the chief part in this engagement. Captain Millington, of Company I, and others of the same regiment, also distinguished themselves.

In the mean time, under cover of this demonstration, strengthened by large additions from other portions of the field yielded by our forces, the enemy continued his endeavors to turn the flanks of my line and to cut me off from the landing. To prevent this I ordered my left wing to fall back a short distance and form an obtuse angle with the center, opposing a double front to the enemy's approach. Thus disposed, my left held the enemy in check, while my whole line slowly fell back to my sixth position. Here I reformed the worn and famishing remnant of my division on favorable ground, along a north and south road, supported on my right by fragments of General Sherman's division, and on my left by the Fifteenth and Forty-sixth Illinois, under command of Colonel Veatch, acting brigadier. Hastily completing this disposition I ordered up McAllister's battery, which took position about the center of my line, supported by the Eighteenth Illinois, Captain Anderson, Company F, commanding. The Seventh Illinois, being separated from the Second Division, was formed by me as a reserve. The enemy renewed the contest by trying to shell us from our position. McAllister's battery replied with great spirit, first alone, and soon after in conjunction with another battery unknown to me. Attempting in vain so often to turn the flanks of my line and again its rear, the enemy now gave evidence of a change of tactics. Advancing in heavy columns, led by the Louisiana Zouaves, to break our center, we awaited his approach within sure range, and opened a terrific fire upon him. The head of the column was instantly mowed down; the remainder of it swayed to and fro for a few seconds, and turned and fled. This second success of the last two engagements terminated a conflict of ten and a half hours' duration, from 6 o'clock a. m. to 4.30 o'clock p. m., and probably saved our army, transports, and all, from capture.

Strange, however, at the very moment of the flight of the enemy the right of our line gave way, and immediately after, notwithstanding the indignant and heroic resistance of Colonel Veatch, the left, comprising the Fifteenth and Forty-sixth Illinois, was irresistibly swept back by the tide of fugitive soldiers and trains seeking vain security at the landing.

Both officers and men were alive to the importance of this last struggle of Sunday. They felt that the issue of the battle depended upon it, and hence fought with unshaken determination. Col. A. M. Hare, commanding the First Brigade, who had borne himself through the day with great constancy and courage, was here wounded, and the

command of the brigade devolved on his able and gallant successor, Colonel Crocker. Major Abercrombie, of the Eleventh Iowa, was also severely wounded while faithfully performing his duty; and Captain Harvey, of the Eighth, Adjutant Thompson, of the Twentieth Illinois, and Captains Burnett and Sprague, of Companies E and H, Twenty-ninth Illinois, besides many other gallant and meritorious officers, were killed.

Left unsupported and alone, the Twentieth and Seventeenth Illinois, together with other portions of my division not borne back by the retreating multitude, retired in good order, under the immediate command of Colonel Marsh and Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, and reformed under my direction, the right resting near the former line and the left at an acute angle with it. A more extended line, comprising portions of regiments, brigades, and divisions, was soon after formed on this nucleus by the efforts of General Sherman, myself, and other officers. Here, in the eighth position occupied by my division during the day, we rested in line of battle upon our arms, uncovered and exposed to a drenching rain during the night. Yet night, inclement as it was, and the arrival of re-enforcements, which came, were prayed for as the assurance of better fortune next day.

Having been directed by you on the evening of the 6th to assume command of all detached and fragmentary corps in the vicinity of my line, your order of the morning of the 7th for a forward movement found the Forty-sixth Illinois on my right and portions of Generals Hurlbut's and Buell's troops on my left. The Fifty-third Ohio was formed as a reserve, the Twenty-ninth Illinois having been ordered still farther to the left and near the landing, for the purpose of driving and keeping back fugitives. Moving forward obliquely to the left I passed unobstructedly over the scene of my last engagement and reached the scene of the cavalry charge. Here I ordered a halt, and adjusted my line in a wood, extending to the left and skirting a field in front. Meanwhile McAllister's battery was brought near the corner of the field, and replied to a battery posted beyond the camp of my First Brigade. After this fire had been continued for a few minutes I pushed on to my old camp and readjusted my line just behind it. The Twenty-eighth Illinois, Colonel Johnson, here joined me, and was formed on my left obliquely to the rear.

McAllister's battery was again brought up to the center of my line, and again replied to the battery in front and to another to its left. A few minutes after I discovered troops to my right, near Owl Creek, which I was informed were General L. Wallace's. One or more batteries, supposed to belong to his command, were advanced in the field in front and near the right of my camp, and also opened fire upon the battery in front of my line.

Thus clearing the woods in front in that direction, preceded by skirmishers, my line advanced through my camp obliquely to the southwest, thus retaking it. At the same time Generals Sherman and Wallace were seen advancing in the same general direction. Approaching a hasty and rude breastwork of logs formed by the enemy during Sunday night, his skirmishers opened an irregular fire, which caused the Fifty-third Ohio to retire in disorder, breaking my line. My right staggered for a moment, recovered itself, and, under the lead of Colonel Marsh, opened an oblique fire, which immediately dispersed the enemy in that direction, leaving us in possession of my recaptured camp.

About the same time information was brought that the enemy were advancing in strong force to turn the left of my line. To prevent this

I ordered my command to move by the left flank, which, being promptly done, confronted the opposing forces. Here one of the severest conflicts ensued that occurred during the two days. We drove the enemy back and pursued him with great vigor to the edge of a field, a half mile east and to the left of my headquarters, where reserves came to his support. Our position at this moment was most critical and a repulse seemed inevitable, but fortunately the Louisville Legion, forming part of General Rousseau's brigade, came up at my request and succored me. Extending and strengthening my line, this gallant body poured into the enemy's ranks one of the most terrible fires I ever witnessed. Thus breaking its center, it fell back in disorder, and henceforth he was beaten at all points until our successful pursuit was staid. The generous response of General Rousseau to my request for succor, no less than the gallant bearing of himself, Colonel Buckley, Lieutenant-Colonel Berry, and Major Treanor, officers of the same command, challenge my gratitude, while commanding my admiration. Crossing the field referred to, portions of my own and other divisions again encountered the enemy, who had rallied and offered obstinate resistance. Some of our men temporarily retired, while others persisted until the enemy was again driven back.

Pressing our advantage and moving obliquely to the south in the direction of General Sherman's camp, we came to another field, where Lieutenant Hammond, of General Sherman's staff, brought information that the enemy was hovering upon our left in considerable force. Riding forward from a point on the edge of the field I found this to be so. Directing Lieutenant Hammond to bring up a battery, it was posted near the field, and, opening fire, drove the enemy into the woods. Meeting Brigadier-General McCook, I returned with him to the field, and, showing him the direction the enemy had withdrawn, proposed that he should move a portion of his command around the field and fall upon his flank. This was skillfully and successfully done, driving the enemy in the direction his center and left were already retreating.

Meantime, overtaking the enemy's center, we again engaged it. Our forces to the left not yet having come up, Colonel Gibson, —— Indiana,* found himself hard pressed and in danger of being flanked. Instructing Lieutenant Hitt, of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, to inform General McCook accordingly, and to request of him re-enforcements, they were promptly sent forward, and the enemy again driven back with loss. In this engagement the Eighth and Eighteenth Illinois charged and took a section of one of the enemy's batteries, which they afterward brought to my camp.

The next and last stand of the enemy was in a wood skirting a field still farther south. Here he brought into action a number of guns, which were used with most annoying effect until silenced by McAllister's battery of 24-pounder howitzers. Although the enemy was further pursued, this artillery engagement actually terminated the conflict, which had passed over a space of some 3 miles, and had been continued from 7 o'clock a. m. to about 4 o'clock p. m. of the second day. So protracted, obstinate, and sanguinary a battle has rarely occurred. In magnitude and importance it is second to but few.

Had our army been captured or destroyed on Sunday the rebellion would have rolled back over Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri before another army could have been raised and equipped adequate to retrieve

* Probably Col. William H. Gibson, commanding Sixth Brigade, Second Division, Army of the Ohio.

the disaster. Indeed, months would have elapsed before this could have been done. Meantime the rebellion would have gathered fresh courage and strength. Considering that our numbers were probably less than one-half of the enemy's; that he had selected his own time and mode of attack; that our position was isolated and some 200 miles from our base of operations at Paducah and Cairo; that a portion of our forces were in a manner surprised and driven back in confusion, it is marvelous, may I not say providential, that we were not captured or destroyed—nay, more, that my division should have been able to fight the enemy all day within the narrow limits of a mile.

My effective force on the day of commencement of the battle was 7,028, of which, during the two days following, 1,861 were killed and wounded, including comparatively few missing, giving a proportionate loss of 37⅔ per cent. The loss of that portion of the enemy encountered by my command is doubtless doubly as great.

In the course of the battle I captured 3 6-pounder guns and 2 gun-carriages, 13 6-pounder caissons, 10 limbers, 622 rounds of fixed 6-pounder canister shot, 20 rounds of fixed 12-pounder spherical case shot, 16 stands 12-pounder grape shot, a considerable quantity of wagon and artillery harness, and 3,560 stand of small-arms.

In thus noticing the incidents of this great battle it is but just and proper that I should bear testimony to the general good conduct of my command. Exhorting them in the beginning to add to the glory they had won at Belmont and Forts Henry and Donelson, and to stand by the beloved flag of their country in every extremity, they were kindled with ardor, and throughout the battle evinced a firm resolution to do so.

Colonels Hare and Crocker, who successively commanded the First Brigade, and Colonel Raith and Lieutenant-Colonel Engelmann,* who successively commanded the Third Brigade, distinguished themselves by the coolness, courage, and skill with which they managed their men.

Colonel Raith, falling an honored martyr in a just cause, will be mourned by his friends and adopted country, while Colonel Marsh, a hero at Fredericktown, Donelson, and Shiloh; Colonel Crocker, an able and enterprising officer, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ransom are respectfully recommended for promotion.

It already appears that Colonel Smith and Major Smith, of the Forty-fifth Illinois, signally distinguished themselves by their exemplary constancy and indomitable courage. The same commendation is due Lieutenant-Colonel Hare, of the Eleventh Iowa, and Lieutenant-Colonel Pease, of the Forty-ninth Illinois.

Captain Sturgess, Company H, a brave and intelligent officer, succeeded to the command of the Eighth Illinois upon the fall of Captain Harvey. Captain Morgan, Company A, Forty-ninth Illinois, although severely wounded, mounted a horse, and continued with his company until the horse was shot under him. Captains Wilson, Reed, and Brush, Companies A, B, and F, Eighteenth Illinois, added to the laurels they had won at Fort Donelson. Captain Frisbie, Company H, Twentieth Illinois; Captain Burrows, Ohio Artillery; Captain McAllister, Captain Timony, Lieutenants Barger and Nispel, Illinois artillery, and the officers generally of those batteries are all honorably mentioned for their fearless conduct in the face of danger.

To this list I might add many other meritorious names, including Adjutants Cadle, Hotchkiss, and Ryan, of the First, Second, and Third Brigades, if limit could be found to make more special reference to them.

* But see Wood's report, p. 141.

In this, as in former actions, my staff afforded most valuable assistance. Major Schwartz, Captain Stewart, and Lieutenant Freeman, as already mentioned, were seriously wounded while in the fearless and faithful performance of duty. Major Brayman, my acting adjutant-general, displayed his usual courage and sagacity, often inspiring the troops by his gallant bearing, particularly in a crisis toward the close of the battle, when he seized a flag and carried it in front of the enemy.

Lieutenant Jones, ordnance officer and aide, won the applause of all by his characteristic diligence and fearlessness in bringing up and supplying ammunition to our men, often within range of the enemy's musketry, and still oftener in range of his artillery. A similar tribute is due to Lieutenant Tresilian, acting engineer and aide, for unsurpassed activity and daring throughout the battle.

The casualties of the first day having left me almost without a member of my staff, Lieutenants Hitt and Hall, of Companies B and C, of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, joined me next day, and performed most active and valuable services. While commending them for their zeal, courage, and intelligence, it may be added, as one of the proofs of Lieutenant Hitt's exposure to danger, that his horse was shot under him.

Having already noticed the good conduct of the Fifteenth, Twenty-eighth, and Forty-sixth Illinois, and their heroic commanders, Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis and Colonels Johnson and Davis, a similar acknowledgment is justly due the Fourteenth Illinois and their commander, Colonel Hall, all of whom at different times co-operated with me under the lead of their gallant chief, General Hurlbut.

The same meed of justice is due to the Fortieth Illinois and their daring commander, Colonel Hicks, who was severely wounded near me, and to Colonels Veatch, commanding a brigade, and Brigadier-General Sherman, who zealously and actively co-operated with me during the two days' battle. I am also indebted to Captains Fox and Hammond, members of their staff, for prompt and valuable assistance several times afforded during the battle.

In commemorating this great victory as a historical event, challenging honorable comparison with most signal triumphs of arms, it is impossible for me to close this imperfect account of it without the expression of heartfelt grief for the loss of so many brave and faithful men whom I find enrolled in the list of honored dead; of my sympathy for the suffering wounded and the bereaved kindred and friends, and offering grateful acknowledgments to a kind Providence for the eminent success which has crowned our labors in the cause of liberty and constitutional government.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General GRANT,
Commanding District Western Tennessee.

*Return of casualties in the First (McClernand's) Division, Army of the Tennessee, at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 6 and 7, 1862.**

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.	Remarks by compiler.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
First Brigade:								
8th Illinois	1	22	7	84	.....	3	117	
18th Illinois	1	10	6	57	.....	3	77	
11th Iowa	1	28	8	139	.....	1	177	
13th Iowa	2	23	9	130	.....	11	164	
Total	5	83	30	410	.....	18	546	
Second Brigade:								
11th Illinois	1	13	6	65	.....	3	98	
20th Illinois	1	21	6	98	.....	10	136	
45th Illinois	3	22	10	162	.....	.....	197	
48th Illinois	1	16	5	84	.....	23	129	
Total	6	72	27	409	.....	36	560	
Third Brigade:								
17th Illinois	.....	14	5	111	.....	9	139	
29th Illinois	3	14	1	71	.....	17	106	
43d Illinois	6	39	9	122	.....	146	322	
49th Illinois	1	10	6	98	.....	.....	115	
Total	10	77	21	402	.....	172	682	
Artillery:								
Burrows' battery	.....	4	1	23	.....	.....	29	14th Ohio Battery
Dresser's battery	.....	4	1	20	.....	.....	26	2d Illinois, Battery D.
McAllister's battery	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	11	1st Illinois, Battery D.
Schwartz's battery	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5	2d Illinois, Battery E.
Total	.....	5	2	58	.....	.....	71	
Cavalry:								
Carmichael's (Illinois)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
McCullough's (Illinois)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Stewart's (Illinois)	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	
Total	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	
Grand total	21	232	81	1,276	.....	226	1,861	

No. 5.

Report of Col. Abraham M. Hare, Eleventh Iowa Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
Pittsburg, Tenn., April 8, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the First Brigade of the First Division in the engagement with the enemy on the 6th instant.

Early in the morning of the 6th, upon the alarm being given, the brigade, composed of the Eighth and Eighteenth Regiments Illinois Infantry, the Eleventh and Thirteenth Regiments Iowa Infantry, and Dresser's battery, were formed in the open field in front of their respective encampments. I received orders about 8 o'clock a. m. to

* But see revised statement, p. 100.

move three regiments to the left of the Second Brigade. The Eighth and Eighteenth Illinois and Thirteenth Iowa were accordingly ordered to form in line of battle in that position, and moving in double-quick formed in good order in a skirt of woods bordering on a field, the Eighteenth Illinois on the left and the Thirteenth Iowa on the right. At the same time I was ordered to form a regiment on the right of the Second Brigade, which position, by my orders, the Eleventh Iowa, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, immediately took, and, with a battery, formed a reserve for the time being. After seeing the order executed I joined the three regiments at their position on the left, as above stated. Upon arriving at that point I found this portion of my brigade there formed under the fire of the enemy's cannon and musketry. On the right was a battery of our guns, supported by infantry still on its right. Against this battery the principal fire of the enemy was directed, and large bodies of infantry were moving around the field in its direction. A charge being made by these bodies of the enemy's infantry, directed upon the battery and our infantry on the right, they broke and retired in great disorder. Seeing the enemy approaching in great numbers, and our troops on the right having given way, my regiments also broke and retired in confusion.

Having retired to the distance of about 100 yards I succeeded, with the assistance of the field officers of my regiments, in rallying them and forming them in line in the same order as before. Here we maintained our position in good order, under a constant fire of the enemy, until 12 o'clock m., when, discovering that the enemy were approaching in great numbers, and that our troops on the right and left had retired, I ordered my regiments to retire and take up a new position about 200 yards to rear, which they did in good order and without confusion. We remained in this position, repelling charge after charge of the enemy, until 4.30 o'clock p. m., all the officers and men behaving with the greatest gallantry. At that hour, my regiments having exhausted their ammunition and great numbers of them having been killed and wounded and the forces on my right and left having retired, I again ordered them to fall back, which was done in good order as before. At this time I received a severe wound in the hand and arm, which compelled me to retire from the field.

Dresser's battery and my own regiment, the Eleventh Iowa, I did not see after they took their position in the morning, but I am satisfied that they behaved with great gallantry, and their reports, herewith submitted, fully attest the bravery with which they acted.

To Lieut. Col. William Hall, who commanded the Eleventh Iowa, great praise is due for the bravery and skill shown by him on the field of action. Major Abercrombie, of the Eleventh Iowa, who was wounded severely during the early part of the engagement, displayed that coolness and bravery which characterize a good soldier.

To Col. M. M. Crocker, of the Thirteenth Iowa Volunteers, I wish to call especial attention. The coolness and bravery displayed by him on the field of battle during the entire action of the 6th, the skill with which he maneuvered his men, and the example of daring and disregard to danger by which he inspired them to do their duty and stand by their colors, show him to be possessed of the highest qualities of a commander, and entitle him to speedy promotion. His adjutant, Lieutenant Wilson, who accompanied him on the field during the day and shared all its dangers, I wish to mention as the bravest of the brave.

Capt. William H. Harvey, of Company K, Eighth Illinois, was instantly killed while commanding his regiment, and died the death

of a brave man. Capt. Robert H. Sturgess, of Company H, took command of the regiment and led them gallantly through the day. Maj. Samuel Eaton was badly wounded while commanding his regiment—the Eighteenth Illinois. Capt. D. H. Brush, next in command, was soon after also severely wounded. Captain Dillon, of Company C, arrived on the field at this moment and took command, but was almost instantly killed. From that time the regiment was led on by Captain Anderson, who did his duty nobly.

My thanks are due to my volunteer aide, Lieutenant Caldwell, of General Oglesby's staff, who assisted me during the day; and I express my very great obligations to my adjutant, C. Cadle, jr., who accompanied me on the field and rendered me most efficient service, and during the whole action, by his promptness, energy, and activity, exhibited all the best qualities of a soldier.

Respectfully, &c.,

A. M. HARE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. M. BRAYMAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 6.

Report of Col. Marcellus M. Crocker, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
Camp near Pittsburg Landing, April 8, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the First Brigade of the First Division in the action of the 6th and 7th instant, after 4.30 o'clock p. m. of the 6th, at which time Col. A. M. Hare was wounded and carried off the field and the command of the brigade devolved upon me. At this time the Thirteenth Iowa Volunteers, Eighth and Eighteenth Illinois Volunteers retired together, in obedience to command of Colonel Hare, and were rallied by me, and formed after we had retired to position in front of the camp ground of the Fourteenth Iowa Volunteers, and for the rest of the day and until the enemy was repulsed they maintained that position under constant and galling fire from the enemy's artillery. The fire of his guns ceased at dark, and during the night we remained under arms in that position.

On the morning of the 7th we were ordered to advance with the division, at that time commanded by Colonel Tuttle, of the Second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and form a reserve to the advance of our forces that were driving back the enemy and to support our batteries, which we did during the day, most of the time exposed to the cannon and musketry of the enemy. Just before the rout of the enemy the Eighteenth and Eighth Illinois Regiments were ordered to charge upon and take a battery of two guns that had been greatly annoying and damaging our forces. They advanced at a charge bayonets, took the guns, killing nearly all the horses and men, and brought the guns off the field. The enemy having retreated, and there being no further need of the regiments under my command in the field, Colonel Tuttle directed me to return with my regiments, the Eighth and Eighteenth Illinois and Thirteenth Iowa Volunteers, together with the guns captured, to our encampment, which we had left Sunday morning. This

I did, arriving at the camp at 8 o'clock p. m. of Monday. During this day our loss was small, the principal loss of the brigade hav ng occurred in the action on the 6th instant.

The entire loss of the brigade in this action during the two days engaged is: Killed, 92; wounded, 467; missing, 18. A list of the killed, wounded, and missing is herewith submitted.* We went into action with 2,414 men, and came out of it on the evening of the second day with 1,795. Most of the officers and men behaved with great gallantry and coolness.

Of Dresser's battery and the Eleventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry I can say nothing, excepting that I found what was left of them in camp upon my return on the evening of the 7th, they having been separated from the brigade during all the time that it was under my command.

Respectfully, &c.,

M. M. CROCKER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Major BRAYMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 7.

Report of Capt. Robert H. Sturgess, Eighth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Pittsburg, Tenn., April 8, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers in the engagement with the enemy on the 6th and 7th instant.

Early in the morning of the 6th heavy firing was heard in the distance, which indicated that an attack was being made by the rebel force near the right center of our lines. At 7.30 a. m. the Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, James M. Ashmore, senior captain, commanding, was drawn up in line of battle on the regimental parade. Soon the regiment, in common with other regiments of the First Brigade, Col. A. M. Hare, of the Eleventh Iowa Volunteers, commanding, moving by column of companies, was ordered to take position in line of battle on a ridge running perpendicular to the front of the camp line of the Second Brigade. From some misunderstanding the 8th took position on the left of the Eighteenth Illinois and on the left of the brigade, which was kept during the day. In taking the position assigned it the regiment moved in good order through a heavy fire from the enemy, losing several men. Immediately after forming in line, the left resting in an open field, Captain Ashmore, commanding, was slightly wounded, and left the field. The command of the regiment devolved on Capt. William H. Harvey, of Company K, second in rank, and then acting lieutenant-colonel, who in a few moments received a shot through his body, killing him instantly, while gallantly leading and stimulating the men by his noble conduct, and displaying the greatest bravery and activity.

At this time the whole line on my right gave way, and had fallen back some distance before I was made aware of the fall of the brave Captain Harvey. Knowing that I was next in rank, I immediately as-

* Nominal list omitted; but see revised statement on p. 100, and division return on p. 123.

sumed command, and gaining an open field directly to the left and rear, and assisted by the company commanders, I succeeded in rallying the regiment, and ordered it to fall back a short distance and take position behind a fence, with the open field between my line and the enemy. In a few moments the enemy appeared in force on the opposite side of the field, with the evident design of charging upon our lines, but receiving a severe enfilading fire from the Seventh Illinois Volunteers, posted on the left behind a fence running perpendicular to my line, and a destructive fire from our lines, they immediately retreated into the woods.

Receiving an order to move the regiment by the right flank, file right, for several hundred yards, I took position on the left of the division, immediately in front of a rebel battery of ten guns, which played upon our lines for an hour with but little damage, although the infantry annoyed us greatly. I was again ordered to the right, to support a battery planted in the open woods. The enemy made a desperate charge upon this battery, but our men, falling back a few yards, rallied, and drove the enemy back with great loss. The Eighth and Eighteenth Illinois were advancing slowly, and the enemy retiring, when the regiment on my right was driven back, leaving my flank exposed to an enfilading fire from the enemy. Our men, seeing their peril, immediately fell back in disorder, and the company officers lost control of their men from the promiscuous mingling together of the different regiments. After retreating about a mile I succeeded in rallying a portion of the regiment, and took up position on the right of the Fortieth Illinois Volunteers, and remained on the field during the night.

On the morning of the 7th I was again ordered to the right to support a battery, after reaching which I advanced to support a regiment to me unknown. The enemy, seeing re-enforcements coming up, retreated. Taking position immediately in the rear of that regiment, Captain Leib's company, B, was deployed as skirmishers. Moving rapidly to the front about 400 yards, and no enemy being discovered, I moved farther to the right, and took position with my right resting on the Purdy road.

While awaiting orders General Crittenden ordered the Eighth and Eighteenth Regiments to take a rebel battery, which some regiment had endeavored to capture, but had been driven back with heavy loss. The men received the order with a cheer, and charged on a double-quick. The enemy, after firing a few shots, abandoned his guns and retreated to the woods. My color-bearer rushed up and planted his colors on one of the guns, and the color-bearer of the Eighteenth took possession of another. There was a portion of a regiment, to me unknown, on the left, but it did not come up until we had possession of the battery. Captain Reed, of the Eighteenth Illinois, assisted by Captain Wilson, of the same regiment and several others, turned the guns upon the enemy, and fired several shots into his ranks with fatal effect, causing him to retreat in disorder, and leaving us in possession of the field. We kept this position until the day was won, and our victorious brigade, having fought valiantly, was ordered to its accustomed camp, under command of Col. M. M. Crocker, of the Thirteenth Iowa Volunteers, Col. A. M. Hare having been wounded early in the action, and left the field.

Under circumstances so inauspicious I can but say that the conduct of the officers and men of the regiment, except in a few individual cases, was highly satisfactory and commendable. Where all acted the noble part it were invidious to mention individual daring and courage. Captains Leeper, Company A, and Wheaton, Company E, were se-

verely wounded, and left the field. Lieutenants Shaw, Company H; Mouroe, Company A, acting adjutant; McClung, Company K, and Smith, Company I, were each wounded, severely enough to leave the field. Lieutenant Taylor was upon the field on Sunday without any of his company, it having left the field. To him I am indebted for valu able assistance during the action. Lieutenant Caldwell, Company E, acting as aide-de-camp on General Oglesby's staff, also rendered me much service.

The regiment went into action with 23 commissioned officers and 453 enlisted men, and had 23 killed on the field, 91 wounded, and 3 missing. Inclosed is a list of the names of those killed, wounded, and missing.*

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT H. STURGESS,
Captain Company H, Commanding Eighth Illinois Volunteers.

C. CADLE, Jr.,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen. First Brigade, First Division.

No. 8.

Report of Capt. J. J. Anderson, Eighteenth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Pittsburg, Tenn. April 11, 1862.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by the Eighteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers in the action of the 6th and 7th instant:

Our position was assigned us on the left of the center of the First Brigade, First Division, the Thirteenth Iowa Volunteers on our right, the Eighth Illinois Volunteers on our left. We were marched to the left and rear of General McClernand's headquarters, and were fired upon by the rebel forces while marching by the left flank, by which we had several men wounded before our line of battle was formed. We gave the enemy a volley from the left flank, when they retired in disorder.

We retained our position here for some time, when the enemy advanced in force, and we were ordered to retire without giving the enemy a single volley. We retired, skirmishing a quarter of a mile, receiving a galling fire from the enemy, in which our commander, Maj. Samuel Eaton, fell badly wounded, and was carried from the field. At the same time Adjutant Heath received a severe wound. The command then devolved upon senior Capt. Daniel H. Brush, who was soon after severely wounded. The command now devolved upon myself, assisted by Capt. H. S. Wilson.

We were again moved to the right, where we were joined by Captain Dillon, of Company C, who had been absent on account of wounds received at Fort Donelson. He received a shot in the head, killing him instantly; a brave and efficient officer.

We remained in this position some time, exposed to a galling fire of

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*Nominal list omitted; but see revised statement on p. 100, and division return on p. 123.

canister from a rebel battery planted near General McClernand's headquarters. We were ordered to retire, and fell back about 1 mile. We again made a stand, with a battery (the First Missouri) in our rear. The rebels advanced in large force. A charge, ordered by General McClernand, and led by Assistant Adjutant-General Brayman with great gallantry, was made, in which charge the regiment participated, but being overpowered by superior numbers, was compelled to retire. Captain Reed, with his company (E), being detailed to assist in manning a battery, by their efficient aid dealt destruction in the rebel ranks. The regiment retired to siege batteries in front of the landing, and formed a part of the advance line during the night.

On the morning of the 7th we fell in rear of General Crittenden's brigade, being in reserve. After the brigade, the Eighth and Eighteenth Illinois, by command of Generals Boyle and Crittenden, gallantly charged a rebel battery, capturing two 6-pounder brass field pieces, one of which Captain Reed loaded and brought to bear upon the retreating enemy, giving them three shots unassisted, which told with good effect. Being assisted by Captain Wilson and Lieutenants Flick and Davis, he fired 15 or 20 rounds into the retreating cavalry, for which they deserve the highest praise.

The officers and men of this regiment who remained with their colors acted in a manner becoming men and soldiers. I am sorry to say there were exceptions. William L. Cross, second lieutenant of Company D, absented himself from his company during the early part of the fight on the morning of the 6th of April, and, although informed of the position occupied by his company and regiment by a sergeant of his company, made no effort to rejoin it; neither did he make any effort to rally or encourage the stragglers to return to the help of their comrades. On the contrary, he permitted some of the members of his regiment to accompany him, and did not order them to return to the field. He did not rejoin his company or regiment until it returned from the field in pursuit of the enemy on the night of the 7th of April, when he was found in his company quarters unhurt. William M. Thompson, second lieutenant of Company F, acted in a similar manner, leaving the field on the morning of the 6th of April, and not rejoining his regiment during the two days' fight. During his absence he said, "He would be damned if he would fight in such a cowardly regiment." C. C. Weaver, first lieutenant Company B, left the field on the night of the 6th of April, and did not rejoin his regiment until our return to our quarters on the night of the 7th of April. Kelso, second lieutenant of Company A, ran behind a tree, and was ordered from there by the commander of his company and by Captain Reed, of Company E, during the early part of the action. On the morning of the 6th of April he was again guilty of some unofficer-like conduct, and would not join his company when ordered to do so by his captain.

I respectfully submit their conduct to your action, hoping you will take immediate steps to bring them to rigid account for the manner in which they have acted.

Very respectfully,

J. J. ANDERSON,
Captain, Comdg. Eighteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

Colonel CROCKER,
Commanding First Brigade.

No. 9.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Hall, Eleventh Iowa Infantry.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH REGIMENT IOWA VOLUNTEERS,
April 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Eleventh Regiment Iowa Volunteers in the action of the 6th and 7th instant as follows:

At between 7 and 8 a. m. on the 6th instant I received orders from you to form my regiment, consisting of an aggregate of 750 officers and men, and march them in close column about 200 yards to the front and there await orders, which I did. In about half an hour I received orders from you to march about one-fourth of a mile to the left and there form as a reserve. On arriving at the place indicated I immediately deployed in line of battle. In a very few moments I received orders from Major-General McClernand to advance to the front, which I did at a double-quick for a distance of over a quarter of a mile, my right resting on a pond and supporting Dresser's battery, my left resting along a road and on another battery. I had scarcely got into position before the enemy appeared in force, and I opened fire immediately, throwing them into confusion. They soon reformed and opened on me a very destructive fire of musketry and artillery, which I sustained for nearly two hours, during which time my loss in killed and wounded was very severe. Major Abercrombie, who commanded the right wing and who rendered me the most gallant and efficient aid, here received a severe wound in the head, which necessitated his retiring from the field, remaining, however, during the time above mentioned. My horse was here shot under me, and I received while on foot a slight wound in my left ankle. A large force of the enemy appearing on my right and apparently endeavoring to turn it, I received orders to retire, which I did, forming about 100 yards from the left of the regimental parade ground with Companies A, B, C, E, G, H, and K, the left wing and Company C retiring in good order. Companies D, F, and I, while retiring, were exposed to a most galling fire of artillery and musketry, which swept the open space through which they had to go, and were thrown into confusion and did not form. I immediately received orders from Major-General McClernand to take my position about 50 yards in advance, where I remained under cover for a short time until the enemy approached quite close, when I fired and advanced at double-quick, driving them before me and capturing a standard from the enemy.

When about 50 yards in the rear of my position, when supporting Dresser's battery, in the morning, I received report from the commanders of companies that the men were out of ammunition, which fact I immediately reported to Major-General McClernand in person, and held my position until I was re-enforced, when I received orders from General McClernand to retire and procure ammunition. Before I issued the order to retire the troops ordered to occupy my ground broke in confusion, throwing my men into temporary disorder, but they rallied and formed at my camp, where I learned that my ammunition had been taken to the river half an hour before, and I could not learn, after repeated inquiries, where I could procure any, and the fire becoming very hot, I retired until I received ammunition, and was joined by part of Companies D, F, and I. While issuing ammunition I received orders from Major-General Grant to advance immediately, and

ordering Companies B and C, who were armed with rifles and were then unable to procure cartridges of a suitable caliber, to remain until they procured them and rejoin the regiment, I immediately moved forward, taking the first road to the left, until I found a line, and formed on its right, opening fire on the enemy, where I remained until ordered to retire and form on the left of a battery of heavy guns placed behind corn sacks. I held that position until I received orders from General Grant to advance and deploy skirmishers and feel of the enemy. I advanced some hundred yards or more, deploying Company A, Captain Grant, with instructions to find the enemy, and remained until the batteries in my rear opened fire, when I returned to the rear of the batteries, and remained until ordered to advance and support a battery placed on the left of the heavy guns before mentioned. Here I detailed 12 men from Company G and ordered them to take charge of two 12-pounder howitzers which I found without officers or men, and which they used with good effect. I remained in this position until the enemy were repulsed and during the night.

On the morning of the 7th I received orders from General Grant to move out on the main road leading from the river and to take the first road leading to the left, and to advance until I found the line. After marching about a mile and a half I found a heavy gun which was playing upon the enemy. I immediately formed on its left in support and remained until ordered to move to the right and front, where I formed in line of battle, when I received orders from General Hurlbut to advance and deploy skirmishers to the left and front. I immediately advanced, deploying Company B to the left and Company A to the front. The firing after some time becoming more remote, I recalled my skirmishers and remained in line of battle until ordered to return to my camp.

With but few individual exceptions all my officers and men conducted themselves with the greatest gallantry. I make special mention of Capt. John C. Marven, of Company K, who rose from a sick bed, not having been able to do duty for ninety days.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM HALL,

Lieutenant-Colonel Eleventh Regt. Iowa Volunteers, Comdg.

Lieut. C. CADLE, Jr.,

A. A. A. G., First Brig., First Div., Army of the Tennessee.

No. 10.

Report of Col. Marcellus M. Crocker, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH REGIMENT IOWA INFANTRY VOLS.,
Camp near Pittsburg, Tenn., April 8, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Thirteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry in the engagement with the enemy on the 6th and 7th instant.

Early in the morning of the 6th the alarm was given, and heavy firing in the distance indicated that our camp was attacked. The regiment was formed in front of its color line, its full force consisting of 717 men, rank and file. It was at once ordered to form on the left

of the Second Brigade, and proceeded to that position at a double-quick, and was then formed in line of battle in a skirt of woods bordering on an open field to the left of a battery. Here it remained for some time inactive, while the enemy's guns were playing on our battery. In the mean time a large force of the enemy's infantry were filing around the open field in front of our line, protected by the woods and in the direction of our battery, opening a heavy fire of musketry on the infantry stationed on our right and charging upon the battery. The infantry and battery to the right having given way, and the enemy advancing at double-quick, we gave them one round of musketry and also gave way. At this time we—as, indeed, all our troops in the immediate vicinity of the battery—were thrown into great confusion, and retired in disorder. Having retired to the distance of 100 or 200 yards we succeeded in rallying and forming a good line, the Eighth and Eighteenth Illinois Volunteers on our left, and having fronted to the enemy, held our position there under a continual fire of cannon and musketry until after 12 o'clock, when we were ordered to retire and take up a new position. This we did in good order and without confusion. Here, having formed a new line, we maintained it under incessant fire until 4.30 o'clock p. m., the men conducting themselves with great gallantry and coolness, and doing great execution on the enemy, repulsing charge after charge, and driving them back with great loss.

At 4.30 o'clock p. m. we were again ordered to fall back. In obeying this order we became mixed up with a great number of regiments falling back in confusion, so that our line was broken and the regiment separated, rendering it very difficult to collect it; but finally, having succeeded in forming, and being separated from the brigade, we attached ourselves to the division commanded by Colonel Tuttle, of the Second Iowa Volunteers, and formed with his division in front of the encampment of the Fourteenth, Second, and Seventh Iowa Volunteers, where it sustained a heavy fire from the enemy's battery until dark, and there remained during the night on our arms. During the day we were under fire of the enemy for ten hours, and sustained a loss of 23 killed and 130 wounded.

On the morning of the 7th we were ordered to continue with Colonel Tuttle's division and to follow up and support our forces that were attacking and driving back the enemy. We followed them up closely, moving to support the batteries until the enemy was routed, after which we were ordered to return to the encampment that we had left on Sunday morning, where we arrived at 8 o'clock p. m.

Our total loss in the action of the 6th and 7th is: Killed, 24; wounded, 139; missing, 9; total, 172.* The men for the most part behaved with great gallantry, and the officers exhibited the greatest bravery and coolness; and I call especial attention to the gallant conduct of my field officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Price and Major Shane, who were both wounded in the action of the 6th, and acknowledge my great obligations to my adjutant, Lieutenant Wilson, who during the entire action exhibited the highest qualities of a soldier.

Respectfully, &c.,

M. M. CROCKER,
Colonel Thirteenth Iowa Infantry.

C. CADLE, Jr., *A. A. A. G., First Brigade, First Division.*

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* But see revised statement, p. 100, and division return, p. 123.

No. 11.

Report of Col. C. Carroll Marsh, Twentieth Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
Pittsburg, Tenn., April 10, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of my command during the engagement of the 6th and 7th instant:

My brigade consisted of the Eleventh Illinois Infantry, Lieut. Col. T. E. G. Ransom commanding; the Twentieth Illinois Infantry, Lieut. Col. E. Richards commanding; the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Col. Isham N. Haynie commanding, and the Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry, Col. John E. Smith commanding. By an order from the general commanding the district the artillery and cavalry heretofore attached to the brigade were removed on the 5th instant. All the regiments in my brigade, having suffered more or less severely at the battle of Donelson, were reduced in numbers, so that though nominally a full brigade, I took into action but 1,514, officers and men.

On Sunday morning, the 6th instant, a little before 7 o'clock, I heard considerable musketry on the left of our line. This continuing without material interruption for some time, I ordered regimental commanders to be in readiness to form. In a few moments I received an order from Major-General McClernand to form the brigade. Soon after forming I was ordered to the support of General Sherman, who was reported to have been attacked by a very superior force. Moving rapidly to the left I was assigned a position by General McClernand, which I had scarcely assumed when the enemy were seen approaching in large force and fine style, column after column moving on us with a steadiness and precision which I had scarcely anticipated. General McClernand then ordered forward a battery (Burrows') to the center of the brigade, which had not fairly taken position when the enemy opened on us with a most terrible and deadly fire, unequaled by any which we were under during the subsequent engagements of the day and Monday. During the first five minutes I lost more in killed and wounded than in all the other actions. Lieutenant-Colonel Ransom and Major Nevins, of the Eleventh, Major Bartleson, of the Twentieth, Colonel Haynie and Lieutenant-Colonel Sanford, of the Forty-eighth, with numerous officers of the line, were here wounded. The effect of losing so many field officers so suddenly was soon felt, the Forty-eighth yielding first, soon followed by the other regiments of the brigade. In spite of my efforts to compel them to stand they fell back, and with a precipitancy as mortifying as it was unusual, and only to be accounted for by the loss of so many of their officers; for in all subsequent engagements in which we took part their conduct was such as to meet my hearty approval.

Moving a short distance to the rear, I succeeded in rallying the remnant of the Eleventh, Twentieth, and Forty-eighth. Here Lieutenant-Colonel Ransom, of the Eleventh, who had been severely wounded in the head, having had his wound slightly dressed, took command of his regiment. Here, too, portions of the Seventeenth, Major Smith commanding, and the Forty-ninth, Lieutenant-Colonel Pease commanding, of the Third Brigade, united with me. In a few moments I received orders to move forward to the support of Taylor's battery, planted in front of the line of the First Brigade camp. This I did, forming on the left of the First Brigade. Moving forward with them, and in face of a

severe fire, we succeeded in slowly driving back the enemy for half a mile to the extreme left of my own camp, silencing a section of artillery planted in rear of General McClernand's quarters, killing all the horses on both guns and caissons. The enemy being heavily re-enforced and my ammunition running short, I was forced to fall back without bringing off the guns, but on regaining possession of our camp on Monday morning the guns were found in the same position, and are now in our possession.

During this attack Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, commanding the Twentieth Illinois, was wounded.

Fresh troops of ours having passed to the front, I equalized the ammunition of my command, and again moved forward, joined by the Forty-fifth, of my brigade, and engaged the enemy till I had exhausted all my cartridges. At this time, my command having been reduced to a merely nominal one, I received orders to fall a short distance to the rear and form a new line, detaining all stragglers, portions of commands, and commands which should attempt to pass. In obedience to this, though with some difficulty as regarded portions of some commands, whose officers seemed little inclined to halt short of the river (this was particularly the case with the Thirteenth Missouri, whose colonel refused to remain till threatened with arrest), I had gathered quite a force, and formed a line near the camp of the Second Division, concealing my men in the timber, facing an open field. I here requested Colonel Davis, of the Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, to take position on my right. He promptly and cheerfully responded. I shall have further occasion to mention the gallant conduct of this officer in the course of my report.

Having formed my line, I obtained at once supplies of ammunition and provisions. In a short time General McClernand, with portions of the First and Third Brigades of his own division, and two regiments of Ohio troops, came up and formed on the left of the line I had already established. The enemy's infantry soon approached our front to a short distance beyond the open field before mentioned and their cavalry were hovering upon the hills in our front. General McClernand then ordered forward a battery to the turn of a road near the center of our line, and opened upon the enemy. This was soon replied to by one of their batteries. For some time during the shelling my men lay on the ground in line of battle, and little damage was done by their artillery which soon ceased.

During this fire Adjt. J. E. Thompson, of the Twentieth Illinois Infantry, acting as my aide, was killed, and one of my orderlies had his horse shot under him. These are the only casualties that came under my observation.

Shortly after this a severe cannonading was commenced on the extreme left, which continued uninterruptedly till darkness ended the fight for the day.

Being notified that we would hold this position during the night, I threw out a large party of skirmishers, and instructed my command to lay on their arms in line, to be ready for any emergency that might occur. Wearied with the several struggles of the day they gladly seized this opportunity for a little rest, but a drenching rain soon setting in prevented much sleep. Their hardships, however, were borne with exemplary patience.

At daylight on Monday morning the men in line were supplied with some provisions. While this was being done firing opened on our right, afterwards ascertained to come from a portion of General Lewis

Wallace's command. Directly afterwards firing commenced to our left and front, both artillery and musketry, supposed by me to be a portion of General Buell's command, who I had been informed during the night had taken position on our left and considerably in advance.

I now received orders from General McClernand to throw out skirmishers and follow with my whole command. This I did in the following order: The Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry on the right, joined in succession by the remnants of the Forty-eighth, Twentieth, Seventeenth, Forty-ninth, Forty-third, Forty-fifth Illinois, and the Fifty-third and a portion of one other Ohio regiment on the extreme left of the line. Moving steadily forward for half a mile I discovered a movement of troops on the hill, nearly a quarter of a mile in front. Dispatching scouts to ascertain who they were, they were met by a message from Colonel Smith, commanding a brigade of the Third Division, informing me that he would take position on the right and wait my coming up.

Meantime a section of McAllister's battery had been brought forward to the hill in our rear, and threw a few shells on the hills in advance as feelers. Moving on, I halted the line on the hill immediately in rear of the camp of the First Brigade of our own division. From here the rebels were seen moving through the timber opposite the parade ground in considerable force. As soon as possible two 24-pounders were brought up the hill and opened fire on them. Soon after a battery on the left of General Lewis Wallace's division also opened. Both batteries were replied to, and a sharp cannonading kept up for some time. During this firing a junction was made with the troops of General Hurlbut on our left, and I received orders to move obliquely across the field to the timber opposite. Crossing this field, in pursuance of orders, I took my position on the edge of the timber, receiving very little annoyance from the enemy in crossing. It was my desire here to charge and capture the batteries that had been annoying us, but when about to give the necessary orders the Ohio troops on my left, without any apparent cause, broke and ran in a manner that can only be stigmatized as disgraceful and cowardly. Despite all my efforts, and those of General McClernand and staff, they crossed the field and sought protection in rear of the timber. Their officers, instead of seconding the efforts made to rally the soldiers, set them an example of speed in flying from the enemy that even Floyd might envy. So disgusted was I with their conduct that I asked General McClernand to order them off the field, which he did.

Frustrated in my designs upon the rebel battery by this movement, I reformed, and moving slightly to the left, engaged the enemy in a severe struggle, driving him steadily but slowly before us. He made several desperate efforts to force my right and partially succeeded, but fresh troops coming promptly up our advantage was held, and the camp of the First Division was again our own.

During this last charge Colonel Davis, of the Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, commanding my right, was mortally wounded while bravely and gallantly leading and cheering his men on against very superior odds. The timber which had been felled in front of our camp to clear a parade ground was gathered by the rebels during Sunday night and a breastwork composed of it, which was made use of to our considerable disadvantage.

From this time the retreat of the rebels was unceasing, and about 4 p. m. I received orders to occupy my own camp, which I soon did.

Where so many behaved in a manner worthy of commendation it is difficult for a commander to make selections. Lieutenant-Colonel

Ransom, the gallant commander of the Eleventh Illinois, though severely wounded, refused to leave the field, and retained command of his regiment on Sunday.

On Monday morning they were detailed on other duty by Major-General Grant. Major Nevins, of the Eleventh, though wounded, still remained with his command. Lieutenant-Colonel Richards, of the Twentieth Illinois, though compelled to leave the field from the severe painfulness of his wound, soon came back, and had positively to be *ordered* off. Major Bartleson, of the Twentieth, fully sustained his reputation as a gallant soldier, and has sealed his devotion to his country by the loss of an arm. This left the Twentieth from early Sunday morning in command of senior Captain Frisbie, who has shown himself a brave and efficient officer. Major Mayfield, of the Forty-eighth, thrown in command by the wounding of Colonel Haynie and Lieutenant-Colonel Sanford, has developed qualities that show him well fitted for his position. To Col. J. E. Smith and Major Smith, of the Forty-fifth, I am much indebted. Though more fortunate than many of their brother officers in escaping wounds, they were no less exposed. A regiment with such officers must be efficient. Adjt. J. E. Thompson, of the Twentieth, acting as my aide, was killed at my side during the cannonading of Sunday evening. He was a brave and excellent officer. Capt. G. W. Kennard, assistant quartermaster of the brigade, was constant in attention to his duties. Through his assistance I was able to promptly supply the command with rations on Sunday night and Monday morning. Major Smith, of the Seventeenth Illinois, assisted greatly in forming the line on Sunday evening, and during the engagements of both Sunday and Monday he well sustained his former reputation and that of the gallant regiment which he commands. Adjutant Ryan, of the same regiment, was of great service as acting aide. To Lieutenant Jones, of the division staff, I am under many obligations for the promptness with which he supplied me with ammunition. Had a less efficient officer had the matter in charge my record might have been far more unpleasant. Lieut. Harry King, commanding Company G, Twentieth Illinois, employed as skirmishers, proved himself a daring and brave officer. Doubtless many other cases of individual daring occurred which did not meet my eye.

And now, sir, I proceed to my most unpleasant duty. The accompanying list of killed and wounded in my little command is itself a sorrowful though proud record of their bravery. Going into action on Sunday morning with but 1,514 officers and men, I have to report 571 killed, wounded, and missing. The few missing show how closely together the brigade remained during the battle. I inclose with this report that of Surgeon Goodbrake, acting brigade surgeon.* There were taken by my command during the action two brass 6-pounder field pieces, with caissons complete. There have been picked up within the limits of my brigade camp 1,363 rifles, muskets, and shot-guns, a large portion of which bear unmistakable marks of having belonged to the rebels. There have been buried within the same limits by my command 437 rebels and 115 of our own troops.

Congratulating you on the brilliancy of our success, and mourning with you in the loss of so many of our brave troops, I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

C. C. MARSH,
Col. Twentieth Illinois Infantry, Comdg. Second Brig., First Div.

Maj. M. BRAYMAN, *A. A. G., First Division.*

* Omitted; but see revised statement, p. 100, and division return, p. 127

P. S.—I would do injustice to my feelings and to a worthy officer did I fail to notice the eminent services of Surgeon Goodbrake, acting brigade surgeon, whose unceasing labors merit my favorable attention.

No. 12.

Report of Lieut. Col. Thomas E. G. Ransom, Eleventh Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH INFANTRY,
SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, ILLINOIS VOLS.,
Camp at Pittsburg, Tenn., April 13, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the movements of my command on the 6th and 7th instant:

At 7 a. m. on the 6th instant my command, consisting of 225 enlisted men and 14 commissioned officers (one company being absent on picket duty), formed the right of the brigade, the Twentieth Illinois being on my left. We moved with the brigade to a position in rear of the right of the camp of General Sherman's division, but immediately changed to a position in the center of said camp, where we formed a line of battle, the right of my regiment resting near and supporting a battery of artillery on the hill at my right. The enemy were immediately in front of us in greatly superior force, advancing in four ranks and three columns steadily upon us. When in good range we opened our fire upon them, which was responded to by a terrific fire from their first line. This fire was kept up on both sides and told with fearful effect upon my line.

My loss here in ten minutes was very heavy, for during that brief period Captain Carter was mortally wounded, Lieutenant Field severely wounded, and myself, Major Nevins, Captain Coates, and Lieutenant Walrod also wounded.

We remained under this fire in this position for a considerable time, when I noticed the line on the left was falling back, and very soon my own regiment fell back, I regret to add, without my order, but they rallied immediately in the reserve, and moving on our camp, rejoined the brigade, when we moved to the camp of the First Brigade, forming a rear line.

I was here joined by Adjutant Philips, of the Seventieth Ohio, and 40 of his men, who took the left of my regiment and fought gallantly with us through the remainder of the day. We immediately moved forward and met the enemy in rear of the camp of the Eleventh and Twentieth Illinois, where we drove them slowly back under a heavy fire, and while a rebel battery was playing upon us we still moved gallantly forward. The fire of the Eleventh and Twentieth soon killed and drove away the men and horses of this battery. We held this position (a few hundred yards from the silenced battery) for a long time, until ordered forward by General McClernand, who was alone bravely rallying and pushing forward an Ohio regiment on my right, apparently destitute of field officers. We moved forward in excellent order a few hundred yards, when the regiment on my right gave way and retreated in great confusion, leaving my little force of about 115 men almost alone. I immediately fell back to my former position.

My horse having been killed in this last attack, and my wound rendering me totally unfit to walk or even to command, I was taken to the rear. Major Nevins, though suffering from a severe wound in the hand, assumed command. The regiment now having become separated from

the brigade, he formed the regiment on the extreme left, where the battle was raging fearfully. His painful wound, however, obliged him to turn over the command to Capt. Lloyd D. Waddell, who, with the little remnant of our regiment, now reduced to about 80 men, bore our colors forward into the thickest of the fight, and with his command bore a conspicuous and honorable part in the terrible contest that closed the battle of the 6th instant.

On the 7th Major Nevins became sufficiently recovered to resume command, but the few gallant men left to sustain the honor of the Eleventh were held in reserve by order of General Grant, and bore no conspicuous part in the glorious victory of that memorable day.

Of the noble bearing of the men of my command during the several engagements they were in on the 6th instant I need not speak. Their numbers were few, they fought long and well, and suffered severely; they added yet brighter laurels to those they so dearly won at Donelson.

I cannot fail to mention the gallant Major Nevins, who, though wounded, bravely performed his duty; and Adjutant Dickey, ever cool and courageous, rendered most efficient services; the noble, lamented Captain Carter, commanding Company K, who, with his company, so bravely cut his way through the rebel cavalry at Donelson, was among the first to fall on this bloody field mortally wounded—a good man and a true soldier, his loss is irreparable; Captains Waddell and McKee, always at their posts—the latter wounded—both men in the gallant fight of the evening, the former commanding the regiment, are deserving of my grateful acknowledgments; Captain Coates, who rejoined the regiment on the morning of the 6th but partially recovered from a severe illness, was wounded early, remained with his command, and was particularly distinguished; Lieutenant Field, commanding Company A, whose coolness and bravery has always made his command invincible, was borne to the rear during the first engagement severely, and I fear mortally, wounded; Lieutenants Doane, McWilliams, Town, Hapeman, and Walrod all distinguished themselves by their brave and gallant bearing; Lieutenant Deane, commanding Company D, added new laurels to those he won at Fort Donelson—when the colors fell from the hands of the wounded bearer he was first to seize and bear them on with the regiment; Acting Quartermaster Goodrich, ever faithful to his trust, a brave soldier, was shot by my side through the head.

To the gallant Adjutant Philips, of the Seventieth Ohio, and his 40 brave men, I am under obligations for their support to our decimated line. I need only say their noble bearing while under my command is deserving the highest praise. Their regiment and State may well feel proud of them.

I also desire to mention Sergeant-Major Blake and the color guard for their brave and meritorious conduct.

I cannot close, sir, without offering my congratulations to the colonel commanding the brigade for the glorious victory achieved by our forces here and the distinguished part borne by himself.

I append herewith a list of the casualties in my command on the 6th and 7th instant.*

Respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to remain your, obedient servant,

T. E. G. RANSOM,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Eleventh Illinois Infantry.

Lieut. E. P. BOAS,

A. A. A. G., Second Brig., First Div., Ill. Infantry.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 100. See also division return, p. 123.

No. 13.

Report of Lieut. Abram H. Ryan, Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
Camp near Pittsburg, Tenn., April 14, 1862.

The following is a report of the Third Brigade, First Division, Col. L. F. Ross, Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Infantry, commanding, for the 6th and 7th days of April, 1862:

On the morning of the 6th instant I was sent for by Colonel Rearden, Twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, commanding brigade. Upon reporting to him he stated that owing to ill-health he was unable to command the brigade. While conversing with him heavy firing was heard in the front and on our left. Colonel Rearden ordered me to report to Colonel Raith, Forty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry (next senior officer of the brigade), his condition, and request him to assume command, and then to report to Major-General McClernand the condition of the brigade. These orders were complied with.

On rejoining the brigade it was advanced to the encampment of General Sherman's division. When all was ready for action I rode to the front, near Taylor's battery, and found nothing intervening between us and the enemy except a line of skirmishers and Taylor's battery. While reconnoitering my horse received a ball through the neck, forcing me back to the main line. I reported to Captain Barrett, commanding battery, that his support had left him, and, pointing out the position of the brigade, told him to call upon it if hard pressed.

Returning to the brigade I reported to Colonel Raith the condition of affairs, who directed me to find the position of the Second Brigade, which I found on our left and rear, commanded by Colonel Marsh, of the Twentieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and with it Major-General McClernand, supervising its movements. On reporting to him he ordered the Third Brigade to fall back and form on the right of the Second. Returning to the brigade, and not finding Colonel Raith, I gave the necessary orders for the movement. The right of the brigade retained its position, the left falling back in good order, though fighting the enemy step by step. They understood what the movement was for, and executed it accordingly.

Upon reaching the ground that the Second Brigade had occupied we discovered that it had changed its position. We, however, retained the position, hotly pressed by the enemy, till in danger of being flanked on the left, Colonel Raith being engaged in another portion of the field. Seeing no support, I gave the necessary orders and fell back, fighting the enemy step by step, and formed on a line with some troops in our rear. Major Schwartz here requested that a portion of the brigade be detached to support his battery. The Seventeenth Illinois Regiment was detailed for that purpose, and remained until the battery limbered up and changed position. A few minutes afterward Colonel Raith fell mortally wounded. He was immediately carried to the rear by four of his own men. I accompanied him a short distance to receive orders, &c. When I returned the Twenty-ninth and Forty-ninth Regiments had fallen to the rear, having expended their ammunition. The remainder of the brigade continued the fight until their ammunition gave out likewise, when they were ordered to the rear for a new supply. On gaining the encampment of the First Brigade, First Division, Lieutenant ———, of Taylor's battery, requested a detail of men to assist in working the

battery, many of his own men having fallen. I immediately detailed 20 men from the Seventeenth Illinois Regiment and reported them to Captain Barrett, commanding battery. Searching through the encampment of the Eighth Illinois Regiment, I found ammunition and carried it to the brigade, but it proved to be of a wrong caliber. Learning that it could be used by the Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, I turned it over to Colonel Ransom, commanding.

After waiting a while, and no ammunition coming up, I fell back to meet the train. As I could do no further good remaining with the train, I rode forward to hurry up ammunition. Meeting with Lieut. C. C. Williams, brigade quartermaster, he gallantly volunteered to bring forward a train, designating a field where to meet the regiments. When I returned I found that the regiments had been separated. Halting the advance, I eventually succeeded in getting the Seventeenth, Forty-third, and Forty-ninth Regiments into line, when Quartermaster Williams returned with an ammunition train, under the direction of Lieutenant Jones, ordnance officer, First Division, who, supplying the men with whatever was necessary, gallantly moved with his train to the front. After getting everything in readiness for action I reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, Seventeenth Illinois Regiment, who commanded the brigade the remainder of the day. For its operations during that time I would refer you to Lieutenant-Colonel Wood and to the report of Colonel Marsh, who commanded the brigade on the 7th instant.

I cannot close this report, general, without referring to some of the officers and men of this brigade. To Colonel Raith, of the Forty-third Illinois Regiment, who fell early in the action, while gallantly and bravely discharging the duties of brigade commander, and in his loss know that our cause has lost one of its best and bravest defenders; but while deploring his loss we cannot but admire the heroism and patriotism always exhibited by him, even to the shedding of his last drop of blood upon the altar of his adopted country for the preservation of its dearly-loved Constitution and laws. To Lieutenant-Colonel Pease, Forty-ninth Illinois Regiment, who commanded his regiment during the entire contest with great coolness and discretion. To Capt. Josiah Moore, Company F, Seventeenth Illinois Regiment, who distinguished himself by daring bravery on the battle-field, as did also, with but few exceptions, the whole command. To Brigade Surg. L. D. Kellogg, who merits the thanks of all for his untiring endeavors to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded, remaining in the hospital when all other surgeons fled, seeking no rest till exhausted nature claimed her own. To Secretaries Radford and Bassett, who preserved all books and papers belonging to the various departments of the brigade.

The brigade went into action with an aggregate of about 1,650 men; reported loss, killed, wounded, and missing, 834 men.* For full particulars see reports of regimental commanders.

Yours, respectfully,

A. H. RYAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

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* But see revised statement, p. 100, and division return, p. 123.

No. 14.

Report of Lieut. Col. Enos P. Wood, Seventeenth Illinois Infantry.

Early on the morning of the 6th of April heavy firing was heard in our front, but thinking it proceeded from our pickets, very little attention was paid to it, except to order the men to be ready to fall in at a moment's notice. About 7.30 a. m. notice came that we were really attacked, when our long roll beat, and the regiment, about 400 strong, fell in promptly. After waiting a time for orders, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General Ryan came with orders from Colonel Raith (who was in command of our brigade by seniority) to move to the left of Sherman's division, our regiment forming the right of the Third Brigade. In this position our regiment rested behind the encampment of an Ohio regiment, our left in a ravine. A section of some battery and a few skirmishers were already fighting in our front. After a time the enemy seemed to give back here, and we could see them on the opposite hill deploying men and forming heavy columns of regiments, which very soon commenced to advance.

Our front was now ordered to be changed obliquely on our right, throwing the entire left of our brigade back, so as to be clear of the ravine. Very soon the enemy made his appearance, and our boys opened fire on him, doing fine execution. Our fire seemed to check their advance for a short time, when they again advanced, and as they seemed to be flanking us on the left our regiment changed front again and moved obliquely to the left, the regiment on our right having given way and fallen entirely to our rear. The enemy now took possession of the battery in front of our left, about 200 yards distant, and planting their colors on one of the guns, Lieutenant Davis, of Company K, seized a musket, which had just fallen from the hands of one of his wounded men, aimed it at the rebel color-bearer and fired, when he fell to the ground; but the colors were soon replaced, and the enemy continued slowly to advance. At this juncture the order came to fall back and form a continuous line with the division on our right and about 50 or 60 yards in our rear, which was effected in good order, still pouring in a terrific fire on the advancing foe.

Major Schwartz now requested my regiment to support his battery, which we promptly did until he was obliged to limber up and moved off without losing a gun. In the mean time the regiments on our right and left had fallen back nearly a hundred yards, when I ordered my men to fall back and form in line again, this move being executed in good order. I found that we must move over the hill to have range on the enemy as they advanced up the opposite side. I consequently pushed my own regiment about 20 or 30 yards in advance of the line, where they could have full play as the enemy advanced. The regiments on our right failing to advance with us to our support, our boys stood their ground well and bravely, doing good execution with their fire until I found we were entirely unsupported both on our right and left, when I again gave the order to fall back.

As we came up to form in line the regiments on our right and left broke up in great confusion. Our ammunition being nearly gone, and having no support, I felt compelled to order a retreat. Facing by the rear rank we moved back near the first field, when I gave the order to move by the left flank, now become our right. The men not all understanding the order alike, here the regiment was for the first time thrown into some confusion. Having lost my horse in the early part of the

engagement, and being on foot and also quite weak from previous illness. I could do but little to remedy this. I, however, ordered Major Smith to ride on in advance and halt and form our men at the first convenient place, and when I came up found the major had succeeded in getting most of our regiment into line. At this point I found Colonel Marsh, with the remnants of his regiment; also the remains of the Fifteenth Illinois and some batteries of artillery. Major Taylor no having men enough to work his guns, I detailed all that were left o Company G, of the Seventeenth, about 20 men, to assist his batteries and after consulting with my officers decided to move off nearer th river and get a new supply of ammunition.

This was about noon. I now learned that Colonel Raith had bee wounded and taken off the field, leaving me the ranking officer in th brigade, and consequently devoted my attention to gathering up all that remained of our command. At 2 o'clock I had succeeded in getting some 500 of the Seventeenth, Forty-ninth, and Forty-third together, and at the request of General Sherman moved them out and formed again on his extreme left. One of the Chicago batteries immediately took up position directly in front and opened fire upon the enemy's line, which we could distinctly see about 400 yards distant.

I now deployed my men down a ravine under the fire of our batteries, and formed them into line in a cross ravine, out of sight of the enemy, and advanced cautiously up the intervening ridge until I had them in full view. Here I got in a number of telling volleys, when you came down along our lines from the left and informed us we were unsupported on our left, and ordered us to retire in good order to our old position in rear of the Chicago battery and on General Sherman's left. The fight between the enemy and the battery in our front soon became quite exciting, but our battery seeming to get the worst of it and a number of their horses having been disabled, they were compelled to fall back and leave one of their guns, which was promptly and bravely brought off by our boys.

Thus ended the fight for the day as far as we were concerned. Our orders were to lay on our arms in our places, with which our men complied without a murmur.

About 10 o'clock p. m. I was taken with a severe ague chill, which obliged me to leave the field and seek assistance, leaving my command to Major Smith, who will report to you the labors of the second day.

Both men and officers behaved with great coolness and bravery through the whole day, remaining under the severe fire without flinching, and always promptly advancing at the word of command.

Respectfully,

E. P. WOOD,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Seventeenth Illinois Infantry.

General JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, *Comdg. First Division.*

No. 15.

Report of Lieut. Col. Adolph Engelmann, Forty-third Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April —, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the part taken by the Forty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers in the bloody battles of April 6 and 7.

On Sunday morning, April 6, at the request of Col. J. Raith, then commanding the regiment, I called upon General McClernand for permission to fire off the guns of our men, which were still loaded from the evening of April 4, when the pieces had been loaded in expectation of an attack by the enemy. The permission was granted, but the general directed that we should keep a sharp lookout for any engagement in front of us, and that in case anything be heard he be instantly informed of it.

But two of our companies had discharged their guns, when the colonel, hearing the distant report of fire-arms, ordered firing to cease and the regiment to get ready for action, and also directed me to report the facts to General McClernand. The general then sent me to Colonel Rearden, commanding Third Brigade, with orders for him to hold the brigade in readiness for action. Colonel Rearden, however, was ill, and requested me to inform Colonel Raith that he, being the next oldest and only colonel in the brigade now present, should assume command. In the mean time Colonel Raith had formed the Forty-third Regiment, the command of which now devolved upon me, whilst Colonel Raith, without any aides, or even any mounted orderlies, to assist him, found himself suddenly in command of a brigade, of which as yet but one regiment had got ready for the engagement, and the enemy already within a few hundred yards of our lines, but still concealed by the forest, and steadily driving our own troops in front of us toward our lines.

As ordered by Colonel Raith, I proceeded to the encampment of the Forty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, which was some distance to our left, with orders for that regiment to turn out instantly, brisk firing being then heard within a short distance from its color line, but those from whom it proceeded still concealed by the forest. My orders to turn out were met by the inquiry, "For what purpose?" And to my response, "That it was to meet the enemy which was engaged with our troops but a short distance in front," they said that the firing then heard was none other than our own men firing off their pieces. The infatuation that no enemy was about was so general, that I was also to a great extent affected by it, and rode forward in the direction from which the firing proceeded to obtain certainty. Not more than 200 yards in front of the Forty-ninth I came upon our own lines, then briskly engaged with the enemy. Hastening back to the Forty-ninth, I found that as yet little heed had been given to my previous orders to turn out. Upon communicating these facts to the officers that regiment was speedily paraded, but only in time to find itself pressed hard in front and flanked on the left by vastly superior numbers of the Confederate Army.

Having thoroughly aroused the Forty-ninth, I hastened back to my own regiment. The color line immediately in front of the encampment being but a poor position to await the enemy in, the regiment was ordered about 100 yards forward, where it took a position sheltered by the brow of a hill and to the left of a battery stationed on the right and that distance to the front of our encampment. The two flank companies were now thrown out as skirmishers forward and to the left of our lines, the enemy crowding upon us in apparently great numbers from that direction. The enemy still advancing, so that we would soon have been exposed to a raking flank fire from the left, the now two right companies (F and D) were detached, to remain as a support of the battery. At this time large numbers of our own troops belonging to the divisions (Sherman's and Prentiss') heretofore in front of us, retired through our lines, and it was impossible to induce them to rally upon us, while the remaining companies changed direction on the eighth company to the rear, and

firing by the rear rank for some time, gallantly withstood a vastly superior force of the enemy.

Being here compelled to give way by the enemy passing beyond our right and left flanks and crowding upon us in front, we fell back upon the battery. This having exhausted its ammunition and lost several of its horses, being exposed to a galling fire both from large masses of infantry and two of the enemy's batteries—one placed in position near the meeting-house and the other near the encampment of the Forty-ninth—withdrew, leaving two of its pieces on the field, the efforts of our men to draw them away by hand proving unavailing on the soft and ascending ground. The enemy steadily advancing and the position being very unfavorable for infantry, the brigade, which here had become united, fell back toward the road leading east and west through the encampment of the First Division. The brigade was rallied by its gallant commander, Col. Julius Raith, and formed in support of several pieces of Schwartz's battery, here placed in position, and after a short pause the enemy again pressed upon us in vastly superior numbers. Here Major Schwartz was wounded and Colonel Raith received a Minie ball through his right thigh.

The resistance here for some time was desperate, the support to the right of the battery having fallen back and the artillerists being also compelled to abandon their pieces. However, the Forty-third Regiment maintained its position to the left of the battery for some time, till the enemy's fire, flanking from the right, compelled it again to fall back. Here again some of the men assisted Lieutenant Nispel, of Schwartz's battery, in the attempt to take off one of the pieces by hand, but were again defeated by the softness of the soil, after having dragged it a distance of about a quarter of a mile, Colonel Raith having been given in charge of 4 men to carry him from the field, suffering intensely, the bone being completely shattered. After being carried a short distance, overcome by pain, he insisted on being left on the field, telling the men that they could be of more service to the regiment in the ranks than carrying off a disabled officer. At his urgent entreaties and commands they left him, and Colonel Raith laid thus exposed through the entire day and stormy night that followed, with no other assistance than was given him by the passing enemy, who on the following morning carried him into a tent, from which some hours afterward, the position having again fallen into our possession, he was removed to the river bank, and on Sunday morning into the steamer Hannibal, where his leg was amputated on Wednesday morning; but he was too much exhausted from exposure and loss of blood, and died on Friday evening at 11 o'clock. In him the army lost one of its bravest officers.

Having fallen back through the timber in front of the encampment of the First Division, it again formed in line forward of and to the right of General Oglesby's headquarters. The ammunition of the regiment being almost completely exhausted, I sent one of the officers, with several men, to procure a supply, but before that officer could rejoin us the regiment was ordered forward by Captain Hammond, of General Sherman's staff, and advanced in double-quick past the battery planted in front of General Oglesby's encampment. Being placed in the center of the line of attack, it advanced steadily and fearlessly upon the enemy's batteries, then planted near General McClernand's headquarters. Within a short distance of the enemy the regiments to our right and left came to a halt and opened their fire. The Forty-third still advanced closer upon the enemy, but reduced in numbers, and its supports having come

to a halt, it too had to stop, it being impossible for it to advance alone on the dense masses in front.

The ammunition now being entirely exhausted, the men gathered a scant supply from the killed and wounded of the enemy, who here covered the ground thickly. The troops of the enemy opposed to us having been armed with the Enfield rifle, their ammunition being of English make and excellent quality, it could be used in our muskets. The men being cheered on by General McClernand, who was present in the thickest of the fight, for a long period maintained a fearful conflict, that cost great numbers on both sides. Our lines again giving way, the regiment retired down the branch on which the conflict had raged, and in the open field below again formed on the right of the Twentieth Illinois Regiment.

Being altogether out of ammunition, I again sent for a supply, but none being found, and the supply which had been promised Colonel Marsh failing to arrive, we were again compelled to retire as the enemy advanced. We now fell back by degrees, and a new line being formed, we found ourselves posted between the Forty-sixth Illinois and Thirteenth Missouri, our position being midway between the encampments of the Forty-sixth and Ninth Illinois. We here succeeded in getting a fresh supply of ammunition. The men, totally exhausted, lay heedless to the shower of shot and shell that passed over their heads. In this position we passed the night.

Early the next morning we were ordered forward by General Sherman, and advanced again to the rear of the left of the First Brigade, First Division, where we were placed in position by General McClernand towards the left of the line then forming for attack, the Thirteenth Missouri being still to our left. We remained in this position for some time during the heavy cannonade between the batteries in our line and those of the enemy, when our lines were ordered forward and to the left in oblique direction. We advanced thus to the timber in front of the right of the encampment of the Second Brigade, when the lines came to a halt. The Thirteenth Missouri was here drawn off by the left flank, and after a short pause the whole line received orders also to move by the left flank.

This movement had hardly been undertaken when the enemy opened a sharp fire upon us from the front of the position we had just left and also appeared in great numbers in a direct line with our left flank. The line fell back in great confusion to the ravine in the rear of the First and Second Brigades, but were here promptly rallied, and after a short pause again ordered forward, first up the ravine and then again by the left flank into the timber but to the front of the enemy's battery, then planted a short distance to the east of General McClernand's headquarters. The lines now coming to a front advanced steadily upon the enemy, driving back his infantry, which had been advanced some distance in front of the line of his battery. Here a number of the enemy that had been unwilling to fall back were made prisoners. After a protracted and embittered struggle our lines were called back, fresh troops taking our places. In the rear of these the remnants of the Forty-third were rallied, totally worn out and exhausted. After a short repose the Forty-third followed after our advancing columns and marched back to its encampment, where we met General McClernand and reported to him, whilst the shells of the retreating enemy were still bursting among the tree-tops.

Of the 500 men that on Sunday morning marched out with the regi-

ment 206 were left, in killed and wounded, on the field, proving the desperation of the conflict and bearing testimony to the conduct of the men.*

With high regards,

ADOLPH ENGELMANN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Forty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

Lieut. A. H. RYAN, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 16.

Report of Lieut. George L. Nispel, Battery E, Second Illinois Light Artillery.

HDQRS. COMPANY E, SECOND REGT. ILL. LIGHT ART.,
Camp near Pittsburg, Tenn., April 11, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with orders I have the honor to submit the following report, showing the part taken in the late battle of the 6th and 7th instant by the company I had the honor to command:

On the morning of the 6th instant, the company being on the drill ground, I received an order from Major Schwartz to "prepare for immediate action." I arose from my sick couch, mounted my horse, and took command.

At fifteen minutes of 8 o'clock a. m. the battery, under the direction of Major Schwartz, took a position on General Sherman's right wing. The enemy opened a heavy fire on us from the opposite hill, which we returned with effect, silencing three of his guns in twenty minutes. Observing the enemy's infantry approaching in mass, my attention was directed to arrest them, when the enemy opened on us again from another battery to cover the advance of his infantry upon our lines. His fire was somewhat destructive, killing 1 man, wounding 3, and killing 5 horses. Major Schwartz, perceiving the infantry on our flanks was falling back, gave the order to "limber to the rear." One of my pieces having been disabled, the trail being shot off, I was forced to abandon it. The enemy's infantry, coming quickly forward, occupied the position just abandoned by us (our whole first line was in retreat). Major Schwartz, wishing to hold this position, ordered me, with the three pieces remaining, to take a position farther to the left and near the church, to prevent, if possible, the enemy's approach, whose intentions evidently were to force it. We opened on him with canister, doing good execution, and causing a wavering in his ranks and considerable confusion. His artillery opened on us again to cover his infantry. The position could have been held had we been supported, but finding that the line had again fallen back, our horses were being shot down, and that we would be cut off, I ordered Lieutenant Dengel, with the first section, to take a position within the retreating line. Major Schwartz brought the Thirty-fourth and Forty-third Illinois Regiments to charge on the enemy, and while leading them in person was severely wounded. Our whole line was falling back. Here the horses on the third piece were shot down by the infantry, and we were between our troops and the enemy. With the assistance of my 5 cannoneers I righted the carriage and hauled the piece by hand some distance. Seeing the enemy still gaining on me, and not wishing him to use my piece against our own forces, I spiked and left it. In the mean time Lieutenant Carter

* But see revised statement, p. 100, and division return, p. 123.

had brought off all the caissons but one, which he was compelled to abandon.

All this was done in the face of the enemy and under a heavy fire. I found the remainder of my battery near Colonel Oglesby's headquarters. Major Taylor, having assumed command of the artillery, ordered me, with my howitzer and one of his, to take a position on a slight elevation. We did so, and fired upon the enemy, but not doing much execution, soon ceased. The enemy was concealed among the woods. We next took position on the parade ground, by Major Taylor's order, and fired on the enemy's artillery and infantry for about three-quarters of an hour, when I ordered the howitzer back, because the ammunition was exhausted. The enemy advancing nearer, Major Taylor ordered me to take my battery toward the Landing, which I did, and rested my exhausted men and teams a short time, when I received an order from you to take a position on the right of the siege guns and support them. So soon as I had taken the position assigned me I ordered Lieutenant Carter back to the Landing for ammunition, which order was promptly executed, being ready for action on the receipt of the ammunition. The enemy advancing, a heavy fire was opened on him, the most terrific I ever heard. Every one seemed to be imbued with the idea that as this was our last stand, so should it be the most desperate. Being of that opinion myself, I used the most strenuous exertions to hold it, in which I was heartily seconded by my lieutenants encouraging our infantry to stand firm but a short time longer and we would drive them back. We kept our word, in conjunction with the other batteries. In this position we had 1 man and 2 horses wounded, with other slight casualties.

Thinking the enemy during the darkness of the night might make an attempt to charge and capture our guns, I threw up a little breastwork, and self and men laid there all night exposed to the rain without any covering, and what was worse, anxiety. Firmly resolved to hold the position till the last man, I remained there until I was ordered back to my old camp.

The battery had six positions, fired 591 rounds of ammunition; 1 man killed and 4 wounded, 11 horses killed and wounded.

I should have remarked that on the afternoon of the 7th quite a stampede was caused by some false alarm, which I soon arrested by taking my pistol in hand, ordering them to halt and form in my rear with the regiments that were awaiting orders. I was sure that if this unfortunate falling back was not arrested the result would be very serious; its demoralizing influence we had painfully witnessed on the 6th.

The battery is not fit for present use. I have taken the riding and spare horses to place on the guns and caissons. My caissons I have filled from the enemy's. I have not men enough to man my guns. I need ordnance stores very much, but am not able to procure them, because the ordnance officer has not a supply. It affords me pleasure to say that my lieutenants, Dengel and Carter, cheerfully performed their duty, obeying my every command with alacrity. My non-commissioned officers and privates also behaved well.

Hoping the enemy, from the stern repulse he received Monday, will see the hopelessness of his cause, I remain, general, with profound respect, your obedient servant,

G. L. NISPEL,
Lieutenant, Commanding Battery E, &c.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Commanding First Division.

No. 17.

Report of Brig. Gen. John McArthur, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
April 16, 1862.

SIR: Herewith I transmit to you the report of Col. J. M. Tuttle [No. 18], who commanded the Second Division during the greater part of the engagement. The list of casualties, as far as I have yet had reports, is as follows*:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
1st Brigade	36	171	666	873
2d Brigade	100	458	16	574
3d Brigade	86	349	482	917
Batteries (four)	4	55	.....	59
Total	226	1,033	1,164	2,423

Two regiments, the Fifty-second and Fifty-eighth Illinois, have not yet reported.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. McARTHUR,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Pittsburg, April 25, 1862.

Respectfully referred to headquarters of the department. From the casualties occurring in the Second Division it is not probable that any further reports than those now sent will be received.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

No. 18.

Report of Col. James M. Tuttle, Second Iowa Infantry, Commanding Second Division and First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
Pittsburg, Tenn., April 10, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the part taken by the First Brigade in the action of the 6th and 7th instant, as well as such other regiments and corps as were under my command during the engagement.

On the morning of the 6th I proceeded with my brigade, consisting of the Second, Seventh, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, under the direction of Brig. Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, and formed line on the

* But see revised statement, p. 101.

left of his division. We had been in line but a few moments when the enemy made their appearance and attacked my left wing (Twelfth and Fourteenth Iowa), who gallantly stood their ground and compelled the assailants to retire in confusion. They again formed under cover of a battery and renewed the attack upon my whole line, but were repulsed as before. A third and fourth time they dashed upon us, but were each time baffled and completely routed. We held our position about six hours, when it became evident that our forces on each side of us had given way, so as to give the enemy an opportunity of turning both our flanks. At this critical juncture General Wallace gave orders for my whole brigade to fall back, which was done in good order. The Second and Seventh Regiments retired through a severe fire from both flanks and reformed, while the Twelfth and Fourteenth, who were delayed by their endeavors to save a battery which had been placed in their rear, were completely cut off and surrounded and were compelled to surrender.

In passing through the cross-fire General Wallace fell mortally wounded, and as you were reported wounded, and Captain McMichael informing me that I was the ranking officer, I assumed command of the division and rallied what was left of my brigade, and was joined by the Thirteenth Iowa, Colonel Crocker; Ninth Illinois, Colonel Mersy; Twelfth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Chetlain, and several other fragments of regiments, and formed them in line on the road, and held the enemy in check until the line was formed that resisted the last charge just before dark of that day.

On Monday morning I collected all of the division that could be found and such other detached regiments as volunteered to join me, and formed them in column by battalion, closed in mass, as a reserve for General Buell, and followed up his attack until we arrived near the position we had occupied on Sunday, when I deployed into line in rear of his force, and held my command subject to his orders. The Second Iowa and Twelfth Illinois were called on at one time. The Second was sent to General Nelson's division, and was ordered by him to charge bayonets across a field on the enemy, who were in the woods beyond, which they did in the most gallant manner, the enemy giving way before they reached them. The Seventh Iowa, under orders from General Crittenden, charged and captured one of the enemy's batteries, while the Thirteenth Iowa rendered General McCook valuable service near the close of the engagement.

On Tuesday, the 8th, when our forces were again called to arms, I called out the Second Division, and all obeyed the call with alacrity except Col. Crafts J. Wright, of the Thirteenth Missouri, who refused to obey orders, and did not make his appearance during the day. The division remained on the field all day, and were ordered to return to camp after dark.

The officers and men under my command behaved nobly and gallantly during the whole time, with the exception above named. The officers deserving special mention in this report are so numerous that I will confine myself to field officers alone: Lieutenant-Colonel Baker, of the Second Iowa; Lieutenant-Colonel Parrott and Major Rice, of the Seventh Iowa; Colonel Woods, Twelfth Iowa; Colonel Shaw and Lieutenant-Colonel Lucas, of the Fourteenth Iowa, particularly distinguished themselves for bravery and ability on the field. Colonel Crocker, of the Thirteenth Iowa, although not belonging to my command originally, was attached to it on Sunday evening, and remained with my division until Monday evening. He proved himself to have all the qualities of

a good and efficient officer, and was prompt to duty when the enemy was to be met. Colonel Mersy, Ninth Illinois, also proved himself a brave and efficient officer. Colonel Morton, commanding Second Brigade, and Colonel Baldwin, Third Brigade, on the last day turned out their brigades promptly and marched in column to the outposts. Colonel Woods, of the Twelfth Iowa, was twice wounded, and when the enemy was driven back on Monday he was recaptured, and is now here, unfit for duty.

Appended I send you a list of the casualties of the brigade only, as others will report directly to you.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. TUTTLE,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade, Second Division.

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCARTHUR,
Commanding Second Division.

No. 19.

Report of Lieut. Col. James C. Parrott, Seventh Iowa Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT IOWA INFANTRY,
Army in the Field, Pittsburg, Tenn., April 10, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with your order, dated April 8, 1862, I have the honor herewith to make a report of the part taken by the Seventh Regiment Iowa Infantry in the battle of Pittsburg, Tenn., on April 6, 7, and 8.

On the morning of the 6th, at 8 o'clock, I received your order to hold the regiment in readiness for a forward movement, the rebels having attacked our outposts. The regiment was formed immediately, and at about 9 a. m. it was ordered to move forward, and it took position on the left of the Second Iowa Infantry. It then moved forward by the flank until within a short distance of the advancing rebels, where it was thrown into line of battle, being in heavy timber, when it advanced to the edge of a field, from which position we got a view of a portion of the rebel forces. I ordered my men to lie down and hold themselves in readiness to resist any attack, which they did, and remained in that position until ordered to fall back at about 5 p. m., holding the rebels in check and retaining every inch of ground it had gained in the morning, being all the time under a galling fire of canister, grape, and shell, which did considerable execution in our ranks, killing several of my men and wounding others. The regiment, when ordered, fell back in good order and passed through a most galling flank fire from the enemy. When it gained cover of the timber it rallied in good style and helped to hold the enemy in check for some time, when it was again ordered to fall back upon the main river road, and there it bivouacked for the night, exposed to a heavy rain of several hours' duration.

On Monday morning, the 7th, I was so completely stiffened by fatigue and exposure that it was impossible for me to advance with the regiment, but I knew it was placed in good hands when I turned the command over to Major Rice, who led them on that day to the enemy's stronghold, and from him I was proud to learn it did its duty unflinchingly not only against the rebels, but in keeping many of our troops

* Embodied in McArthur's report, p 148. See also revised statement, p. 101.

from falling back and leaving the field in disorder. At night the regiment returned to camp, and for the first time in two days had warm food and a good night's rest.

On Tuesday morning, the 8th, I again moved the regiment forward about 2 miles and remained in line all day, not getting in sight or hearing of the enemy. At night it returned to camp in good order.

In conclusion, I am proud to say that the officers and men of the Seventh Iowa Volunteers, with a few exceptions, did their duty nobly, and sustained the proud position won for it on former occasions, of which our State may feel proud. The delinquents, although few, will be strictly dealt with according to the Articles of War.

Our casualties are as follows: One lieutenant and 10 privates killed; 17 privates wounded and 6 privates missing; making an aggregate of 34 killed, wounded, and missing.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PARROTT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Seventh Iowa Infantry.

Col. J. M. TUTTLE,
Commanding First Brigade, Second Division.

No. 20.

Report of Col. Joseph J. Woods, Twelfth Iowa Infantry.

MAQUOKETA, JACKSON COUNTY, IOWA,
April —, 1862.

On the morning of April 6, the rebels having attacked our advanced lines at Shiloh, Tenn., the Twelfth Iowa Infantry was rapidly formed and joined the other regiments—the Second, Seventh, and Fourteenth—of the Iowa brigade, being the First Brigade, under Brigadier-General Tuttle, of the Second Division, under General Wallace. The brigade was marched to near the field beyond General Hurlbut's headquarters and formed in line of battle, the Second and Seventh on our right, the Fourteenth on our left. The Eighth Iowa, of Prentiss' division, was on the left of the Fourteenth, forming an angle to the rear with our line. An open field lay in front of our right. Dense timber covered our left. A small ravine was immediately behind us. In this position we awaited the approach of the enemy. Soon he made a bold attack on us, but met with a warm reception, and soon we repulsed him. Again and again repeatedly did he attack us, trying vainly to drive us from our position. He failed to move us one inch from our position. On the contrary, we repulsed every attack of the enemy and drove him back in confusion.

Thus matters stood in our front until about 4 p. m., at which time it became evident, by the firing on our left, that the enemy were getting in our rear. An aide-de-camp rode up and directed me to face to the rear and fall back, stating, in answer to my inquiry, that I would receive orders as to the position I was to occupy. No such orders reached me, and I suppose could not. The Second and Seventh Iowa had already gone to the rear, and on reaching the high ground between our position and General Hurlbut's headquarters we discovered that we were already surrounded by the enemy, caused by no fault of our own. but by the troops at a distance from us on our right and left giv-

* But see revised statement, p. 101.

ing way before the enemy. Seeing ourselves surrounded, we nevertheless opened a brisk fire on that portion of the enemy who blocked our passage to the Landing, who, after briskly returning our fire for a short time, fell back. A brisk fire from the enemy on our left (previous right) was going on at the same time. Seeing the enemy in front falling back, we attempted by a rapid movement to cut our way through, but the enemy on our left advanced rapidly, coming in behind us, pouring into our ranks a most destructive fire. The enemy in front faced about and opened on us at short range, the enemy in our rear still closing in on us rapidly. I received two wounds, disabling me from further duty. The command then devolved on Captain Edgington, acting as field officer. The enemy had, however, already so closely surrounded us that their balls which missed our men took effect in their ranks beyond us. To have held out longer would have been to suffer complete annihilation. The regiment was therefore compelled to surrender as prisoners of war.

Lieutenant-Colonel Coulter was much reduced by chronic diarrhea and Major Brodtbeck was suffering from rheumatism. Being myself the only field officer on duty, at my request Captain Edgington acted as a field officer, the duties of which he performed in an able and efficient manner.

Quartermaster Dorr, though his position did not require him to go into action, volunteered to do so, and throughout the day behaved in a brave and gallant manner, daringly, if not recklessly, exposing his person to the enemy. He made himself very useful in carrying messages and spying out the positions and movements of the enemy and firing on them as occasion offered. Energetic and efficient in his own department, he would fill a higher one with credit to himself and honor to the service.

Adjutant Duncan proved himself on this, as on all occasions, a faithful and efficient officer.

Captains Earle, Warner, Stibbs, Haddock, Van Duzee, and Townsley performed well their part, as did all the lieutenants in the action, in a prompt and willing manner.

The non-commissioned officers and men stood bravely up to their work and never did men behave better.

In the death of Lieutenant Ferguson, of Company D, the regiment lost one of its best-drilled officers and a gallant soldier. It also lost a good man and a good officer in the death of Lieutenant Moir, of Company A.

J. J. WOODS,
Colonel Twelfth Iowa Volunteers.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
First Brigade, Second Division.

No. 21.

Report of Col. William T. Shaw, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry.

ANAMOSA, IOWA, *October* 26, 1862.

SIR: As by the terms of my parole I am precluded from making as yet any official report of the part borne by my regiment, the Fourteenth Iowa, in the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th of April last, and as I feel it due alike to the regiment and to myself, after so long an im-

prisonment, that their conduct shall be fully reported, I take the liberty of laying before you, unofficially, the following statement:

You will remember that the regiment then formed a part of the brigade of Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, included in the division of Gen. Charles F. Smith. On that day, however, in consequence of General Smith's illness, General Wallace commanded the division, and Colonel Tuttle, of the Second Iowa, our brigade, which consisted of the Second, Seventh, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Iowa Regiments. Our division occupied the center of the line, having that of General Prentiss on its left, with General Hurlbut beyond him, while the divisions of Generals Sherman and McClernand were on its right. Our brigade occupied the left of the division, and was arranged in the order given above, from the right, so that the Fourteenth occupied the extreme left of the division, next to General Prentiss' command.

Our line of battle was formed about half past 8 o'clock a. m., about 500 yards from the enemy's artillery, which at once opened a severe fire upon us. The ground was rolling and wooded, but free from underbrush, interspersed here and there with cleared fields and cut up by several roads.

In a short time the enemy's infantry made their appearance, advancing in line of battle. I at once perceived that the line of our brigade was not parallel with theirs, but inclined to it at an angle of about 45 degrees, the left in advance, thus exposing my left flank to the enemy some distance in advance of General Prentiss' line, upon which it should have rested, and about 200 yards from his extreme right. After consulting with Colonel Woods, of the Twelfth, who was next to me on the right, I threw back my regiment and the left wing of the Twelfth, so as to bring our part of the line parallel to the advancing enemy and in line with General Prentiss' division, but still failing to connect with it by an interval of about 200 yards. This also improved our position, which had previously been directly upon a ridge, exposed to the enemy's artillery, and gave us that ridge as a partial shelter. The enemy advanced steadily in two lines, about 200 yards apart. I ordered my men to lie down and hold their fire until they were within thirty paces. The effect of this was, that when the order to fire was given, and the Twelfth and Fourteenth opened directly in their faces, the enemy's first line was completely destroyed. Our fire was only returned by a few, nearly all who were not killed or wounded by it fleeing in every direction. I then immediately advanced my regiment, in which I was gallantly joined by the left wing of the Twelfth. Passing almost without opposition over the ground which had been occupied by the first lines, we attacked and drove back their second for some distance, until I was forced to recall my men for fear of my left flank being turned, no part of General Prentiss' division having advanced with us. In this movement we took a number of prisoners, including 1 captain, whom I sent to the rear. Returning, the Fourteenth took up its old position in the line of battle, and Colonel Geddes, of the Eighth Iowa, now formed his regiment on our left, in line with us and General Prentiss' division, filling up the gap which had previously existed there. That division, however, with the one beyond it, materially changed its position in the course of the forenoon, its left falling back repeatedly, until the line of these two divisions had swung around almost at right angles to us. I now perceived a large force of the enemy approaching from the left and front, and immediately reported the fact to Colonel Tuttle, who, at my request, sent me a couple of brass 6-pounders, which were near by. These I got into position just in time to receive the enemy. They advanced with the

most desperate bravery, the brunt of their attack falling upon the Eighth Iowa, by whom it was most gallantly borne. I have good authority for saying that the firm resistance of the center at that time was the chief means of saving our whole army from destruction. The fighting continued with great severity for about an hour, during which we repelled what General Beauregard in his official report counts as three of the five distinct charges made by the rebels that day upon our center, and at the end of that time the enemy facing us fell back fully repulsed. Colonel Geddes now withdrew a short distance to take care of his wound, and at his request, as his position was more important and exposed than my own, I moved to the left and occupied it, thus leaving an interval on my right between us and the Twelfth. When Colonel Geddes reformed it was on the right of General Prentiss, with whom Colonel Geddes fought during the rest of the day.

General Prentiss' line had now swung around so far as to be almost parallel with ours, and back to back with us, about 150 yards in our rear, at our end of the two lines. In this position he was again engaged by a large body of the enemy, who had advanced from the left, having driven in General Hurlbut's division. At about a quarter to 5 p. m. I received an order from Colonel Tuttle to about-face and proceed to engage the same body of the enemy. In order not to interfere with General Prentiss' lines I marched by an oblique, passing close to the Eighteenth Wisconsin in his line, and here for the third time that day the Fourteenth engaged with the enemy. After less than half an hour we repulsed them and made a short advance, which revealed to me the facts of our position. The enemy's center had advanced over the ground defended by us before our change of front and were now attacking us in the rear. Both wings of their forces had advanced so far as to form a junction between us and Pittsburg Landing, their right, which we were now facing, meeting at an angle with their left, which had driven in McClernand's and Sherman's divisions on our right, and into this angle we were about being pressed by this new attack on our rear. General Prentiss having already surrendered with a part of his command, the Fourteenth was left in advance of all that remained, but completely inclosed, receiving the enemy's fire from three directions. The regiment still kept its ranks unbroken and held its position facing the enemy, but the men were almost completely exhausted with a whole day of brave and steady fighting and many of them had spent their whole stock of ammunition. It was therefore useless to think of prolonging a resistance which could only have wasted their lives to no purpose, and at about a quarter to six p. m. I surrendered them and myself prisoners of war. I have only to add that I feel under the deepest obligations to both officers and men of my regiment for their admirable conduct through the day. This was so complete and free from exception, that it would be impossible to mention individuals without doing injustice to the rest. Their steadiness and courage, the accuracy of their fire, and precision of all their movements entitle them to the highest credit, and their general demeanor, both upon the battle-field and in the trying scenes through which we passed as prisoners of war, will always be remembered by me with pride and gratification.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. T. SHAW,
Colonel Fourteenth Iowa Volunteers.

Hon. SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD,
Governor of Iowa.

No. 22.

Report of Col. August Mersy, Ninth Illinois Infantry (of the Second Brigade, Second Division).

HEADQUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Pittsburg Landing, April 13, 1862.

SIR: The following is a report of the part taken in the action of the 6th and 7th instant by the Ninth Regiment Illinois Infantry, which I have the honor to command:

About 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, there having been heavy firing in progress for some time previously along the left or center of our lines, the regiment was ordered to form and await orders. We formed with the brigade on the open ground near the camp of the Second Iowa Infantry, and found our force to be an aggregate of 600 officers and men. At 9 o'clock the regiment, in company with the Twelfth Illinois Infantry, were ordered by Brigadier-General McArthur to a part of the lines about one-fourth of a mile in advance of General Hurlbut's headquarters. We there formed, and afterward marched about half a mile by the left flank, when we encountered a heavy force of the enemy, strongly posted in a deserted camp and skirt of timber.

While taking up a position in a ravine to the left of the Twelfth Illinois we received a severe fire of musketry and shell, which killed and wounded a number of men. After taking up this position we maintained a steady and destructive fire upon the enemy for an hour and thirty minutes, when our ammunition began to fail, and at the same time a most murderous cross-fire poured into our ranks from the left, which we were unable to silence by a partial change of front of the two left companies. We were then compelled to fall back some five hundred yards to the rear. The enemy were constantly re-enforced during this period, and fresh regiments were seen deploying to relieve those which had been some time under fire. Our loss up to this time was about 50 killed and over 200 wounded. We were ordered at this time by General W. H. L. Wallace, commanding our division, to retire to our camp, replenish the cartridge-boxes, clean the guns, and be in readiness for action as speedily as possible.

At about 3 o'clock p. m. we were again ordered forward to support the right wing of General Sherman's division. Here we again entered action, our regiment numbering about 300 men, and for about an hour aided in checking the advance of the enemy's force, disputing the ground inch by inch, until compelled to retire on account of a flank movement of the rebels and a destructive artillery fire, in all which the enemy suffered terribly.

On Sunday night the regiment laid in line of battle near the camp of the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, on the main road leading to Pittsburg Landing, and during the greater part of Monday were stationed as a reserve on the right of the Forty-first Illinois Infantry. At about 4 o'clock we were ordered forward, but the enemy having been driven from our lines, we were ordered to return and re-enforce the position of Colonel Marsh, after which we were ordered to our camp.

The gallantry of all the officers under my command admits of no discrimination, and I bear cheerful testimony to the heroic courage and fortitude with which they, without exception, stood the enemy's fire, the severity of which is fully attested by the loss of our regiment. This terrible destruction was only caused by the most determined bravery, such as I have never seen equaled

To the men under my command I must also award the praise of bravery not excelled by their officers. They stood unflinchingly until ordered to retire, and I have to state that but very few were to be numbered among the stragglers.

I have only to add that the report of casualties was forwarded several days ago, but regret to say that since that time 6 or 8 of my wounded have died of their wounds.

Respectfully submitted.

AUG. MERSY,
Colonel, Commanding Ninth Illinois Volunteers.

Lieut. GEO. L. PADDOCK,
A. A. A. G., Second Brig., Second Div., Dist. West Tenn.

No. 23.

Report of Lieut. Col. Augustus L. Chetlain, Twelfth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. TWELFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 10, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I respectfully submit the following report of the part the Twelfth Illinois Infantry Volunteers took in the battle at this place on the 6th instant:

At 8 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 6th instant, after the engagement had become general all along the left and center of our lines, my regiment, with the balance of the Second Brigade, was ordered from the right to the extreme left of our lines, to support the troops in that part of the field. I arose from a sick bed and took command of my regiment, with Captain Hugunin, Company K, and Captain Ferris, Company I, acting, respectively, as lieutenant-colonel and major. By order of General McArthur, commanding the brigade, I took a position in line of battle in a ravine, with the Ninth Illinois Infantry on my right and the Fiftieth Illinois Infantry on my left.

Soon after getting into line the enemy opened a brisk fire upon me with musketry and artillery from the top of a hill in front. My right suffered severely. I did not open fire at once, not knowing whether the troops at my front and left were the enemy or not. At this time my horse, receiving a shot through the body, threw me, bruising my face and breast badly. Not being able to procure another horse, I was obliged, though quite feeble, to command on foot. The ground I occupied being clearly unfavorable for my men, who could not return the enemy's fire with effect, I determined to fall back some 75 yards, in line with the regiments at my right and left. The movement was effected in good order. Just before leaving this position Captain Ferris, Company I, was shot through the body; Captain Swain, Company H, through the side; Lieutenant Randolph, who remained on the ground with Captain Ferris, was taken prisoner, and Lieutenant Cook was wounded.

My new position was more favorable than the other. I at once deployed Company K, Lieutenant Waite, as skirmishers. I held this ground about forty minutes, during which time I lost many men and several officers. Lieutenant Seaman, Company C, was killed; Lieutenant MacLean, Company A, was wounded; also Lieutenants Watkins, Company G, and Waite, Company K. Not being able to effect much

from this position, and seeing that the Fiftieth Illinois Infantry at my left had retired, I ordered my command back some 50 paces, to ground immediately on the top of the ridge. As soon as the enemy came within range of my muskets my men did fine execution, pouring volley after volley into his ranks. I held this position until compelled to leave it by a superior force. During the whole of this engagement we were not assisted by any artillery.

Another position, some 300 yards to the rear, was selected and held by my regiment alone nearly one hour. I sent out, while holding this position, Company F, Captain Campbell, and Company I, Lieutenant Mills, to my right and front as skirmishers. Finding that the left wing of our forces was driven in, and that the engagement was confined to our center, I retired to another part of the field, and took a position enabling me to support a battery of light artillery. Soon after—it being then about 4.30 o'clock p. m.—I received orders to return to my camp. Sick and completely exhausted, I was taken on board the steamer Laton, where I remained two days, unable to leave my bed.

My men, with very few exceptions, acted with coolness and bravery during the whole engagement, although exposed to a severe and destructive fire, when unable to return it with effect. My officers acquitted themselves honorably.

It is exceedingly difficult to discriminate when all have done so well. I will, however, mention the names of Captain Hugunin, Company K; Captain Ferris, Company I; Captain Swain, Company H; Captain Campbell, Company F; Captain Fisher, Company A; Captain Stephenson, Company B, and Captain Van Sellar, Company E, as having particularly distinguished themselves for coolness and bravery in action.

I am under obligations to my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant McArthur, acting adjutant, for valuable services rendered on the field.

I regret that circumstances should have placed my command during a great part of the time in a position where it was exposed to a destructive fire from the enemy without being able to return it with equal effect.

Herewith I send you the report of Captain Hugunin, who had com mand of the regiment when in action on Monday, the 7th instant.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. CHETLAIN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twelfth Regiment Ill. Infantry.

Lieut. GEO. L. PADDOCK,

A. A. A. G., Second Brig., Second Div., Dist. West Tenn.

No. 24.

Report of Capt. James R. Hugunin, Twelfth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. TWELFTH REGT. ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLS.,

Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Twelfth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, under my command, during Monday, the second day of the battle at this place:

On Sunday, the first day of the battle, the regiment was under the

command of Lieut. Col. A. L. Chetlain, who will make his report for the part he took.

On Monday, the 7th instant, the lieutenant-colonel being sick and having been hurt by a fall from his horse, the command of the regiment devolved upon me. The regiment had lost about 100 men in the action of Sunday, and it now turned out with only about 220 men.

On Sunday our division commander, Brig. Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, was mortally wounded, and our brigade commander, Col. John McArthur, was also wounded. Our division and brigade had been scattered and broken up, and I had to act without orders. I heard heavy firing to the right and at the center of our lines, and I moved in that direction. The battle opened about 8 o'clock in the morning, and about 9 o'clock I joined, with several other parts of regiments, the division commanded by General McClernand. There had been some fighting before I came up and the enemy had been driven back.

At 9.30 a. m. I formed in line of battle, and was ordered to advance across a cleared field upon a point of woods occupied by the enemy. I obeyed the order, but found the enemy sheltered by a breastwork of logs and brush. They opened such a brisk fire upon us that we were obliged to fall back a few rods. After a very short delay a new line was formed, and, our whole division advancing, we drove the enemy from his position. The fighting here was at very close quarters. I was now left as a reserve, with two other broken regiments, while General McClernand's division advanced some 400 yards without any important fighting. In about an hour I again advanced, and took my position in the front line. The fiercest of the battle was now changing over to the extreme right, and our whole division moved that way.

About noon we were again engaged in quite a brisk fusillade for nearly an hour, but it was at long distance, and could not have effected much. Now General Buell's army had come in from the left, and was mainly in our immediate front. We could do but little else than to watch those brave fellows, occasionally putting in a shot or two, but always at long distance. About 12.30 p. m. the battle was general and most furious, both armies as hotly engaged as it is possible for men to be. Our army pressed the enemy on all points. We followed the first line, supporting them when they needed support. We advanced in this manner for nearly two hours, and until the enemy, beaten at all hands, were breaking and flying so fast that the engagement was narrowed to a front of not over half a mile wide. We then moved quite slowly and did no more fighting. I remained on the field until the battle was all over. At 6 o'clock in the evening I withdrew from the field and returned to my camp.

All my officers and men behaved handsomely; all fought bravely.

I beg leave to mention honorably and favorably all the officers under my command: Capt. William Fisher, Company A; Capt. Harvey S. Stephenson, Company B; Capt. Henry Van Sellar, Company E; Capt. Wallace Campbell, Company F; Capt. Guy C. Ward, Company G; Lieut. James N. McArthur, Company G (acting adjutant); Lieut. Robert Koehler and William F. Jobe, Company D; William C. Magner, Company E (Lieutenant Magner was seriously wounded); Lieuts. David C. Jones, Company C; Nicholas Roth, Company F; John M. Mills, Company H; William D. Mills, Company I; Charles E. Beaumont, Company K, and Sergt. Maj. Marcy H. Randall. They all obeyed orders with alacrity. I would also mention favorably Mr. George Mason, aide to Brigadier-General McArthur, who accompanied me to the field.

The casualties in the regiment for both days are all embraced in the list which I herewith report to you.*

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. HUGUNIN,
Captain, Comdg. Twelfth Regiment Ill. Infantry Volunteers.

Lieut. GEO. L. PADDOCK, *A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 2d Div.*

No. 25.

Report of Col. Crafts J. Wright, Thirteenth Missouri Infantry.

SIR: On Sunday morning, April 6, an order was brought from Colonel Mersy (acting commander of the Second Brigade, Second Division), by his aide, about 8 o'clock a. m., ordering us to march at once, to guard the Purdy road at a designated point, about 2½ miles from the Pittsburg Landing. The regiment, numbering for duty 450 officers and privates, was promptly formed and marched out, without rations or blankets, to the place assigned, and took position. By this order the regiment was detached from its brigade, and not having any instructions as to where it (the brigade) was formed, was left under no brigade or division commander, hence was reported to Brigadier-General Sherman for orders. Standing thus in line of battle for some twenty minutes we were able to rally to ours fragments of three regiments and form them on the left of our own. About 9 o'clock General Sherman ordered our regiment to the left of his division, to engage in the conflict then going on. As soon as we were in line we commenced firing and advancing. We gradually gained ground that had been lost, but the enemy being constantly re-enforced by fresh troops obliged us to fall back with others to our first position.

During this engagement our regiment suffered severely, particularly in officers. The lieutenant-colonel, adjutant, sergeant-major, two captains, and others wounded retired or were borne from the field. The major also, who was struck, as he reports to me, on his breastplate (stunned, but not wounded), retired, leaving me alone, without a field or staff officer, and on foot, my horses having escaped. Captain Haile, while rallying his men, was severely wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel St. James was mortally wounded while in his place in line and has since died. The officers and men did their whole duty, and had the regiment been supported we should have captured the battery which fired so destructively.

After advancing and falling back several times the regiment was forced to retire, with all the others there, to the road which crosses the Purdy road at right angles near General McArthur's headquarters. We here took up quarters for the night, bivouacking without fires, within 400 yards of our regimental camp. The rain fell in torrents, and the men, lying in water and mud, were as weary in the morning as they had been the evening before.

In the morning the regiment was advanced in line of battle towards their former position. This regiment, by order of General McClernand, was detached and detained to support a battery of two pieces which were placed under the command of the undersigned, and the fact of detention reported to General Sherman. We were to retain our position in the ravine until further ordered. Shortly after an order came to the commanding officer of the battery from General McClernand to

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 101.

advance to the brow of a hill some distance off. A regiment of the same brigade was placed to sustain it, and this regiment (Thirteenth Missouri) proceeded to regain General Sherman's line. After regaining this line we lay immediately behind our batteries, firing on the enemy and receiving his fire, killing many in range. We were ordered into line of battle and to advance on the left. The regiment went forward under a heavy fire and itself firing as rapidly as possible. The colors were advanced by Captain Wright from time to time some hundred yards, and the regiment moved forward to support them. A sergeant, one of the color-bearers, was shot down, and Sergeant Beam, of Company C, seized them before they had touched the ground and advanced them farther.

When the colors had thus been advanced from time to time an entire distance of about one-half mile, the enemy retreating and had reached a position several hundred yards in front unsupported, the ammunition of the command failed, and could not be supplied. I then ordered Lieutenant Kesner, of Company B, forward to command Captain Wright to advance the colors no farther, as he could not be supported, the regiment having no ammunition, and not being in strength sufficient to charge. In executing this order the lieutenant was wounded in the head. We fell back for ammunition behind full regiments in line in our rear, sending word why to the regiments in our rear. On obtaining a supply of ammunition the regiment was again advanced, but no more engagements took place after that, the enemy having retired. The regiment bivouacked on the ground in advance without cover, lying in the rain and mud a second night. Tuesday morning we returned exhausted to our camp and brigade.

During these two days the men of the command were utterly exhausted, and the killed and wounded are as follows.*

CRAFTS J. WRIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding Thirteenth Missouri Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.

[Indorsement.]

This regiment did not belong to my command, and its dead and wounded are not counted in the loss of my division; but it was actually under my command a part of Sunday, all day on Monday, and until it returned to camp on Tuesday, and in my report I acknowledge the valuable service rendered. I am anxious that this regiment shall have credit for gallantry on two special occasions when the battle was hottest on Sunday and Monday. Colonel does not overstate the truth in his description of his advance on Monday, as I was close by. His advance was as rapid as was prudent until the arrival abreast of us of Buell's forces.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

No. 26.

Report of Col. B. S. Compton, Fourteenth Missouri Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN SHARPSHOOTERS,
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 14, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with your order I herewith submit the following

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 101.

report of the part which the Western Sharpshooters took in the recent battle at this place:

On the morning of the 6th instant, in obedience to your orders, I formed my command in line of battle on the south side of my camp, from which place I moved to the bridge on the Crump's Landing road, where I reconnoitered largely, but finding it impossible to use our arms to advantage on account of the thick brush, my command was ordered back to take position in the open field near Colonel McArthur's headquarters. As soon as this point was gained I sent out some cavalry on the enemy's left to find out their position. On their return they reported an open field, yet unoccupied by the enemy's forces, that would be very favorable for our practice. I immediately advanced with my command, but on approaching the place found that the enemy had taken possession of the field with artillery and infantry, and their cavalry were rapidly advancing upon us to prevent our entering the field. Seeing this I immediately deployed my command, and drove them back with heavy loss. My loss was 2 killed and 3 wounded. After thus repulsing the enemy I marched my command back, and occupied my old position near Colonel McArthur's headquarters. In about two hours the enemy advanced on us again, and were again repulsed with heavy loss. My loss in this onset was 3 wounded. Skirmishing more or less continued until dark. By order of Major-General Grant I occupied this position until the close of the battle. On Monday a portion of my command was deployed as skirmishers to accompany General Wallace's forces.

All of which I most respectfully submit.

Your most obedient servant,

B. S. COMPTON,
Commanding Western Sharpshooters.

GEO. L. PADDOCK,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 27.

Report of Col. Thomas Morton, Eighty-first Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTY-FIRST REGT. OHIO VOLS., U. S. ARMY,
Pittsburg, Tenn., April 13, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit the report of the regiment under my command during the action of the 6th and 7th of April.

In accordance with orders received from Brigadier-General McArthur at 7.30 o'clock a. m. on the 6th instant, I dispatched one company to the extreme right of our lines to guard the bridge over Snake Creek and the road leading to Crump's Landing, and soon after supported it with my whole command.

At 11 o'clock a. m. I was ordered back to make an immediate junction with our lines on the right, as we were in danger of being cut off. Having taken this position, I encountered, engaged, and after two or three volleys dispersed a small portion of the enemy, who were attempting to gain a position on our right.

At 3 o'clock p. m. I was ordered by General Grant in person to leave this position and move to a point several hundred yards in front of our center. Having passed through our lines I discovered near the point designated a rebel line, displaying Federal colors, in front of and near

General Hurlbut's headquarters. Here the enemy opened upon me a heavy fire of shot, grape, and musketry. I returned several volleys, maintaining the position until I discovered a body of cavalry on my left flanking me, when I fell back on our front lines in good order, where, by the order of General Grant, my command lay on their arms till morning.

Early on Monday morning I was ordered by a brigadier-general (whom I took to be General Hurlbut) to take command of three fractional regiments which were in line on my right and very poorly officered. The men being inclined to fall back, I soon found it impossible to keep them up in line, so by 3 o'clock p. m. my command did not number 200 men over my own regiment. We advanced steadily on the enemy until 3 o'clock p. m. After taking one of his batteries we were compelled to abandon it, the horses all being killed. My men having exhausted their ammunition, we fell back, as did the whole line, as far as I could see, the line on our right giving way first. At this point, while rallying the men, I received orders to retire, fresh troops having arrived and the enemy falling back.

To the officers and men of my command I have to say that they conducted themselves in a true soldierly manner, and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon them for the cheerfulness in which they endured the fatigue of two successive days' hard fighting.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOS. MORTON,
Col., Comdg. Eighty-first Regiment Ohio Vols., U. S. Army.

Col. AUG. MERSY,
Commanding Second Brigade, Second Division.

No. 28.

Report of Maj. Richard Rowett, Seventh Illinois Infantry (of the Third Brigade, Second Division).

HDQRS. SEVENTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Pittsburg, Tenn., April 10, 1862.

COLONEL: Pursuant to paragraph 742 of the Revised Regulations, the subjoined report is most respectfully submitted:

On the morning of Sunday, the 6th instant, together with the rest of your brigade, the Seventh Illinois, under my command, had the honor of being led to the field of battle by you. No sooner had we reached our position in line, as ordered by you, than the enemy in force advanced upon our front. We immediately gave him battle. A sharp engagement ensued, and in half an hour, aided by the forces on our right and left, we succeeded in driving him back.

Our position was now, by your order, changed to the right, and under the same order, co-operating with the Eighth Illinois on our right, we exchanged a few shots with the enemy, and driving back the left of the force with which he had engaged us, advancing over and beyond the ground from which we had driven him. Under your personal superintendence a reconnaissance in regimental force was made along the enemy's lines towards his right, and at your suggestion I had sent a detail to our rear to bring up ammunition for the regiment. Again we succeeded by a sharp skirmish in maintaining our ground and advanced

clear on the enemy's center, and having thrown forward our skirmishers, ascertained that the enemy on our front was now in very large force, and, with lines extending far beyond our flanks, seemed intent upon our movements. Our detail had reported that no ammunition of our caliber (.69) could be obtained, as it seemed that our ammunition wagon had mistaken our course and been driven back. We were not supported on either flank, and to avoid being outflanked and surrounded it became necessary to retire to the position you had originally assigned us, and we but just gained it in time to turn a deadly fire upon the enemy as he advanced with greatly superior numbers Here was our severest engagement and our heaviest loss, while the enemy's ranks were visibly thinned by the steady and rapid firing which the men with the utmost coolness poured into them. The enemy's firing in front was silenced, but on making an effort to connect with the regiments on our right I found that he had completely succeeded in turning our right flank, and, our ammunition being exhausted, we changed position by passing around the enemy's left, thrown out to cut us off, receiving in our ranks a cannon-shot from the guns which the enemy brought into position on our flank before we had extricated ourselves.

We now obtained a partial supply of ammunition, and came up in time to co-operate with McClernand's command in opposing the enemy's advance and repulsing successfully two of his most brilliant charges. Here our forces at this point, now so greatly strengthened, were finally compelled to retire before the superior numbers which your command had so long held at bay. We now took our position in support of ——— battery and lay on our arms for the night, contributing largely to picket and guard duty.

On the morning of Monday, the 7th, under the brigade command of Colonel Baldwin, we were on the field, during the greater part of the day under the enemy's guns and in severe engagements, leaving the field only when the last gun was fired, the officers and men of the regiment having signalized themselves particularly by the very honorable part which they bore in the most hotly-contested engagement of the day near the camp ground of Oglesby's brigade.

On Tuesday, the 8th, we were again in the field, and were returned to our quarters after night-fall.

It affords me great pleasure to report that the officers and men of the Seventh Regiment, during the whole time of our two days' engagement, acquitted themselves with great credit and distinction.

I am permitted only to mention the name of Acting Major Monroe, who gallantly sustained his share of the command of the regiment during the whole engagement, and as a tribute to the worthy dead the name of Leo W. Myers, Company H, who fell during the early part of the engagement on Sunday, and of Capt. Samuel G. Ward, Company A, who fell on the same day in the front of his company while most gallantly leading them on, having distinguished himself by almost unparalleled bravery.

In conclusion, allow me to express my sincere regret that by your wounds we were deprived of your inspiring leadership, and of the hope that we may yet again be favored as a humble part of your command.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. ROWETT,
Major, Commanding Seventh Regiment.

Colonel SWEENY,
Commanding Third Brigade.

No. 29.

Report of Capt. Robert W. Healy, Fifty-eighth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLS.,
Pittsburg, April 13, 1862.

SIR: On the morning of the 6th of April, 1862, this regiment, under command of Col. William F. Lynch, and forming a part of the Third Brigade, Col. T. W. Sweeny commanding, marched from their camping grounds, numbering 613 men, rank and file. They took position on the main road leading from the Landing, and upon the left of Major-General Wallace's division (supposed). Immediately on reaching their position a battery—supposed to be a Missouri battery, and which this regiment and others were to support—gave way, and retreated under a terrific fire of the enemy, leaving one gun upon the open field. A portion of this regiment, together with a portion of the Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, were ordered to take the gun, which was done under the same heavy fire. The fire of the enemy in that direction then ceased, and for some forty or sixty minutes no sign of them in that direction could be seen.

The Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers and this regiment, under orders, then formed a line of battle upon the same open field, facing to the left, from which direction an advance of the enemy could be plainly seen in hot engagement with the Federal forces upon our then front and right. At that time the enemy again appeared in large numbers in the woods across the open field to our right and rear. This regiment, together with the Seventh Illinois Regiment, then changed direction to meet this advance, and were ordered to take possession of a log house and certain cotton bales in the left center of said field. This they did under a galling cross-fire of two field batteries and heavy infantry fire of several regiments of the enemy advancing on our front towards the log house. We held our position some ten or fifteen minutes at and near the log house and cotton bales. At that time the Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers fell back to the right and rear, and during the contest upon the open field and the gradual giving way of this regiment under a far superior numerical force of the enemy, it was discovered that our force was flanked upon the left and rear, and that a large force of the enemy's infantry and cavalry was closing in upon our right and rear. Colonel Lynch arose in his saddle and gave the order to "cut their way through." At that moment, and amid a most deadly fire of the enemy upon our right and rear, with an advancing enemy upon our front, our line in confusion, a white flag was seen in a regiment upon our left rear, together with one in a regiment upon our rear, apparently being driven toward us. Then a white flag was seen upon the extreme right of our line, which our colonel seeing rode up and with his sword struck it to the ground.* This regiment, with several others, were prisoners in the hands of the rebels.

Original number		613
Known to be killed and buried on field Monday morning:		
Commissioned officers	2	
Privates	23	
		25

* Something here omitted in the original report.

Prisoners and missing:			
Field and staff officers (colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, and adjutant)	4		
Line officers (3 captains, 5 first lieutenants, 7 second lieutenants)	15		
Privates	308		
		327	
			352
			261
Supposed to have remained in camp Sunday			80
			341
Commissioned officers present	11		
Commissioned officers absent	6		
		17	
Present for duty	127		
Wounded and sick	106		
Extra duty	25		
Absent—sick and wounded	66		
		324	
			341

R. W. HEALY,
Captain, Commanding Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteers.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Army of West Tennessee.

No. 30.

Report of Col. James L. Geddes, Eighth Iowa Infantry.

VINTON, BENTON COUNTY, IOWA,
November 13, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with your request I have the honor to submit for your information a report of the part taken by the Eighth Iowa Infantry at the battle of Shiloh, fought on April 6:

About 8 o'clock on the morning of the 6th I ordered the regiment under arms and formed line of battle in front of my encampment, awaiting orders to proceed to the front. At this time the firing on our advanced line had become general, and it appeared to me evident that we were being attacked in force by the rebel general. After remaining under arms about half an hour, during which time I had ordered the baggage belonging to the regiment to be loaded on the wagons and an extra supply of ammunition to be issued to the men, I was ordered by Colonel Sweeny, Fifty-second Illinois, brigade commander, to proceed to the front. On arriving at our advanced line I was ordered by Colonel Sweeny to take my position on the left of the brigade to which I was attached, for the purpose of protecting a battery immediately in front. Here the regiment remained about one hour exposed to a severe fire from artillery of shell and grape, killing and wounding several of my men.

About 11 a. m. I was ordered by Colonel Sweeny, through his aide, Lieutenant McCullough, Eighth Iowa, to leave my position and take ground to my left and front. This change of position brought my regiment on the extreme right of General Prentiss' division and left of General Smith's, the latter being the division to which my regiment belonged. I was thus entirely detached from my brigade, nor did I receive any order from my brigade or division commander during the

remainder of that day. On arriving at the point I was ordered to defend I formed my regiment in line of battle, with my center resting on a road leading from Corinth to Pittsburg Landing and at right angles with my line. Here I immediately engaged a battalion of the enemy, and after a severe conflict of nearly an hour's duration, in which I lost many of my men, the enemy were driven back with heavy loss. At this time Captain Hogin, Company F, was shot dead, and Captain Palmer, Campany H, severely wounded.

About 1 p. m. General Prentiss placed a battery in position immediately in front of my regiment, with instructions to defend it to the last. The precision of its fire, which was directed by the general in person, made great havoc in the advancing columns of the enemy. It therefore became an object of great importance to them to gain possession of the battery. To this end they concentrated and hurled column after column on my position, charging most gallantly to the very muzzles of the guns. Here a struggle commenced for the retention and possession of the battery of a terrific character, their concentrated and well-directed fire decimating my ranks in a fearful manner. In this desperate struggle my regiment lost 100 men in killed and wounded.

The conspicuous gallantry and coolness of my company commanders (Captains Cleaveland, Stubbs, and Benson on the left; Captains McCormack and Bell in the center, and Captains Kelsey and Geddes and Lieutenant Muhs on the right, by reserving the fire of their respective companies until the proper time for its delivery with effect and the determined courage of my men) saved the battery from capture, and I had the satisfaction of sending the guns in safety to the rear.

In this attack I was wounded in the leg, Major Andrews severely in the head, and do here take pleasure in acknowledging the courage and coolness displayed by my field officers—Lieut. Col. J. C. Ferguson and Maj. J. Andrews—and the able assistance rendered by them on that occasion.

About 3 p. m. all direct communication with the river ceased, and it became evident to me that the enemy were driving the right and left flanks of our army and were rapidly closing behind us. At this time I could have retreated, and most probably would have saved my command from being captured had I been ordered back at this time; but I received no such order, and I considered it my duty to hold the position I was assigned to defend at all hazards.

General Prentiss' division having been thrown back from the original line, I changed front by my left flank, conforming to his movements and at right angles with my former base, which was immediately occupied and retained for some time by the Fourteenth Iowa, Colonel Shaw. In this position I ordered my regiment to charge a battalion of the enemy (I think the Fourth Mississippi), which was done in good order, completely routing the enemy. We were now attacked on three sides by the rebel force, which was closing fast around us. The shells from our own gunboats in their transit severing the limbs of trees hurled them on my ranks.

It now became absolutely necessary, to prevent annihilation, to leave a position which my regiment had held for nearly ten consecutive hours of severe fighting, successfully resisting and driving back the enemy in every attempt to take the position I was ordered to hold and defend. With a loss of near 200 in killed and wounded I ordered my regiment to retire. On retiring about 300 yards I found a division of the rebels under General Polk thrown completely across my line of retreat. I perceived that further resistance was useless, as we were now com

pletely surrounded. Myself and the major portion of my command were captured at 6 p. m. of that day, and I claim the honor for my regiment of being the last to leave the advanced line of our army on the battle-field of Shiloh on Sunday, April 6.

I cannot conclude this report without bearing testimony to the gentlemanly conduct and dignified bearing of my officers and men during their captivity. Our captors had felt the effects and well knew the courage of my regiment in the field, but had yet to learn they could conduct themselves as well under other and very trying circumstances.

Not having received any reliable information as to the true amount of casualties at the battle and during our imprisonment, I shall forward an official list as soon as practicable of killed and wounded and of such as died in Southern prisons through privation and neglect.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. GEDDES,
Colonel Eighth Iowa Infantry.

His Excellency SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD, *Governor of Iowa.*

No. 31.

Report of Capt. Henry Richardson, Battery D, First Missouri Light Artillery.

PITTSBURG, TENN., *April* 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the morning of the 6th instant I was ordered forward with my battery by Major Cavender, at first to the center of our line and then to the right, and with the remainder of the battalion engaged the enemy and assisted in repulsing his left wing. Soon he rallied, and, advancing in large force, we fell back to our original position. At this time I ordered Lieutenants Nash and Cutler, with my second section, to the left and forward, and from this position they warmly engaged the enemy. Lieutenant Fish, with the first section, was ordered to the rear and left and hotly engaged the advancing enemy. Here my second section joined me, and my battery was in imminent danger of being taken, but by the strenuous efforts of both officers and men was taken to the rear and formed in an interior line of defense with other batteries. Here, after a sharp contest, the progress of the enemy was arrested and the firing ceased for the night.

I remained in this position during the next day and until the close of the battle.

Lieutenants Fish and Cutler were slightly wounded. Fourteen horses were killed. During the battle I expended over 200 rounds of ammunition.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to Lieutenants Fish, Nash, and Cutler for their coolness and bravery, and I beg to warmly recommend them to your consideration. Also permit me to recommend to you First Sergeant Hill and Sergeant White, and, indeed, every non-commissioned officer of my battery, for their activity and unflinching bravery.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

H. RICHARDSON,
Captain Battery D, First Missouri Light Artillery.

Lieut. CHARLES GREEN,
Adjutant Second Battalion, First Missouri Light Artillery.

No. 32.

Report of Capt. Frederick Welker, Battery H, First Missouri Light Artillery.

PITTSBURG, TENN., *April* 11, 1862.

SIR: The following is a report of the part which my battery took in the engagement of Sunday, April 6 instant:

At 9 a. m. I received orders from Major Cavender to move my battery to the left and center of our line of battle. On my arrival at that place my battery was placed in position and held in reserve until about 12 m., when I received orders from Major Cavender to take one section of my battery to the left of the position I then held. This was in an open field, of which the enemy held the opposite side—a distance between us of about 400 yards. After firing all my canister and case shot I was compelled to retire, as we were subjected to a tremendous fire of the enemy's canister and musketry firing. I retired with the battery, when we were again placed in position by Colonel McPherson about 900 yards in rear of our former position. This place we held in spite of all attempts of the enemy to drive us from it. Every time he made his appearance before us we would drive him back, until finally our lines on both sides of my battery gave way. I then received orders from General Hurlbut to take my battery to the rear.

Our loss was 17 wounded, all belonging to one section.

After leaving these positions I retired to a ridge, where Major Cavender was establishing a line of artillery. We took the extreme right of this line, where we were finally successful in driving back the enemy. On my way to this position I found one of my 20-pounder guns disabled. Finding I should not be able to take it away, I spiked it and left it; but after we had made a successful stand and driven back the enemy, Corporal Hartman, in charge of a squad of men, brought it in.

On Monday my battery remained in the position occupied on Sunday evening, consequently we were not in the action on Monday.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to Lieutenant Edwards for the efficient manner in which he rendered all assistance in his power. I would respectfully recommend him for future favor on account of his bravery and coolness in the hour of danger.

Sergeant Mollencott is also entitled to favorable mention. Although he was wounded, he remained at his post and performed his duty with credit to himself.

I would state that Corporals Hess, Earl, Pinney, and Edwards are deserving of credit, as well as Privates Murray and Funk, who performed the duties of No. 1 with coolness, showing they were true grit. In short, all did their duty well and are deserving of credit.

During the engagement I lost 20 horses. Lieutenant Conant was in charge of one section and left in reserve until later in the afternoon. During the engagement I fired 275 rounds.

F. WELKER,
Capt., First Regt. Mo. Light Artillery, Comdg. Battery H.

Lieut. CHARLES GREEN,
Actg. Adjt. Second Batt., First Regt. Mo. Light Artillery.

No. 33.

Report of Lieut. James Powell, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, commanding detachment Second and Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

PITTSBURG, TENN., *April* 13, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken in the late battle of Pittsburg, Tenn., on Sunday and Monday, April the 6th and 7th, by Company C, Second, and Company I, Fourth Cavalry.

On Sunday morning, the 6th, at about 9 o'clock a. m., I ordered the squadron to deploy as skirmishers on the right flank of our army, to annoy a rebel battery that kept shelling our camps, and at the same time keeping the communications open between the expected re-enforcements under the command of Maj. Gen. L. Wallace and the army, which position I held against superior force until the arrival of the above-mentioned general, and then I bivouacked for the night in the rear of our right flank.

On Monday morning, the 7th, I received orders to support a battery under the immediate command of Major-General Wallace. I kept that position during the day, following up the enemy and taking several prisoners. I remained with this division during the night.

Tuesday, the 8th, I received orders to proceed on the road to Corinth; found the enemy in force; returned and reported accordingly.

Casualties during the action: Private Frederick Rhyman, I, Fourth Cavalry, killed, and four horses; wounded, Privates Herberick, Ahrus, McWilliams, Grew, and Hastings, all slightly.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES POWELL,
First Lieut., Eighteenth Inft., Comdg. Squad. Reg. Cavalry.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Second Division, U. S. Forces, Pittsburg, Tenn.

No. 34.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division, with communications in reference thereto.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, UNITED STATES FORCES,
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 12, 1862.

SIR: Sunday morning, 6th instant, my brigades, three in number, were encamped, the first at Crump's Landing, the second 2 miles from that Landing, the third at Adamsville, 2½ miles farther out on the road to Purdy. The Eleventh Indiana, Col. George F. McGinnis; Eighth Missouri, Lieut. Col. James Peckham, and Twenty-fourth Indiana, Col. Alvin P. Hovey, composed the First Brigade, Col. Morgan L. Smith commanding. The First Nebraska, Lieut. Col. W. D. McCord; Twenty-third Indiana, Col. W. L. Sanderson; Fifty-eighth Ohio, Col. V. Bausenwein, and Fifty-sixth Ohio, Col. P. Kinney, composed the Second Brigade, Col. John M. Thayer commanding. The Third Brigade consisted of the Twentieth Ohio, Col. M. F. Force; Seventy-sixth Ohio, Col. Charles R. Woods; Seventy-eighth Ohio, Col. M. D. Leggett, and Sixty-eighth Ohio, Col. S. H. Steedman; Col. Charles Whittlesey commanding. To my division were attached Lieutenant Thurber's Missouri bat-

tery and Capt. N. S. Thompson's Indiana battery; also the Third Battalion Fifth Ohio Cavalry, Maj. C. S. Hayes, and the Third Battalion Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, Maj. James F. Johnson.

Hearing heavy and continuous cannonading in the direction of Pittsburg Landing early Sunday morning, I inferred a general battle, and, in anticipation of an order from General Grant to join him at that place, had the equipage of the several brigades loaded in wagons for instant removal to my first camp at the river. The First and Third Brigades were also ordered to concentrate at the camp of the Second, from which proceeded the nearest and most practicable road to the scene of battle. At 11.30 o'clock the anticipated order arrived, directing me to come up and take position on the right of the army and form my line of battle at a right angle with the river. As it also directed me to leave a force to prevent surprise at Crump's Landing, the Fifty-sixth Ohio and Sixty-eighth Ohio Regiments were detached for that purpose, with one gun from Lieutenant Thurber's battery. Selecting a road that led directly to the right of the lines as they were established around Pittsburg Landing on Sunday morning, my column started immediately, the distance being about 6 miles. The cannonading, distinctly audible, quickened the steps of the men. Snake Creek, difficult of passage at all times, on account of its steep banks and swampy bottoms, ran between me and the point of junction. Short way from it Captain Rowley, from General Grant, and attached to his staff, overtook me. From him I learned that our lines had been beaten back; that the right, to which I was proceeding, was then fighting close to the river, and that the road pursued would take me in the enemy's rear, where, in the unfortunate condition of the battle, my command was in danger of being entirely cut off. It seemed, on his representation, most prudent to carry the column across to what is called the "River road," which, following the windings of the Tennessee bottoms, crossed Snake Creek by a good bridge close to Pittsburg Landing. This movement occasioned a counter-march, which delayed my junction with the main army until a little after night-fall. The information brought me by Captain Rowley was confirmed by Colonel McPherson and Captain Rawlins, also of the general's staff, who came up while I was crossing to the River road. About 1 o'clock at night my brigades and batteries were disposed, forming the extreme right, and ready for battle.

Shortly after daybreak Captain Thompson opened fire on a rebel battery posted on a bluff opposite my First Brigade, and across a deep and prolonged hollow, threaded by a creek and densely wooded on both sides. From its position and that of its infantry support, lining the whole length of the bluff, it was apparent that crossing the hollow would be at heavy loss, unless the battery was first driven off. Thurber was accordingly posted to assist Thompson by a cross-fire and at the same time sweep the hiding place of the rebels on the brow of the hill. This had the desired effect. After a few shells from Thurber the enemy fell back, but not before Thompson had dismounted one of their rifled guns. During this affair General Grant came up and gave me my direction of attack, which was formed at a right angle with the river, with which at the time my line ran almost parallel.

The battery and its supports having been driven from the opposite bluff, my command was pushed forward, the brigades in echelon—the First in front, and the whole preceded by skirmishers. The hollow was crossed and the hill gained almost without opposition. As General Sherman's division, next on my left, had not made its appearance to support my advance, a halt was ordered for it to come up. I was then

at the edge of an oblong field that extended in a direction parallel with the river. On its right was a narrow strip of woods, and beyond that lay another cleared field, square and very large. Back of both fields, to the north, was a range of bluffs overlooking the swampy low grounds of Snake Creek, heavily timbered, broken by ravines, and extending in a course diagonal with that of my movement. An examination satisfied me that the low grounds afforded absolute protection to my right flank, being impassable for a column of attack. The enemy's left had rested upon the bluff, and, as it had been driven back, that flank was now exposed. I resolved to attempt to re-turn it. For that purpose it became necessary for me to change front by a left half-wheel of the whole division.

While this movement was in progress, across a road through the woods at the southern end of the field we were resting by, I discovered a heavy column of rebels going rapidly to re-enforce their left, which was still retiring, covered by skirmishers, with whom mine were engaged. Thompson's battery was ordered up, and shelled the passing column with excellent effect; but while he was so engaged he was opened on by a full battery, planted in the field just beyond the strip of wood on the right. He promptly turned his guns at the new enemy. A fine artillery duel ensued, very honorable to Thompson and his company. His ammunition giving out in the midst of it, I ordered him to retire and Lieutenant Thurber to take his place. Thurber obeyed with such alacrity that there was scarcely an intermission in the fire, which continued so long and with such warmth as to provoke an attempt on the part of the rebels to charge the position. Discovering the intention, the First Brigade was brought across the field to occupy the strip of woods in front of Thurber. The cavalry made the first dash at the battery, but the skirmishers of the Eighth Missouri poured an unexpected fire into them, and they retired pell-mell. Next the infantry attempted a charge. The First Brigade easily repelled them. All this time my whole division was under a furious cannonade, but being well masked behind the bluff, or resting in the hollows of the wood, the regiments suffered but little.

A handsome line of battle now moved forward on my left to engage the enemy. I supposed it to be Sherman's troops, but was afterwards otherwise informed. Simultaneously mine were ordered to advance, the First Brigade leading. Emerging from the woods, it entered the second field I have mentioned, speedily followed by the Second Brigade, when both marched in face of the enemy, aligned as regularly as if on parade. Having changed front, as stated, my movement was now diagonal to the direction originally started on, though the order was still in echelon, with the center regiment of each brigade dropped behind its place in line as a reserve. While thus advancing Colonel Whittlesey, as appears from his report, in some way lost his position, but soon recovered it. The position of the enemy was now directly in front at the edge of the woods fronting, and on the right of the open field my command was so gallantly crossing. The ground to be passed getting at them dipped gradually to the center of the field, which is there intersected by a small run, well fringed with willows.

Clearing an abrupt bank beyond the branch, the surface ascends to the edge of the wood held by the enemy, and is without obstruction, but marked by frequent swells, that afforded protection to the advancing lines, and was the secret of my small loss. Over the branch, up the bank, across the rising ground, moved the steady First Brigade; on its right, with equal alacrity, marched the Second—the whole in

view, their banners gaily decking the scene. The skirmishers, in action all the way, cleared the rise, and grouped themselves behind the ground-swells within 75 yards of the rebel line. As the regiments approached them suddenly a sheet of musketry blazed from the woods and a battery opened upon them. About the same instant the regiments supporting me on my left fell hastily back. To save my flank I was compelled to order a halt. In a short time, however, the retiring regiments rallied and repulsed the enemy, and recovered their lost ground. My skirmishers meanwhile clung to their hillocks sharpshooting at the battery. Again the brigades advanced, their bayonets fixed for a charge; but, pressed on their flank and so threatened in front, the rebels moved their guns and fell back from the edge of the woods. In this advance Lieut. Col. John Gerber was killed, and it is but justice to say of him, "No man died that day with more glory; yet many died, and there was much glory." Captain McGuffin and Lieutenant Southwick, of the same regiment, also fell—gallant spirits, deserving honorable recollection. Many soldiers equally brave perished or were wounded in the same field.

It was now noon, and, the enemy having been driven so far back, the idea of flanking them further had to be given up. Not wishing to interfere with the line of operations of the division to my left, but relying upon it for support, my front was again changed—the movement beginning with the First Brigade, taking the course of attack precisely as it had been in the outset. While this manuever was being effected a squadron of rebel cavalry galloped from the woods on the right to charge the flank temporarily exposed. Colonel Thayer threw forward the Twenty-third Indiana, which, aided by an oblique fire from a company of the First Nebraska, repelled the assailants with loss. Scarcely had the front been changed when the supporting force on the left again gave way, closely followed by masses of the enemy. My position at this time became critical, as isolation from the rest of the army seemed imminent. The reserves were resorted to. Colonel Woods, with his regiment, was ordered into line on the left. The remnant of a Michigan regiment, sent me by General McClernand, was dispatched to the left of Woods'. Thurber galloped up, and was posted to cover a retreat, should such a misfortune become necessary. Before these dispositions could be effected the Eleventh Indiana, already engaged with superior numbers in its front, was attacked on its left flank; but, backward wheeling three companies of his endangered wing, Colonel McGinnis gallantly held his ground. Fortunately, before the enemy could avail themselves of their advantage by the necessary change of front, some fresh troops dashed against them, and once more drove them back. For this favor my acknowledgments are especially due Col. August Willich and his famous regiment.

Pending this struggle, Colonel Thayer pushed on his command and entered the woods, assaulting the rebels simultaneously with Colonel Smith. Here the Fifty-eighth Ohio and Twenty-third Indiana proved themselves fit comrades in battle with the noble First Nebraska. Here also the Seventy-sixth Ohio won a brilliant fame. The First Nebraska fired away its last cartridge in the heat of the action. At a word the Seventy-sixth Ohio rushed in and took its place. Off to the right, meanwhile, arose the music of the Twentieth and Seventy-eighth Ohio, fighting gallantly in support of Thurber, to whom the sound of rebel cannon seemed a challenge no sooner heard than accepted.

From the time the wood was entered "Forward" was the only order; and step by step, from tree to tree, position to position, the rebel lines

went back, never stopping again. Infantry, horse, and artillery—all went back. The firing was grand and terrible. Before us was the Crescent Regiment of New Orleans. Shelling us on the right was the Washington Artillery of Manassas renown, whose last stand was in front of Colonel Whittlesey's command. To and fro, now in my front, then in Sherman's, rode General Beauregard, inciting his troops and fighting for his fading prestige of invincibility. The desperation of the struggle may be easily imagined. While this was in progress far along the lines to the left the contest was raging with equal obstinacy. As indicated by the sounds, however, the enemy seemed retiring everywhere, cheer after cheer ringing through the woods. Each man felt that the day was ours.

About 4 o'clock the enemy to my front broke into rout and ran through the camps occupied by General Sherman on Sunday morning Their own camp had been established about 2 miles beyond. There, without halting, they fired tents, stores, &c. Throwing out the wounded, they filled their wagons full of arms (Springfield muskets and Enfield rifles) ingloriously thrown away by some of our troops the day before, and hurried on. After following them until nearly nightfall I brought my division back to Owl Creek and bivouacked it.

The conduct of Col. M. L. Smith and Col. John M. Thayer, commanding brigades, was beyond the praise of words. Colonel Whittlesey's was not behind them. To them all belong the highest honors of victory.

The gratitude of the whole country is due Col. George F. McGinnis, Lieut. Col. James Peckham, Col. Alvin P. Hovey, Lieut. Col. W. D. McCord, Col. W. L. Sanderson, Col. Valentine Bausenwein, Lieut. Col. M. F. Force, Col. Charles R. Woods, Col. M. D. Leggett, and their field, staff, and company officers. Aside from the courage they all displayed one point in their conduct is especially to be noted and imitated—I mean the skill each one showed in avoiding unnecessary exposure of his soldiers. They are proud of what the division achieved, and, like myself, they are equally proud that it was done with so little loss of their brave men.

Of my regiments I find it impossible to say enough. Excepting the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Indiana and the Twentieth Ohio they had all participated in the battle of Donelson; but this was a greater battle than Donelson, and consequently a more terrible ordeal in which to test what may be a thing of glory or shame—the courage of an untried regiment. How well they all behaved I sum up in the boast, "Not one man, officer or soldier, flinched." None but the wounded went to the Landing. Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and Nebraska will be proud of the steadfast Third Division, and so am I.

Captain Thompson and Lieutenant Thurber and their officers and men have already been spoken of.

My acknowledgments are again given the gallant gentlemen of my staff, Capt. Frederick Knefler and Lieutenants Ross and Ware. To them I add Capt. E. T. Wallace, of the Eleventh Indiana Regiment, acting aide. The courage and judgment of all were many times severely tried.

After the battle of Donelson I took pleasure in honorably mentioning two of my orderlies. One of them, Thomas W. Simson, of Company I, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, I again call attention to. His gallantry is deserving reward. Along with him I placed Albert Kauffman, a sergeant in the same company, who was of great service to me, and has every quality that goes to make a practical officer. Finally, it is

so rare to find one of his grade in the constant and full performance of his peculiar duties that, as a matter of justice, a passing tribute is due the Rev. John D. Rogers, chaplain of the Twenty-third Indiana. After the battle he was unwearied in his attention to the wounded, and that the resting places of the dead of his regiment might not be forgotten he collected their bodies and buried them tenderly, and with prayer and every religious rite; and in this, as far as my knowledge goes, he was as singular as he was Christian.

Herewith you will find a statement of the dead and wounded of my division.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

LEW. WALLACE,
General, Third Division.

Capt. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Return of casualties in the Third (Wallace's) Division, at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 7, 1862.**

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Enlisted men missing.	Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
1st Brigade, Col. M. L. Smith	3	18	3	120	.....	144
2d Brigade, Col. J. M. Thayer	.....	20	.....	105	5	130
3d Brigade, Col. C. Whittlesey	.....	2	.....	29	.....	31
Total	3	40	3	254	5	305

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Pittsburg, April 25, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters of the department.

I directed this division at about 8 o'clock a. m. to be held in readiness to move at a moment's warning in any direction it might be ordered. Certainly not later than 11 a. m. the order reached General Wallace to march by a flank movement to Pittsburg Landing. Waiting until I thought he should be here, I sent one of my staff to hurry him, and afterwards sent Colonel McPherson and my assistant adjutant-general.

This report in some other particulars I do not fully indorse.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

—

WASHINGTON CITY, *March* 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

GENERAL: I have heard of prejudices against me at your headquarters, relative to my failure to participate in the first day's battle at

* But see revised statement, p. 102.

Pittsburg Landing. I have also heard that you yourself entertain them. For very obvious purposes, therefore, I respectfully submit to you the following explanation of that affair:

On Sunday morning (April 6, 1862) my division, consisting of eleven regiments of infantry, one battalion of cavalry, and two batteries, was posted on the road from Crump's Landing to Purdy; the First Brigade at the Landing; the Second Brigade 2½ miles out, and the Third Brigade at Adamsville, 5 miles.

Very early that morning I became satisfied that a battle was in progress at Pittsburg Landing, and at once prepared my command for moving instantly upon receipt of an order from General Grant, and as the general was then at Savannah, 4 miles below, my expectation was that he would give me marching orders as he passed up the river to the scene of action. Accordingly my Second and Third Brigades sent their baggage to Crump's Landing, where it could be guarded by a single detachment. The First and Third Brigades joined the Second at its encampment.

About 9 o'clock General Grant passed up the river. Instead of an order to march, he merely left me a direction *to hold myself in readiness for orders.*

At exactly 11.30 a. m. a quartermaster by the name of Baxter brought me an order in *writing unsigned* by *anybody.* It directed me to leave a detachment to guard the public property at Crump's Landing, then march my division and form junction with the right of the army; after junction I was to form line of battle at a right angle with the river. This order, Captain Baxter told me, was from General Grant; that it had been given him verbally, but that in coming down the river he had reduced it to writing, leaving it unsigned. As I had resolved to march toward the cannonading at 12 o'clock without orders, if by that time none came, and as I had so informed Col. (now General) John M. Thayer, commanding my Second Brigade, I made no point upon the informality of the order brought by Baxter, but was glad to receive it in any shape.

Half an hour was given the men to eat dinner. Then I started the column at exactly 12 o'clock to execute General Grant's order. After leaving two regiments and one gun at Crump's Landing the column consisted of nine regiments of infantry and the cavalry and artillery stated; and as the regiments averaged 500 effectives, the whole command did not exceed 5,000 men of all arms.

The route was well known to my cavalry, since, in anticipation of a necessity for my retiring upon the main army, it had, by my order, *corduroyed* the road to the very point of junction.

Why, then, did I not make the junction sooner? There are two reasons why:

1st. Because of the lateness of the hour I received the order to march —11.30 a. m.

2d. Arrived with my column within a short distance of the point of junction, I was overtaken by an aide of General Grant's, sent by him to tell me that our army had been beaten back from the position it held in the morning, and was then fighting a desperate and losing battle close about Pittsburg Landing. General Grant sent no additional order, and that brought me by Baxter *made* no provision for such a contingency. I was therefore left to my own judgment. Certainly General Grant did not intend I should continue my march and unsupported form line of battle on the ground his whole army had been beaten from; certainly he did not intend that with 5,000 men I should thrust myself into a position where, without possibility of help from the main

army—which according to the account was then unable to help itself... I would, in [all] likelihood, be cut to pieces by the enemy's reserves and detachments. The point of junction to which I was proceeding was at least 2¼ miles from Pittsburg Landing. Could I have successfully cut my way through the enemy, fighting superior forces over that space, in what condition would my regiments have been to give the general the assistance he so much required?

In this dilemma I resolved, as the most prudent course, to carry out *the spirit of General Grant's order, and join the right of his army as it then rested.* That could only be done by carrying my column to the lower or river road from Crump's to Pittsburg Landing, by following which I could cross Snake Creek by a good bridge at the very point of junction. A counter-march was therefore ordered, which, in the absence of any cross-road, was necessarily continued to within half a mile of the camp I had started from. On the diagram, in red ink [dotted lines], my whole march is distinctly traced. A little after sunset I made the required junction.

At no time during that afternoon's march was my column halted longer than to allow it to be closed up; the column was brought in in perfect order and without a straggler; the length of its march in the time (from 12 m. to a little after sunset) was nearly 15 miles; certainly there could have been no idling on the way.

Next morning, on the extreme right in the order of battle, my division had the honor of opening the fight; at the close of the day it was the farthest advanced of any along the line.

For your better understanding of my explanation it is accompanied with a diagram showing the situation of my division on the morning of the first day's battle and its route to the battle-field after the order to march was received.

I submit this as an official explanation, solely to vindicate my conduct from unjust aspersions.

Most respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK.

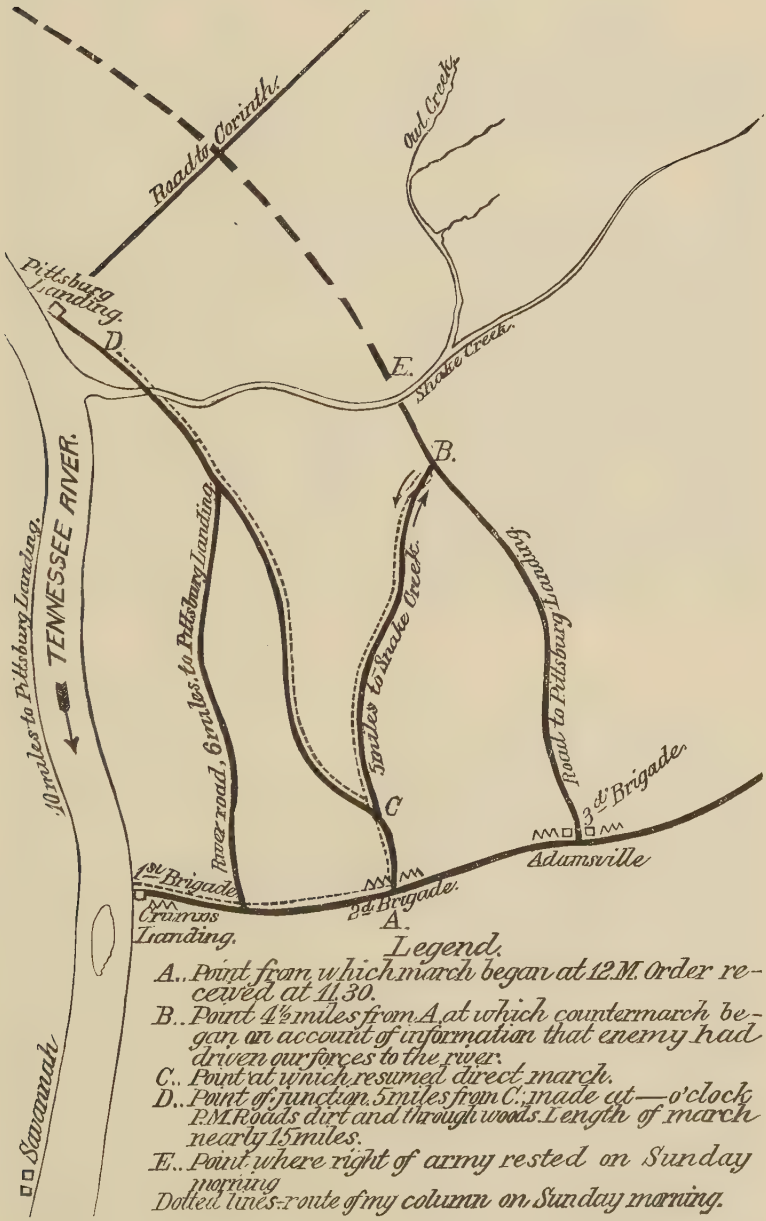
[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY,
March 14, 1863.

Respectfully submitted to Major-General Grant for his remarks.
By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]


Road to Corinth.
Owl Creek
Pittsburg Landing.
D.
E.
Snake Creek.
B.
TENNESSEE RIVER.
10 miles to Pittsburg Landing.
River road, 6 miles to Pittsburg Landing.
5 miles to Snake Creek.
Road to Pittsburg Landing
3d Brigade
C
Adamsville
1st Brigade
2d Brigade.
Crumps Landing.
A.
Savannah
Legend.
A.. Point from which march began at 12 M. Order received at 11.30.
B.. Point 4½ miles from A at which countermarch began on account of information that enemy had driven our forces to the river.
C.. Point at which resumed direct march.
D.. Point of junction 5 miles from C.; made at — o'clock P.M. Roads dirt and through woods. Length of march nearly 15 miles.
E.. Point where right of army rested on Sunday morning.
Dotted lines-route of my column on Sunday morning.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Before Vicksburg, April 13, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a communication of Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace to Major-General Halleck, of date March 14, 1863, relative to his failure to participate in the first day's fight at Pittsburg Landing, and submitted to me for my remarks.

Instead of making a detailed report myself in answer to said communication I called upon Maj. Gen. J. B. McPherson, Lieut. Col. John A. Rawlins, and Maj. W. R. Rowley, all of whom were members of my staff at that time and were cognizant of the facts, for their statements in reference to the same, and these I herewith respectfully transmit.

All these reports are substantially as I remember the facts. I vouch for their almost entire accuracy; and from these several statements, separate and independent of each other, too, a more correct judgment can be derived than from a single report.

Had General Wallace been relieved from duty in the morning, and the same orders communicated to Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith (who would have been his successor), I do not doubt but the division would have been on the field of battle and in the engagement before 10 o'clock of that eventful 6th of April. There is no estimating the difference this might have made in our casualties.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Volunteers.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

GALENA, *April* 4, 1863.

Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Yours, requesting a statement as to my knowledge of the part taken by General Lewis Wallace in the first day's fight at the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th of April, 1862, is just received.

In reply, I would state that at that time I was an aide-de-camp on the staff of General U. S. Grant, with the rank of captain, and on the morning of the 6th of April I accompanied the general, together with the other members of his staff, from Savannah to Pittsburg Landing. When the steamer upon which we were embarked arrived near to Crump's Landing General Grant directed that it should be run close in to the shore, as he wished to communicate with General Wallace, who was standing upon the commissary boat lying at that place. General Grant called to General Wallace, saying, "General, you will get your troops under arms *immediately*, and have them ready to move at a moment's notice." General Wallace replied that it should be done, adding (I think) that the necessary orders had already been given. This was between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock a. m. We passed on up the river, meeting the steamer Warner, which had been sent by General W. H. L. Wallace (as I understood) with a messenger to inform General Grant that a battle had been commenced. The Warner rounded to and followed us back to Pittsburg Landing.

Upon reaching the Landing General Grant immediately mounted his horse and rode upon the bank, and after conversing a moment with

some officers turned to Captain Baxter, assistant quartermaster, and ordered him to proceed *immediately* to Crump's Landing, and direct General Wallace to march with his division up the river and into the field on the right of our line as rapidly as possible.

This order was given to Captain Baxter about the hour of 8 o'clock. I think not later than that. We immediately rode to the front. At about 11 o'clock General Grant expressed considerable solicitude at the non-appearance of General Wallace, and sent an orderly to the extreme right to see if he could see anything of him, remarking that it could not *possibly* be many minutes before he would arrive.

Shortly after the hour of 12 o'clock m., as we were riding towards the right of the line, a cavalry officer rode up and reported to General Grant, stating that General Wallace had positively refused to come up unless he should receive *written* orders. After hearing the report General Grant turned to me, saying, "Captain, you will proceed to Crump's Landing and say to General Wallace that it is my orders that he bring his division up *at once*, coming up by the River road, crossing Snake Creek on the bridge (which General Sherman would protect), and form his division on the extreme right, when he would receive further orders; and say to him that it is *important* that he should make haste." Adding, "It has just been reported to me that he has refused to come up unless he receives a *written* order. If he should require a written order of you, you will give him one," at the same time asking me if I had writing materials in my haversack. I started at once, when the general called to me again, saying, "You will take with you the captain (referring to the cavalry officer before mentioned, who was still sitting there on his horse—his name I do not recollect), and two orderlies, and see that you do not spare horse flesh." This was at the hour of 12.30 o'clock m., as near as I can recollect.

I proceeded at once to General Wallace's camp, back of Crump's Landing, and being well mounted, it took me but a short time to reach it. Upon arriving there I found no signs of a camp, except one baggage wagon that was just leaving. I inquired of the driver as to where General Wallace and his troops were; he replied that they had gone up to the fight. I inquired what road they took; to which he replied by pointing to a road, which I understand to be the Purdy road.

While sitting there upon my horse I could hear the firing upon the battle-field quite distinctly. I then took the road pointed out by the teamster and rode a distance of between 5 and 6 miles, as I judged, when I came up with the rear of General Wallace's division; they were at a rest, sitting on each side of the road, some with their arms stacked in the middle of the road. I passed the entire division (except the cavalry), all being at a halt. When I reached the head of the column I found General Wallace sitting upon his horse, surrounded by his staff, some of whom were dismounted and holding their horses by the bridles.

I rode up to General Wallace and communicated to him General Grant's orders as I had received them, and then told him that it had been reported to him (*i. e.*, General Grant) that he had refused to march without written orders; at which he seemed quite indignant, saying that it was a "damned lie!" that he had never refused to go without a written order, in proof of which he said, "Here you find me on the road." To which I replied that I had certainly found him on *a* road, but I hardly thought it the road to Pittsburg Landing. It certainly was not the road that I had come down from there on, and that I had traveled farther since I had left his camp than I had in coming

from the battle-field to the camp, and, judging from the sound of the firing, we were still a long distance from the battle-field. To which the general replied that this was the road his cavalry had brought him, and the *only road* he knew anything about. He then ordered one of his aides to ride ahead and bring the cavalry back. I then asked him where this road came into Pittsburg Landing; to which he replied that it crossed the creek at a mill (I think he called it Veal's Mill) and intersected the Corinth and Pittsburg Landing road in front of where General McClernand's camp was. I then told him that I thought it would be impossible for him to get in upon that road, as the enemy now had possession of those camps, and that our line of battle was to the rear of them. At this moment his cavalry came back and General Wallace rode forward to communicate with them. When he came back he remarked that it was true that the enemy was between us and our army; that the cavalry had been close enough to hear the musketry. The order was then given to counter-march; upon which I remarked to General Wallace that I would ride on and inform General Grant that he was coming; to which he replied, "No, captain; I shall be obliged to keep you with me to act as guide, as none of us know the River road you speak of." I accordingly remained.

The march toward the old camp was continued to a point about one-half mile north of it, where the troops filed to the right and came into the River road. At the point of filing off we were met by Lieutenant-Colonel (now Major-General) McPherson and Major Rawlins, members of General Grant's staff, who had also come to look after General Wallace. The march was continued up the River road until the battle-field was reached, which was just as it was getting dark and after the fighting for the day was over.

Of the character of the march after I overtook General Wallace I can only say that to *me* it appeared intolerably slow, resembling more a reconnaissance in the face of an enemy than a forced march to relieve a hard-pressed army. So strongly did this impression take hold of my mind, that I took the liberty of repeating to General Wallace that part of General Grant's order enjoining haste. The same idea seemed to have taken possession of the minds of Colonel McPherson and Major Rawlins, as on the march from the camp to the battle-field Major Rawlins on several occasions rode back for the purpose of trying to hurry up the troops and to ascertain what was the cause of the delay. I have no means of judging as to what distance General Wallace was from the battle-field when I found him, except that I could hear the firing much more distinctly at the camp he had left than I could at the point where I found him.

I remain, colonel, your obedient servant,

W. R. ROWLEY,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Lake Providence, La., March 26, 1863.

Lieut. Col. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following in relation to the position of the troops and the battle of Shiloh:

When the troops first disembarked at Pittsburg Landing the Ten-

nessee River was very high, the water backing up in all the streams, covering the bottoms in the vicinity of the river from 2 to 6 feet, rendering Lick and Snake Creeks impassable.

Four divisions of the army were encamped on the field of Shiloh in the relative positions indicated in the sketch, and one division (Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace's) at Crump's Landing, about 6 miles below.

My attention was frequently called to the crossing of Snake Creek, on the direct road from Pittsburg Landing to Crump's, as it was considered very important that a line of land communication between the two portions of the army should be kept open.

As soon as the water subsided sufficiently the bridge across the creek was reconstructed, and a company of cavalry sent through to communicate with General Wallace's command. This was on Thursday, previous to the battle.

Sunday morning, the first day of the battle, I was with Brig. Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, who, in consequence of the severe illness of General C. F. Smith, commanded this division. It was well known the enemy was approaching our lines, and there had been more or less skirmishing for three days preceding the battle.

The consequence was our breakfasts were ordered at an early hour and our horses saddled, to be ready in case of an attack. Sunday morning, shortly before 7 o'clock, word came to the Landing that the battle had commenced. I immediately started, in company with General W. H. L. Wallace and staff; found his division in line ready to move out. At this time, not later than 7.30 a. m., General McClernand had moved a portion of his division up to support General Sherman's left. General Hurlbut had moved to the support of General Prentiss, and General W. H. L. Wallace's division was moved up to support the center and right. I was actively engaged on the field, and did not see General Grant until some time after his arrival, when I met him on the field, with Brig. Gen. W. H. L. Wallace. He informed me that when he came up from Savannah, at 7.30, he had notified Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace, at Crump's Landing, to hold his command in readiness to march at a moment's notice, and that immediately on his arrival at Pittsburg Landing, finding that the attack was in earnest and not a feint, he had sent Captain Baxter, assistant quartermaster, with orders to him to move up immediately by the River road and take a position on our right. Shortly after this Captain Baxter returned, certainly not later than 10.30, and said that he had delivered the order.

At about 12 m., General Wallace not having arrived, General Grant became very anxious, as the tide of battle was setting against us, and shortly after dispatched Captain Rowley, one of his aides, to hasten up General Wallace. The battle still continued without cessation, our troops being forced back gradually at all points, though fighting most heroically. Two hours rolled around and no news from General Wallace, when at 2.30 p. m. General Grant directed me to go in search of him, report to him how matters stood, and hasten him forward, if possible. I asked Captain (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Rawlins to accompany me, and taking two orderlies, we started at a rapid pace on the River road, expecting to meet the command at every step; pushed on to the junction of the Purdy and Crump's Landing road; saw some soldiers, who could give us no information where General Wallace was; galloped down toward the Landing a short distance and met a surgeon, who said he had started some time before with his command for Pittsburg Landing on a road branching off between Adamsville and the River road; pushed on in this direction, and at the point D met his

Second Brigade returning, the rear of the First Brigade having just filed off on the road DA. We pushed on to the head of the column and found General Wallace, when I delivered my instructions, and told him for "God's sake to move forward rapidly."

I understood him to say that his guide had led him wrong, and I was most decidedly of the impression that he had mistaken the road, for his command had already marched a great deal farther than was necessary to reach the battle-field.

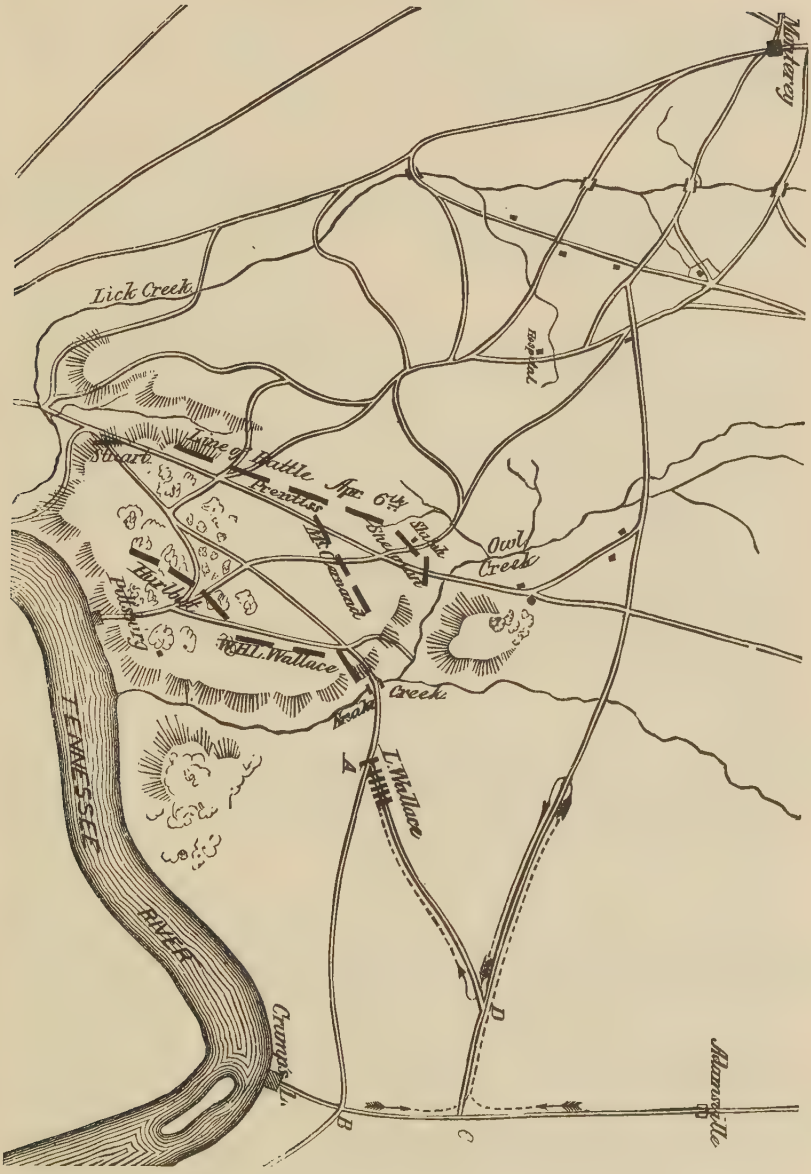
I told him, however, to hurry on and we might yet be there in time. I thought we could get there; sun three-quarters of an hour high. We did not, however, reach the ground until after dark.

After I had reached the head of the column I must say it seemed to me that the march was not as rapid as the urgency of the case required. Perhaps this arose in a great measure from my impatience and anxiety to get this force on the field before dark, as I knew very well unless we arrived before sunset we could be of no use in that day's battle and would not be able to retrieve the fortunes of the day.

Very respectfully,

JAS. B. McPHERSON,
Major-General.

[Sub-inclosure.]



[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Before Vicksburg, April 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee :

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following statement of your orders to Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace, who commanded the Third

Division of the Army of the Tennessee on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1862, and the manner in which he obeyed them, together with facts and circumstances transpiring that day and the one immediately preceding, deemed necessary to a clear understanding of them:

In pursuance of the following order—

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, *Savannah, March* 31, 1862.

Headquarters of the District of West Tennessee is hereby changed to Pittsburg Landing. An office will be continued at Savannah, where all official communications may be sent by troops having easier access with that point than Pittsburg Landing.

By command of Major-General Grant:

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.—

I was in charge of the office at Savannah, Tenn., with instructions to make out the necessary orders, and send forward to Pittsburg Landing all troops arriving from below. Up to the 5th day of April, 1862, from the date of said order, you had run up every morning to Pittsburg Landing and returned at night on the steamer Tigress, used for your headquarters boat, and on which boat steam was continually kept up.

The necessity for an office longer at Savannah having ceased, orders were issued for everything to be moved to Pittsburg Landing on Sunday, the 6th day of April, 1862, and arrangements were being made accordingly.

April 5, 1862, a dispatch was received from Maj. Gen. D. C. Buell, commanding the Army of the Ohio, dated Camp 3 miles west of Waynesborough, April 4, 1862, stating that he would be in Savannah, Tenn., with one and perhaps two divisions of his army the next day, and requesting to meet you there; to which you replied you would be there to meet him.

General Nelson's division of the Army of the Ohio reached Savannah on the afternoon of the 5th of April, but General Buell himself did not arrive; and supposing he must be near, you determined to ride out the next morning and meet him. That there might be no delay in getting off (and consequent detention in moving the office) to Pittsburg Landing, directions were given for breakfast and horses to be in readiness at an earlier hour than usual.

I was awakened by Capt. W. S. Hillyer, a member of your staff, who had arrived from Cairo on the boat that brought the mail from that place, about 3 o'clock a. m., and did not fall soundly to sleep again that morning. I got up at daylight, and in your private office was examining the mail, when you came down-stairs from your sleeping room. Your mail was handed you, and before you were through reading it Brig. Gen. John Cook, of Illinois, who had come in on a steamer during the night, reported to you in person his return from leave of absence for orders, and from that time until breakfast was announced, which was about 6 o'clock a. m., you were engaged in reading your mail and in conversation with General Cook.

While at breakfast, Edward N. Trembly, private Company C, First Regiment Illinois Artillery Volunteers, and on detached duty at headquarters, reported artillery firing in the direction of Pittsburg Landing. Breakfast was left unfinished, and, accompanied by your staff officers, you went immediately on board the steamer Tigress, then lying at the Landing. The horses being in readiness, as per orders of the night previous, were sent at once on the boat and orders given at once to start for Pittsburg Landing, delaying only long enough for you to write an order to General Nelson to move his division by the road from

Savannah to the river opposite Pittsburg Landing, and a note to Maj. Gen. D. C. Buell, informing him of the supposed condition of affairs at or in the vicinity of Pittsburg Landing.

In passing Crump's Landing which is on the river between Savannah and Pittsburg Landing, and distant about 4½ miles from the former and 5½ miles from the latter place, and where was stationed the division commanded by Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace, the Tigress ran close alongside the boat on which Major-General Wallace had his headquarters, and addressing him in person, you directed him to hold his division in readiness to move on receipt of orders, which he might expect when you ascertained the condition of affairs above, but in the mean time to send out and ascertain if there was any enemy on the Purdy road, apprehending, as you did, that the real attack might be intended against his position. His reply was that he was then in readiness, and had already taken the precautionary steps you directed as to the Purdy road. This was not far from 7 or 7.30 o'clock a. m.

From thence you continued direct to Pittsburg Landing, which place you reached about 8 o'clock a. m., and, with your staff, started immediately to the front. About half a mile from the river you met Brig. Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, who commanded Maj. Gen. C. F. Smith's Second Division of the Army of the Tennessee. From him you ascertained the particulars of the attack and how matters stood up to that time. You then directed me to return to the river and send Capt. A. S. Baxter, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, and chief of the quartermaster's department in your district, on the steamer Tigress, without delay, to Crump's Landing, with orders to Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace to bring forward his division by the River road to Pittsburg Landing to a point immediately in rear of the camp of Maj. Gen. C. F. Smith's division, and there form his column at right angles with the river on the right of our lines and await further orders.

In obedience to your command I proceeded to the river, and found Captain Baxter at the landing near where the Tigress lay, and communicated to him your orders, who, fearing lest he might make some mistake in the delivery of the orders, requested me to give him a written memorandum of them, and I went on board the steamer Tigress, where a pen and ink could be procured, and at my dictation he wrote substantially as follows:

Major-General WALLACE:

You will move forward your division from Crump's Landing, leaving a sufficient force to protect the public property at that place, to Pittsburg Landing, on the road nearest to and parallel with the river, and form in line at right angles with the river, immediately in rear of the camp of Maj. Gen. C. F. Smith's division on our right, and there await further orders.

Captain Baxter took this memorandum and started on the steamer Tigress to convey your orders to Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace. This was not later than 9 o'clock a. m. Captain Baxter returned and reported before 12 o'clock m. his delivery of your orders to General Wallace, bringing at the same time from General Wallace to you the report of Col. Morgan L. Smith, that there was no enemy in the direction of Purdy; the result of his reconnaissance that morning. About an hour after Captain Baxter had gone down on the steamer Tigress to General Wallace an officer of the Second Illinois Cavalry, who was well acquainted with the road leading to Crump's Landing, was sent by you with a verbal message to Major-General Wallace to hurry forward with all possible dispatch. This officer returned between 12 o'clock m. and 1 o'clock p. m., and reported that when he delivered your message to

Major-General Wallace he inquired if he had not written orders. He replied in the negative, and General Wallace said he would only obey written orders. He further stated that it had been more than one hour since he left General Wallace, and that his division was then all ready to move. He should have been by this time on the field. His presence then would have turned the tide of battle, which was raging with great fury; saved the lives of many brave men, and ere the setting of that crimson spring day's sun secured to us certain victory.

You then immediately dispatched Capt. William R. Rowley, of your staff, with orders to him, with the direction that, should General Wallace persist in requiring them to be in writing, he will write them out in full and sign them by your order. This was not later than 1 o'clock p. m.

You then rode back to the house near the river that had been designated for headquarters, to learn what word, if any, had been received from General Nelson, whose division you expected soon to arrive at the landing on the opposite side of the river; and you there met Maj. Gen. D. C. Buell, who had arrived at Savannah, and taken a steamer and come up to see you, and learn how the battle was progressing in advance of his force. Among his first inquiries was, "What preparations have you made for retreating?" To which you replied, "I have not yet despaired of whipping them, general;" and went on to state to him your momentary expectation of the arrival of General Wallace, to whom orders had been timely and repeatedly sent, and that General Nelson's division might soon be expected by the wagon road from Savannah. This was about 2 o'clock p. m.

You here inquired of Captain Baxter particularly what reply, if any, General Wallace made when he delivered him your orders. He said General Wallace appeared delighted; asked him for the written memorandum he had of the orders; read it; said it was all right, and put it in his pocket; ordered his horse at once, evincing the greatest alacrity in disposition to obey your orders; that he delivered him the orders about 10 o'clock a. m., and that General Wallace, from the time that had elapsed, must be at or near the point he was ordered.

You then directed Lieut. Col. J. B. McPherson, chief of engineers, and myself to go and meet him, supposing we would not have far to go, and conduct him to a certain position on the field you had pointed out to Lieutenant-Colonel McPherson, as we passed around the lines, in support of General Prentiss' division. We started, and before reaching the crest of the hill on the road between the river and Snake Creek, and over which General Wallace would be required to pass, the enemy's artillery was sweeping across it. We hurried on, anxiously expecting each moment to meet General Wallace.

We reached Snake Creek Bridge and crossed it—the foot of the hill beyond, but no General Wallace. We here pressed a citizen as guide, and continued on until we reached the road leading from Crump's Landing to Purdy. We here turned to the right and went toward the river until we met a surgeon of one of the regiments of General Wallace's division, who informed us General Wallace had taken the left-hand road leading from the camp of one of his brigades, which camp was between a quarter and half mile from the intersection of the main Pittsburg and Crump's Landing road with the Purdy road and towards Purdy, and about 4½ miles from Pittsburg Landing by the direct road. In company with this surgeon we proceeded on the road General Wallace was said to have taken in the forenoon of that day. About one-half mile from the camp we met Colonel Thayer's brigade

of General Wallace's division, and Colonel Thayer informed us that the rear of Col. Morgan L. Smith's brigade had filed off on a cross road leading into the main Pittsburg Landing road, and that General Wallace was with the head of the column. Taking this cross road we came up with him about 3.30 o'clock p. m. General Wallace said his guide had misled him, and that he had marched about 10 miles. Capt. W. R. Rowley, of your staff, whom you had sent after him, was with him, and informed us that he had overtaken him about 5 miles from his camp and not on the road he was expected to take; that when he (Captain Rowley) informed him he was wrong, he sent forward and halted his cavalry, which was in the advance, and counter-marched his command to within a half mile of where he had started in the forenoon. I here stated to General Wallace the report of the officer sent to him in the morning of his refusing to obey or receive any but written orders, which he denounced as wholly untrue, and manifested in his talk a great desire to get into the fight. Colonel McPherson, Captain Rowley, and myself represented to him how matters stood when we left. I urged upon him, with all the earnestness I possessed, the importance of his presence on the field; that General Nelson was expected, but might have difficulty in crossing the river. He said there was no danger; he would yet reach there in good season, and with his fresh division would soon end the fight in a victory for us.

General Wallace at this point expressed doubt as to our being on the road leading into the main Pittsburg and Crump's Landing road. Colonel McPherson went to a house near by, and, upon inquiry, ascertained that we were on the right road. After halting the head of his column for a considerable length of time, to enable it to close up and rest, he gave the order to march, and continued coolly and leisurely forward until we reached the main Pittsburg Landing road. Here Colonel McPherson suggested that to disencumber and facilitate the march, the artillery, which was immediately in the rear of the advance brigade, fall to the rear of the column, which suggestion was concurred in by General Wallace, and the artillery moved out of the road while the column filed by. This was an excuse for considerable delay—I should say for full half an hour—during which time he was dismounted and sitting down. From thence he continued his march until we reached the low bottom-lands through which runs Snake Creek, where we met some citizens, who informed us that the bridge across Snake Creek was in possession of the enemy. He then halted his column and sent forward his cavalry to ascertain if it was true.

Colonel McPherson and Captain Rowley went forward with the cavalry. I remained with General Wallace. In a few minutes a messenger came back from the cavalry with a message that the bridge was safe. General Wallace still remained stationary, waiting for his column to close up and his troops to rest. About this time the artillery firing at Pittsburg Landing became terrific, and we who had been there knew that it was our heavy guns, and that the enemy had attained a nearness to the river that filled our minds, situated as we were, with terrible apprehension for the fate of the brave army that had been fighting against such fearful odds and without intermission from early morning.

It seemed as though the enemy was immediately between where we were and the river, which seeming gained credence from the fact that as we passed out his artillery was sweeping the road in that direction.

General Wallace here asked, if such was the position of the opposing forces, what had best be done? Colonel McPherson said, "Fight our

way through until communication can be had with General Grant;" to which General Wallace replied, "That is my purpose." Colonel McPherson and Captain Rowley again rode forward. General Wallace still gave no orders to move, but manifested the utmost coolness and indifference. I asked him if it would not be well to send forward a brigade to hold the bridge, lest the enemy should destroy it, and thus prevent his joining you? He replied that it was a "capital idea," and accordingly ordered Col. Morgan L. Smith, with his brigade, to move forward until the rear of his column rested on the farther side of Snake Creek Bridge and there halt until he received further orders from you or himself.

Colonel Smith moved forward as ordered, and General Wallace, dismounting from his horse, seated himself on a log. I then rode forward until I came up with Colonel McPherson, to whom I communicated the order given by General Wallace to Colonel Smith, and submitted to him the propriety of giving the order, as from you to Colonel Smith, to push forward with his brigade. But he hesitated to take such a step. It was now near night; the firing ceased; the sun sank to rest, and darkness had spread her mantle over friend and foe, when a cavalryman brought the report that there was no enemy between General Wallace and the river; upon the hearing of which orders were given to move forward. Without opposition he reached the field of battle and received orders from you in person after night and about a mile from the steamboat landing at Pittsburg Landing.

The excuse that his guides misled him should avail nothing in extenuation of his want of knowledge of the road, for he had taken up his position at Crump's Landing on the 13th of March immediately preceding in the face of an enemy, and should have been perfectly familiar with all the roads leading to and from his camps.

Colonel McPherson and I came up to him about 3.30 o'clock p. m. He was then not to exceed 4 or 4½ miles from the scene of action; the roads were in fine condition; he was marching light; his men were in buoyant spirits, within hearing of the musketry, and eager to get forward. He did not make a mile and a half an hour, although urged and appealed to to push forward. Had he moved with the rapidity his command were able and anxious to have moved after we overtook him, he would have reached you in time to have engaged the enemy before the close of Sunday's fight.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. RAWLINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

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CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., *July* 18, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: Some months ago I discovered that Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, in forwarding to your Department my official report of the battle of Pittsburg Landing, accompanied it with the following indorsement:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Pittsburg Landing, April 25, 1862.

I directed this division at 8 o'clock a. m. to be held in readiness to move at a moment's warning in any direction it might be ordered. Certainly not later than 11 o'clock a. m. the order reached General Wallace to march by a flank movement to Pittsburg Landing. Waiting until I thought he should be here, I sent one of my staff

to hurry him, and afterwards sent Colonel McPherson and my assistant adjutant-general.

This report in some other particulars I do not fully indorse.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters of the department.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

It will be observed that the indorsement contains several serious imputations against me, and in some particulars amounts to a denial of my official report.

1st. It says that at 11 o'clock a. m. I received an order to march by a flank movement to Pittsburg Landing. In my report, on the other hand, it is distinctly asserted that the order received by me came to hand at 11.30 a. m., and directed me to march to the right of the army and form junction there; a point nearly, if not quite, 3½ miles from Pittsburg Landing.

If General Grant's statement is true, then, in marching to a point so distant from Pittsburg Landing, I was guilty of a disobedience of orders, for which, in the disastrous turn of the battle at the time, there can be but slender apology. If his statement is true, then I am also guilty of making a false report in a very material matter.

2d. The indorsement says that "waiting until he should be here, I sent one of my staff officers to hurry him, and afterwards sent Colonel McPherson and my assistant adjutant-general." The imputations contained in the sentence quoted are of the gravest character. If they are true, I am unfit to hold a commission of any kind in the United States Army. The imputations can be easily shaped into charges of cowardice and treachery, and I regret to say such charges have been made and are yet existing against me in consequence of the time it took me to reach the battle-field from my position at Crump's Landing.

3d. General Grant, in his indorsement, further says that there are some other particulars in my official report which he cannot fully indorse. This amounts to saying that I have made a false report.

I have waited with all patience for the arrival of a period when the state of the war would permit me to ask a court of inquiry without detriment to the service. That time, in my judgment, has now come, and I therefore respectfully ask that such a court may be ordered, and that the scope of its investigation may cover my whole conduct in connection with the battle of Pittsburg Landing. That this investigation may be full and complete, I also request that Judge-Advocate General Holt may be specially charged with the duty of prosecution.

Very respectfully, sir, your friend and obedient servant,

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General Volunteers.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to the General-in-Chief.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JAS. A. HARDIE, *A. A. G.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July* 24, 1863.

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CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., *September* 16, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

DEAR SIR: You will please suspend action in the matter of my request for a court of inquiry until I communicate with you again on the

subject. It is possible that I may satisfy General Grant upon the points involved and thus save further trouble. Meantime I hope you will consider me ready and anxious to go to any duty.

Very respectfully,

LEW. WALLACE,
Major-General.

No. 35.

Report of Col. George F. McGinnis, Eleventh Indiana Infantry (of the First Brigade, Third Division).

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH INDIANA,
Near Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken in the battle of the 7th instant at this place by the Eleventh Indiana:

At 5.30 o'clock a. m. I received an order from you to form our regiment in line of battle and take position on the left of Thompson's Ninth Indiana Battery, for the purpose of supporting it. Your order was immediately executed, and skirmishers deployed in advance of our line. We occupied this position for about an hour, when we were ordered to advance and take a position half a mile to the front, on a hill, and within 500 yards of a rebel battery. Our position at this point was on the right of Thompson's battery. This position was occupied by us under a heavy fire from the enemy's guns for two hours, when the rebels changed the position of their battery some distance to the rear, and we were again ordered to advance a short distance in the rear of the Twenty-fourth Indiana, and there to take position on their left, thereby placing us on the extreme left of the division. During the whole of this time, and, in fact, during the whole of the engagement, we had different companies deployed as skirmishers. Our advance was slow, but steady and certain.

At about 10 o'clock we were notified that, in connection with the Twenty-fourth Indiana, we would be required to charge and take a rebel battery some 500 yards in front of us. I ordered bayonets to be fixed, and gave some instructions as to how the charge should be conducted. Every man was ready and anxious for the word, but for some reason, and much to the disappointment of our men, the order to charge was not given.

At 12 m. the rebel infantry made their appearance in large numbers in front, and gave us the first chance during the day of opening a steady and long-continued fire upon them. This opportunity was heartily embraced, and such a deadly and destructive fire poured upon them that their advance was stopped, and, after a desperate struggle to maintain their ground, they were compelled to retreat. We were again ordered forward, and from this time until the close of the engagement a continual fire of musketry was kept up on both sides, the enemy doggedly falling back and we advancing.

At 2.30 o'clock I discovered that the Federal forces on our left were falling back and the rebels advancing, and that they were nearly in rear of our left flank. I immediately notified you of their position,

changed front with our left wing, opened our fire upon them, and sent to you for assistance. During this, the most trying moment to us of the day, I received your order to fall back if it got too hot for us, as there were three regiments in our rear ready to support us, but feeling that the reputation of our regiment was at stake, and knowing that no portion of our division had been compelled to fall back during the day, we determined to hold the position to the last. Fortunately, and much to our relief, at this critical moment the Thirty-second Indiana, Colonel Willich, came up on our left, and with their assistance the advancing enemy was compelled to retire.

Our left wing was immediately moved into line with the right, and we again made a forward movement, which was continued until 4.30 o'clock, when we received with three cheers the intelligence that the rebel army was in full retreat.

Every officer and man engaged in the battle did his duty to my entire satisfaction, and I have no special mention to make of any. Of the non-combatants Chaplain H. B. Hibben deserves especial notice for valuable assistance to Surgeon Thompson, which was cheerfully rendered until all our wounded were cared for and made as comfortable as the circumstances would admit. Quartermaster Pope also rendered much assistance to the wounded, and was indefatigable in his efforts to bring up our train at the proper time with much-needed comforts for our men.

I herewith inclose a correct list of our killed and wounded.*

Respectfully,

G. F. McGINNIS,
Colonel Eleventh Indiana.

Col. MORGAN L. SMITH,
Commanding First Brigade, Third Division.

No. 36.

Report of Col. Alvin P. Hovey, Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry.

CAMP FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIV., DEPT. OF MISS.,
Battle-field, near Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 8, 1862.

SIR: On Sunday, the 6th instant, my regiment, in connection with the First Brigade of the Third Division, was ordered to march from Crump's Landing, Tenn., to the field of action at this place. We arrived a little after sundown, while the musketry was still ringing and cannon roaring, with my regiment on the extreme right and in front. Before arriving we had been informed that the enemy occupied the right of the road in force. Under the directions of Colonel Smith, commanding the brigade, skirmishers were thrown out, and my regiment rapidly marched forward and formed in line of battle before some tents, supposed to be occupied by the enemy. On being challenged, however, they proved to be Birge's Sharpshooters, and we were received with cheers instead of bullets. Here the whole brigade bivouacked for the night, sleeping on their arms, under one of the most severe rains of the season.

About 5.30 o'clock on Monday morning, the 7th instant, the battle

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 102.

opened on our left by forces supposed to be under command of General Buell. Our brigade was immediately formed in line of battle, my regiment upon the extreme left, in an open field, and marched rapidly on what I supposed to be the center of the enemy. About 6.30 o'clock a. m. we threw out skirmishers in advance, and received the first fire of the enemy. From this point we passed through a small woodland ravine into an open field, and at a double-quick rushed rapidly forward to a slight depression, where our men were halted to support one of our batteries, which was playing with deadly effect upon one of the rebel batteries. At this point we again threw out skirmishers, who fired with terrible effect upon the officers and men who were manning the rebel batteries. The enemy being again driven back, our brigade was thrown in advance of our artillery into a narrow skirt of woods between two fields. Here we were halted a short time, and the shell and shot of our battery and the battery of the enemy rained thick and fast above and around us. Again the enemy slowly retired in order, and we were pressed rapidly through another field, halted, threw out skirmishers, and a stubborn conflict ensued.

About 11 o'clock a. m. three gallant officers of my regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel Gerber, Captain McGuffin, and Lieutenant Southwick—fell. Captain Spicely, Captain Bolton, Lieutenant Smith, Lieutenant Butler, and several non-commissioned officers and privates were wounded. Our skirmishers and battery again forced the rebel forces back, and our brigade followed rapidly into the woods, and a terrible conflict of musketry ensued, which continued for several hours, the enemy contesting every inch, but retiring before us. During the day every company of my regiment was deployed as skirmishers and did good service. They were generally under the superintendence of Captain Spicely, who acted as major until the fall of Lieutenant-Colonel Gerber. From that time Captain Spicely acted as lieutenant-colonel and Adjutant Barter as major of the regiment. I cannot speak too highly of their effective services on that occasion. They were cool, brave, and determined, and had the full confidence of the men. Captain Spicely, though wounded and stunned by a ball on the temple, continued on the field the whole day and performed the full duties of a true soldier.

I say, with a pride I cannot conceal, that the Twenty-fourth never faltered nor gave back one inch from the first charge in the morning until the enemy gave way in the evening. In an exposed condition in the open field, over hill, valley, and woodland for more than 3 miles, assailed by every missile known in modern war, their march was onward, with loud cheers and full confidence in victory. The conduct of my officers and men meets with my unqualified approbation.

I herewith transmit a list of the killed and wounded of my regiment.*

Permit me, through you, to tender to Col. Morgan L. Smith my thanks for the cool, brave, determined, and effective manner in which he managed our brigade during that glorious and trying day.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALVIN P. HOVEY,

Colonel, Commanding Twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Vols.

Lieut. D. C. COLEMAN,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, Third Division.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 102.

No. 37.

Report of Col. John M. Thayer, First Nebraska Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION,
Army in the Field, Pittsburg, Tenn., April 10, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the part taken by the Second Brigade in the battle of Pittsburg:

Early on Sunday morning, the 6th instant, hearing at my camp at Stony Lonesome heavy cannonading in the direction of Pittsburg, I immediately caused my command to be put in state of preparation to march at a moment's notice, and anxiously awaited orders. Soon Major-General Wallace and staff rode up and he gave me the desired command to move to the scene of action.

At 12 o'clock the brigade was in the line of march, the Sixty-eighth Ohio, Colonel Steedman, being directed by me to remain at that point, in conjunction with Colonel Kinney's Ohio regiment, for the purpose of preventing an approach of the enemy by Adamsville road.

We arrived upon the field at Pittsburg at dark, and throwing out a strong force of pickets in front of our line we bivouacked in order of battle, the troops lying down with their arms in their hands.

During the night a severe thunder-storm came on. Those who slept awoke to find themselves in a drenching rain, but they bore their hardships with fortitude and cheerfulness.

Capt. Noah S. Thompson, of the Ninth Battery Indiana Light Artillery, having come up in the night and placed his battery in position in the open field in front, at daylight on the morning of the 7th I moved the First Nebraska, Lieutenant-Colonel McCord, forward, so that its left rested on the battery. I then placed the Twenty-third Indiana, Col. W. L. Sanderson, on the right of the First Nebraska, having the Fifty-eighth Ohio, Colonel Bausenwein, immediately in the rear of the two.

While is this position Thompson's battery opened fire upon a battery of the enemy, discovered upon the hill directly in front. Having silenced it, I received orders from General Wallace in person to advance *en échelon.* I did so across the deep ravine and up the steep declivity where the rebel guns had been planted, keeping Captain Baumer and his company of the First Nebraska as skirmishers in advance, which movement was executed in good order. Here the general directed a change of front of his division, which was executed by a left wheel of the whole line. Advancing in line a short distance, we were soon under a heavy fire of the enemy's guns, both artillery and infantry. Moving forward we emerged from the timber into a small, cleared field, where Captain Thompson, having moved forward, also planted his battery. I then moved the brigade by the right flank nearly half a mile into the timber again, for the purpose of extending our line to the right, and then forward to the brow of a steep hill, where we remained some three-quarters of an hour, when the enemy's battery was again silenced.

The order then came from General Wallace to move forward. We did so, and emerged from the timber into a large, open field. Moving my brigade in full line of battle, reserving our fire, we crossed a deep ravine and passed up onto the ridge beyond under a terrible fire of musketry and artillery from the rebels. Arriving on the brow of this ridge I gave the order to open on them, which was promptly done. Our fire told with fatal effect, for they immediately fell back. A few

moments previous to this, observing a body of the rebel cavalry advancing on the outskirts of the timber on my extreme right, evidently with the intention of flanking us, I directed Colonel Sanderson, of the Twenty-third Indiana, to move by the right flank some 20 rods, so as to bring his regiment directly in front of them and to drive them back; a movement which he promptly and successfully accomplished. On getting in front of them the cavalry discharged their carbines. The Twenty-third Indiana immediately returned their fire, and under the lead of their colonel then pressed forward, and the right-flank company of the First Nebraska, Captain Baumer, also giving them a right-oblique fire, when the rebels at once fled in confusion. Still fearing a flank movement of the enemy, and observing Colonel Whittlesey coming up with two regiments, I rode to him, and requested him to move as rapidly as possible to my right, which he readily did. The action now became general along the line. I again gave the order "Forward," and the line advanced as regularly and with a front as unbroken as upon the parade ground, the First Nebraska, Lieutenant-Colonel McCord, moving up directly in front of the enemy's battery. Advancing about 20 rods and finding the enemy had made another stand, I ordered a halt and directed another fire upon them, which continued some fifteen minutes, when, discovering the enemy again receding, we pushed on nearly half a mile, halting as we ascended the brow of each hill (the ground being composed of hills and valleys) and giving them another volley and then moving forward again.

Perceiving the enemy's battery again in position, supported by heavy bodies of infantry, another halt was ordered and another fire opened upon them, which became continuous along my whole line. The battle now raged with unabated fury for nearly two hours. The enemy's battery was exceedingly well served, it having obtained excellent range. I had no artillery to oppose to it, but the fire of our infantry was terrific and incessant and was admirably directed, the men loading and firing at will with great rapidity.

Learning from Colonel McCord and Major Livingston that the ammunition of the First Nebraska was nearly exhausted, and from Major Dister, of the Fifty-eighth Ohio, that theirs also was nearly out, I rode to General Wallace, who was on the left of the division, and requested of him a fresh regiment. He at once ordered forward the Seventy-sixth Ohio, Colonel Woods, which I conducted to my line, and directed the First Nebraska to file by the right of companies to the rear, when the Seventy-sixth took its place. The First Nebraska and the Fifty-eighth Ohio then fell back a few rods to a ravine. These movements were executed with perfect order.

My ammunition wagons having failed to come up on account of the ravines, which were impassable for teams, over which we had crossed, General Wallace sent me one of his own, which fortunately had arrived by another route. The two regiments refilled their cartridge-boxes, and in twenty minutes from the time they left the line they were again in their position before the enemy; but the enemy was now fleeing. The general here ordered forward his whole division in pursuit, himself leading it, which was continued for a mile and a half, when we bivouacked for the night. Thus did we drive the enemy before us from 5 o'clock in the morning till 5 o'clock in the evening, never receding an inch, but pressing steadily forward over a distance of 4 miles, the enemy contesting the ground rod by rod with a courage and determination that would have honored a better cause.

I cannot speak in terms of too high praise of the officers and soldiers

under my command; their conduct was most gallant and brave throughout. They fought with the ardor and zeal of true patriots.

It gives me pleasure to speak of the different regiments and their officers. Nobly did the First Nekraska sustain its reputation well earned on the field of Donelson. Its progress was onward during the whole day in face of a galling fire of the enemy, moving on without flinching, at one time being an hour and a half in front of their battery receiving and returning its fire. Its conduct was most excellent. Lieut. Col. W. D. McCord and Maj. R. R. Livingston, of this regiment, were constantly in the thickest of the fight, executing every order with the utmost promptness and alacrity. They are deserving of the highest commendation for their gallantry.

The Twenty-third Indiana, by its conduct on the field, won my unqualified admiration. It moved constantly forward under the lead of its brave commander, Colonel Sanderson, under a heavy fire, charging upon the enemy's cavalry and utterly routing them. The coolness and courage of the colonel aided much in the success of the movements of the brigade. Lieut. Col. D. C. Anthony and Maj. W. P. Davis, of the same regiment, behaved gallantly through the action and were ever at the post of duty. The former had his horse shot under him. The regiment, with its colonel and other officers, have earned distinguished honors for themselves and for the noble State which sent them into the field.

The Fifty-eighth Ohio proved themselves worthy of the confidence reposed in them. They fought with unabated courage during the day, never yielding, but firmly advancing, pressing the enemy before them. They have my highest esteem for their noble conduct in this battle. Colonel Bausenwein, Lieutenant-Colonel Rempel, and Major Dister, of this regiment, were conspicuous for their coolness and bravery throughout the day. Ever exposed to imminent danger, they readily performed every duty and handled their regiment most admirably.

Most honorable mention is due to Surg. E. B. Harrison, of the Sixty-eighth Ohio, surgeon of the brigade, and to William McClellan, assistant surgeon of the First Nebraska, for their prompt attention to the wounded. They labored at the hospitals with ceaseless devotion for days and nights after the battle in administering relief. Their services were invaluable.

I must also express my obligations to the members of my staff—S. A. Strickland, acting assistant adjutant-general; my aides-de-camp, Capt. Allen Blacker and Lieut. William S. Whittin, and also to Lieutenant-Colonel Scott and Captain Richards, of the Sixty-eighth Ohio, and Mr. George E. Spencer, who acted as volunteer aides—for their prompt conveyance and execution of orders in the face of all danger.

I directed the men to lie down when not engaged, and to fire kneeling and lying down as much as possible, and also to take advantage of the ground whenever it could be done. By adopting this course and continuing it throughout the day I have no doubt but that the lives of hundreds of our men were saved.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to congratulate the general upon the part his division took and upon the success which attended all his movements in the memorable battle at Pittsburg.

I have the honor to be, very truly, yours,

JOHN M. THAYER,

Col. 1st Nebr., Comdg. 2d Brig., 3d Div., Army in the Field.

Capt. FRED. KNEFLER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

No. 38.

Report of Col. William L. Sanderson, Twenty-third Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT INDIANA VOLS.,
In the Field, near Pittsburg, March 10, 1862.

SIR: I herewith submit a report of the part taken by the Twenty-third Regiment, under my command, in the battle of Pittsburg. Early in the morning of the 6th (Sunday) I received orders from Acting Brigadier-General Thayer, commanding Second Brigade, to which the Twenty-third is attached, to hold myself in readiness to march at a moment's warning. At 12 o'clock m. took up the line of march, and arrived at Pittsburg at 6 o'clock p. m., where we lay upon our arms in line of battle that night in a drenching rain. At sunrise of the 7th I was directed to move my regiment by the right flank about 100 rods, and then by the left flank, which placed me on the right of the First Nebraska, the left of which regiment rested on Thompson's battery (Indiana), which had been put in position during the night in our front. We remained in this position until the enemy's battery was silenced by Thompson's. Our line was then ordered forward by General Thayer, across a deep ravine and up a steep hill. There our brigade changed direction by a left half wheel. We then moved steadily forward, in line of battle, under a heavy fire. Emerging from the timber, we came into an open field, and were then moved by the right flank about half a mile. We remained in this position half an hour, when another battery of the enemy was silenced. We then moved by the right flank, in order to prevent a flank movement by the enemy. After advancing half a mile I received orders from General Thayer to move still farther to the right and attack a body of cavalry that was observed in force in the act of charging upon us, their design evidently being to turn our flank. Before getting into position they fired upon us. At the same time I opened fire with tremendous effect, which caused them to waver, and after five or six well-directed rounds they fled in utter confusion and with heavy loss. The brigade was then moved steadily forward by General Thayer in line of battle, driving the enemy before us for nearly half a mile, when they again made a desperate stand. After two hours' hard fighting the enemy retreated. The fire of my regiment being directed obliquely to the left, and that of the First Nebraska direct to the front, told with terrible effect upon the enemy.

A short time before the final retreat of the enemy, Buell's battery, under command of Lieutenant Thurber, was brought forward, and rendered us considerable aid. We followed the enemy about 1½ miles, and then halted and remained under arms during the night in a hard rain. During the day Company A, in command of First Lieut. Thomas Kremenz; Company B, in command of Lieutenant Dorrough, and Company G, Capt. A. Tubbs, were alternately thrown out as skirmishers, and performed their duties to my entire satisfaction.

I am much indebted to Lieut. Col. D. C. Anthony for his assistance during the day. He was with his regiment from the opening to the closing of the fight, and had his horse killed under him during the action. Also to Maj. W. P. Davis, for the prompt and efficient manner in which he executed all my orders. He acted with that coolness and bravery which characterize a true soldier. And now to my gallant adjutant, E. Commandeur, who was equal to every emergency, and performed all the duties pertaining to his office in carrying out my orders strictly and promptly as becomes a soldier. Capts. H. C. Ferguson, Company I; Alonzo Tubbs, Company G; John S. Davis, jr., Company

F; Thomas P. Moore, Company H; First Lieuts. M. W. Smith, commanding Company C; Thomas Kremenz, commanding Company A; W. M. Dorrough, commanding Company B; John T. McQuiddy, commanding Company E; Jerome Beers, commanding Company K; Jesse T. Gleason, commanding Company D, I am happy to say, performed their whole duty with credit to themselves and their commands. First Lieuts. L. C. Malbon, Company G; H. C. Moore, Company F; John Goad, Company H; B. F. Walter, and Second Lieuts. M. M. Hurley, Company D; L. P. Berry, Company E; Charles W. Speake, Company F; J. W. Custer, Company I, have my thanks for the able manner in which they supported their company commanders. To our very able and efficient surgeons, Drs. M. Brucker and L. P. Tebbets, to whom on this occasion I feel indebted for their kind and successful treatment of our wounded upon the field and at the hospital. To our acting sergeant-major, Louis A. Fogel, I am much indebted for his promptness in carrying my orders to and fro. And last, though not least, our worthy chaplain, the Rev. John D. Rogers, the good Samaritan, who so nobly ministered to the wants of the dying and wounded, and who busied himself for hours after the battle in seeing that all of our dead were properly and decently interred, can only receive his reward hereafter.

Annexed you will find the list of killed, wounded, and missing.*

Very respectfully,

W. L. SANDERSON,
Colonel, Commanding Twenty-third Indiana Regiment.

S. A. STRICKLAND, *A. A. A. G., Second Brigade, Third Division.*

No. 39.

Report of Lieut. Col. William D. McCord, First Nebraska Infantry.

HDQRS. FIRST REGIMENT NEBRASKA VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, near Pittsburg, Tenn., April 10, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to present the following report of the part taken by the First Regiment Nebraska Volunteers in the battle of April 7, 1862, at Pittsburg:

On Sunday, April 6, at about 12 o'clock m., my regiment was moved by order of Colonel Thayer from camp 2 miles west of Crump's Landing, with a view to connect with the forces under General Grant at Pittsburg. We reached the encampment of our troops near Pittsburg about 7 o'clock p. m. Sunday night and bivouacked under a heavy rain-storm. Company G, Captain McConihe commanding, was thrown forward as a picket about 200 yards in advance of the regiment. About 5.30 a. m. the regiment was moved forward in support of Captain Thompson's Ninth Battery Indiana Light Artillery, occupying a position on its right in an open field immediately in front of a deep ravine and a high ridge beyond. After a short engagement with three of the enemy's guns posted on the ridge in our front we were advanced, by order of Brigadier-General Thayer, driving the enemy before us, and forming a new line of battle one-half mile forward, at which place the enemy opened a most terrific fire of grape and canister on us, killing 1 sergeant and wounding 1 lieutenant and 1 color guard. The regiment was ordered to lie down, or we could not possibly have escaped as well as we did. The enemy was again dislodged. Again we advanced, moving to the right, and forming a new line of battle just under the

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 102.

brow of a hill, within about 150 yards of a large battery of the enemy, which, owing to our position, did us no harm whatever.

The enemy's guns being silenced, we were by General Thayer again ordered forward, and formed our line in a field, our right resting on the left of the Twenty-third Indiana. There our regiment opened fire upon a body of the enemy who were charging on our line and repulsed them. Again we were ordered forward, and formed a line in a new direction (the enemy having tried to flank us on our left), and opened fire upon the enemy's forces, who were advancing in support of one of their batteries. Here we received the most destructive fire that had yet been opened upon us, losing 3 killed and quite a number wounded, amongst whom were Captain McConihe, Lieutenants Weatherwax, Gillette, Curran, and a number of our non-commissioned officers and privates. The enemy's fire was returned until the men became short of ammunition, when we were relieved by the Seventy-sixth Ohio, Colonel Woods, our regiment marching through his, by the right of companies to the rear into column. Colonel Woods' regiment then took our position, while we retired to a ravine in our rear and replenished our ammunition. The movements of both regiments were conducted and executed as orderly as could be done on the parade ground. After refilling our cartridge-boxes we again advanced to our old position. My regiment was in the action from 5.30 a. m. until 5 p. m., and I am proud to say that it steadily advanced and never receded an inch, being at one time alone engaged with one of the enemy's batteries for about twenty minutes.

I cannot conclude without expressing myself in the warmest terms in praise of the gallant conduct of the following officers: Maj. R. R. Livingston; First Lieut. F. L. Cramer, acting adjutant; First Lieut. N. J. Sharp, commanding, and Second Lieut. J. McF. Hagood, of Company A; Captain Baumer, commanding, and First and Second Lieutenants Bimmerman and Lubbes, of Company B; Captain Majors, commanding, and First and Second Lieutenants Berger and Ivory of Company C; First Lieut. Lee P. Gillette, commanding, and Second Lieutenant Provost, Company D; First Lieut. S. M. Curran, commanding Company E; First Lieut. J. P. Murphy, commanding, and Second Lieut. Fred. Smith, Company F; Capt. John McConihe, commanding, and First and Second Lieutenants Weatherwax and Hance, Company G; First Lieut. L. M. Sawyer, commanding, and Second Lieutenant Clarke, Company H; Second Lieut. Emory Peck, commanding Company I, and Second Lieut. Edward Donovan, commanding Company K, together with the non commissioned officers and privates engaged in this hard-fought battle. Particularly do I present to your notice Maj. R. R. Livingston, and First Lieut. F. L. Cramer, acting adjutant of the regiment, whose efficiency in carrying orders and otherwise aiding me is worthy of all praise; also Dr. William McClellan, assistant surgeon, who most promptly and kindly attended to the wounded, rendering them the most signal service, and receiving from all the most glowing encomiums for his celerity and skill, rendering aid alike to friend and foe.*

I have the honor to be, colonel, your most obedient servant,

WM. D. McCORD,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. First Regt. Nebraska Volunteers.

S. A. STRICKLAND,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 102.

No. 40.

Report of Col. Valentine Bausenwein, Fifty-eighth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Pittsburg, Tenn., April 10, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to present herewith a report of the part which the Fifty-eighth Regiment took in the battle of the 7th instant, near Pittsburg, Tenn. The Fifty-eighth Regiment, belonging to the Third Division, Maj. Gen. Lewis Wallace, Second Brigade, Col. J. M. Thayer, First Nebraska, commanding, was stationed on the left shore of the Tennessee River. Sunday, the 6th of April, in the morning, we received orders to be ready for marching at a moment's notice. At 12 o'clock m. the whole brigade moved forward. We marched all the afternoon in quick-time through ravines and swamps until we arrived, about an hour after dusk, at a point a mile south of Pittsburg Landing. The enemy being only about three-quarters of a mile distant, no fires were made, and the regiment laid on their arms all night. With daylight the firing commenced, and our regiment received orders to fall into line of battle. The Fifty-eighth was first posted in the rear of the First Nebraska, but after leaving the woods and reaching open ground we fell in the line of the First Nebraska, and in that position we advanced all day, the enemy contesting with great valor every inch of ground. Having passed into a large open field we became engaged with the enemy, which lasted some twenty minutes, where I received orders from Colonel Thayer to press forward into the timber. Having passed into the woods and ascending a steep hill we found ourselves opposed to two regiments of the enemy, drawn up in line of battle. We attacked them forthwith. The action continued for nearly two hours. Our men stood their ground bravely. Their ammunition being nearly exhausted, we fell back a few rods to a ravine, for the purpose of procuring a new supply. After procuring it we moved forward into line again, when the enemy fled.

The officers and men of my regiment did their duty throughout the whole day. Especially do I desire to make mention of Lieutenant-Colonel Rempel, Major Dister, and Lieutenant Scheid, acting adjutant (Adjutant Christie being absent on special duty), who during the whole engagement behaved with great coolness, and were always with me in the advance, under the heaviest fire of the enemy.

Our loss is, officers wounded, 2; non-commissioned officers and privates, 39; killed, 10.*

I am, very respectfully, yours,

BAUSENWEIN,
Colonel, Commanding.

S. A. STRICKLAND, *A. A. A. G., Second Brigade.*

No. 41.

Report of Col. Charles Whittlesey, Twentieth Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

CAMP SHILOH,
Near Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee River, April 8, 1862.

SIR: Of the four regiments Ohio Volunteers constituting the Third

* But see revised statement, p. 102.

Brigade, under my command, stationed at Adamsville on the 6th instant, the Fifty-sixth, Colonel Kinney, was by order left as a guard to the stores on the road to Crump's Landing. The Twentieth, Lieutenant-Colonel Force; Seventy-sixth, Colonel Woods, and Seventy-eighth, Colonel Leggett, received orders to march with their trains about 2 p. m., and to advance toward Pittsburg Landing, in advance of the trains, at 4 p. m. These three regiments reached the right of General Grant's camp soon after dark, and formed in line under the direction of Major-General Wallace, where they remained during the night, supporting Bullis's battery, in command of Lieutenant Thurber.

The brigade, under General Wallace's direction, kept the extreme right of the line during the action of the 7th instant, with the exception of a short period about 11 a. m., when it formed in front of the enemy at the left of Colonel Thayer's brigade, to support, by his special request, Colonel Stuart, commanding the Second Brigade of General Sherman's division, who was hotly engaged.

About noon, firing being heard to the rear of the right of the line of battle, I was directed by General Wallace to take two regiments there, Colonel Woods remaining as last above stated. I went as directed to the right and found that the firing proceeded from the enemy's sharpshooters, who retired as we advanced. The Twentieth and Seventy-eighth were then formed in rear of a field which lies on the north side of the Purdy road, on the south side of which the enemy had a battery of two pieces within short range that opened upon us. Some other pieces of theirs and some infantry were engaging the Twenty-third Indiana and First Nebraska on my left. As a retreat of the enemy appeared close at hand I advanced the Twentieth Regiment a few minutes into the field to take them in flank, and then retired to the edge of the woods. The Seventy-eighth was in close supporting distance in rear of the Twenty-fourth Indiana and Twentieth Ohio and also under fire of the two-gun battery. Our infantry making little impression upon this battery, I procured from General Wallace five guns of Lieutenant Thurber's command, which came speedily into position, but the pieces against which they were to operate had been withdrawn when Lieutenant Thurber arrived. There being signs of a retreat farther to the south, Lieutenant Thurber was directed to sweep the ground in our front, which he did with his two howitzers and three smooth bores in fine style. This closed the engagement in this part of the field at about 3 p. m.

Two prisoners captured near there, one of them an officer of the Creole Guard, state that General Beauregard was endeavoring to form a line for a final and desperate charge on our right when Lieutenant Thurber opened upon him, and the result was a disorderly retreat.

Colonel Woods, of the Seventy-sixth, moved along the line as the battle progressed to the westward, and took the place of the First Nebraska while it went for a supply of cartridges. He reports the conduct of his men under fire as all he could desire.

The enemy's sharpshooters annoyed the Twentieth very much, particularly the field officers, wounding Captain Rogers, of Company A, in command of our skirmishers. This regiment and the right of Colonel Leggett's were exposed nearly an hour to a very precise fire of the two-gun battery, which they bore with remarkable coolness.

Eighteen prisoners were taken by this brigade.

Our loss is 2 killed, and 1 mortally, 8 severely, and 21 slightly wounded.*

I am, your obedient servant,

CHAS. WHITTLESEY,
Colonel, Comdg. Third Brig., Third Div., Army of the Tennessee.

Capt. FRED. KNEFLER,
A. A. G., Third Division, District of West Tennessee.

No. 42.

Report of Lieut. Col. Manning F. Force, Twentieth Ohio Infantry.

CAMP SHILOH, *April* 25, 1862.

CAPTAIN: The Twentieth Ohio, under my command (Colonel Whittlesey commanding the brigade), arrived after dark from Adamsville at the camp of the Fifty-first Ohio, near Pittsburg Landing. It was posted for the night on the northern slope of a ravine, and there lay on their arms in line of battle till morning. My picket, in taking post, encountered a mounted picket of the enemy, who hastily withdrew. Changing the position of the picket, at the beginning of dawn I went on the high land on the opposite side of the ravine with the lieutenant of the guard and there found one of the rebel pickets. Returning, the regiment took post as ordered by Colonel Whittlesey; Company D, Captain McElroy, was stationed in a log house outside of the extreme right and the other companies drawn in line in a slight hollow. The enemy promptly began fire with musketry and hollow shot, but soon ceased.

The brigade then marched across the ravine in line; the Twentieth, on the left and in the rear as a reserve, advanced across an open field and into the woods, keeping to the right of the Second Brigade and at the extreme right of our army. Company A, Captain William Rogers, was sent in advance as skirmishers, and the brigade halted on the crest of a steep hill, where the enemy's guns, at 800 yards, opened an occasional fire upon us, but the men being kept lying down behind the crest, only one man (a private of Company K) was wounded.

Under an order from Colonel Whittlesey bayonets were fixed and the regiment (with the Seventy-sixth) marched down the hill and along a valley filled with morass and almost impenetrable thicket toward the battery which had played upon us. This valley was evidently regarded as impracticable and as a sufficient defense. While in that position, however, some loud command drew attention and we were fired upon with spherical case shot. Only one (a private of company K) was wounded. The battery withdrew before we emerged upon high ground. Here we were halted near General Sherman's camp, while one of his brigades (Colonel Stuart's) filed by to take part in the very hot contest then raging in front. Company A, having taken two prisoners, here took its place in the battalion. Word coming to the brigade for assistance, we were marched by the flank to the right and then forward toward the firing. Just then, sharp firing suddenly breaking out still farther to the right, we were again marched by the flank to the right. Here, the Seventy-sixth being ordered to take place temporarily in

* But see revised statement, p. 102.

another brigade, the Twentieth continued alone. Approaching an open field and taking a prisoner, apparently stationed as a picket, a section of brass field pieces stationed there opened upon us with round shot and canister. The regiment marching steadily on with fixed bayonets, the enemy, after two or three rounds, limbered up and galloped off as we reached the inclosure. Captain William Rogers, of Company A, was struck in his shoulder and obliged to withdraw. No one else was struck.

We were then ordered into the field, in order to take upon the flank a column of the enemy which was expected to retreat in that direction. While the battalion was here lying on the ground sharpshooters kept up a fire upon the field officers. I sent a detachment of Company A, who killed 1, captured 1, and dispersed the rest, and reported that the guns had withdrawn to a camp (camp of the Forty-sixth Ohio) and were then moving into a new position. The battalion was withdrawn from the field and ordered to lie flat upon the ground behind a three-railed fence. A severe and exceedingly well-aimed fire was opened upon us by the guns now placed in the woods across the open field. Muskets and bayonets at all exposed were bent and snapped off; my sword was struck, but the men were so well sheltered that but 1 was killed and 10 were wounded.

The Twentieth forming the extreme right of the army and exposed to be flanked I changed front of the two right companies, making their right rest near a ravine at the rear and their left near the remainder of the battalion, and sent out a party of skirmishers and scouts, under command of First Lieutenant Ayres, now commanding Company A. This party sent in as prisoners 3 officers and 15 men.

Three pieces of artillery brought up by Colonel Whittlesey putting an end to all contest at this quarter, the Twentieth took its place in the division, which was then formed into one line of battle, and thus advanced into the country some distance beyond the outer line of the encampment.

Obtaining permission, I sent Company A, Lieutenant Ayres commanding, a mile in advance, to pick up stragglers of the enemy. He came upon a hospital filled with wounded rebels, attended by five rebel surgeons; saw a detachment of cavalry burning a large subsistence train, and was just deploying into the woods when he was recalled, in consequence of the order for the division to fall back within the lines for the night.

One private slipped out of the ranks unobserved. With this exception every officer and man behaved admirably. Every order was executed as promptly and quietly as upon a parade ground. I can particularize only Maj. J. N. McElroy, for his valuable assistance in commanding the regiment, and First Lieut. L. N. Ayres, of Company A, for efficient service in handling skirmishers and scouts.

A list of casualties and prisoners taken is appended.*

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. F. FORCE.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Third Brigade, Third Division.

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* These lists show 1 man killed, 1 officer and 11 men wounded, and 1 man missing. Also 3 officers and 18 men captured from the enemy. But see revised statement, p. 102.

No. 43.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, U. S. Army, Commanding Fourth Division, Army of the Tennessee.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, ARMY OF WEST TENNESSEE,
April 12, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report in brief the part taken by my division in the battle of the 6th and 7th of April.

On Sunday morning, April 6, about 7.30 a. m., I received a message from Brigadier-General Sherman that he was attacked in force, and heavily, upon his left. I immediately ordered Col. J. C. Veatch, commanding the Second Brigade, to proceed to the left of General Sherman. This brigade, consisting of the Twenty-fifth Indiana, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Forty-sixth Illinois, was in march in ten minutes, arrived on General Sherman's line rapidly, and went into action. I must refer to Colonel Veatch's report for the particulars of that day.

Receiving in a few moments a pressing request for aid from Brigadier-General Prentiss, I took command in person of the First and Third Brigades, respectively commanded by Col. N. G. Williams, of the Third Iowa, and Brig. Gen. J. G. Lauman. The First Brigade consisted of the Third Iowa, Forty-first Illinois, Twenty-eighth Illinois, and Thirty-second Illinois; the Third Brigade, of the Thirty-first Indiana, Forty-fourth Indiana, Seventeenth Kentucky, and Twenty-fifth Kentucky. In addition I took with me the First and Second Battalions of the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, Mann's light battery, four pieces, commanded by First Lieut. E. Brotzmann; Ross' battery, Second Michigan, and Myers' battery, Thirteenth Ohio. As we drew near the rear and left of General Prentiss' line his regiments, in broken masses, drifted through my advance, that gallant officer making every effort to rally them.

I formed my line of battle—the First Brigade thrown to the front on the southerly side of a large open field, the Third Brigade continuing the line with an obtuse angle around the other side of the field and extending some distance into the brush and timber; Mann's battery was placed in the angle of the line, Ross' battery some distance to the left, and the Thirteenth Ohio Battery on the right and somewhat advanced in cover of the timber, so as to concentrate the fire upon the open ground in front—and waited for the attack. A single shot from the enemy's batteries struck in Myers' Thirteenth Ohio Battery, when officers and men, with a common impulse of disgraceful cowardice, abandoned the entire battery, horses, caissons, and guns, and fled, and I saw them no more until Tuesday. I called for volunteers from the artillery. The call was answered, and 10 gallant men from Mann's battery and Ross' battery brought in the horses, which were wild, and spiked the pieces. The attack commenced on the Third Brigade, through the thick timber, and was met and repelled by a steady and continuous fire, which rolled the enemy back in confusion, after some half hour of struggle, leaving many dead and wounded.

The glimmer of bayonets on the left and front of the First Brigade showed a large force of the enemy gathering, and an attack was soon made on the Forty-first Illinois and Twenty-eighth on the left of the brigade, and the Thirty-second Illinois and Third Iowa on the right. At the same time a strong force of very steady and gallant troops formed in columns, doubled on the center, and advanced over the open field in front. They were allowed to approach within 400 yards, when fire was opened from Mann's and Ross' batteries, and from the two right

regiments of the First Brigade and the Seventeenth and Twenty-fifth Kentucky, which were thrown forward slightly, so as to flank the column. Under this withering fire they vainly attempted to deploy, but soon broke and fell back under cover, leaving not less than 150 dead and wounded as evidence how our troops maintained their position. The attack on the left was also repulsed, but as the ground was covered with brush the loss could not be judged.

General Prentiss having succeeded in rallying a considerable portion of his command, I permitted him to pass to the front of the right of my Third Brigade, where they redeemed their honor by maintaining that line for some time while ammunition was supplied to my regiments. A series of attacks upon the right and left of my line were readily repelled, until I was compelled to order Ross' battery to the rear, on account of its loss in men and horses. During all this time Mann's battery maintained its fire steadily, effectively, and with great rapidity, under the excellent handling of Lieut. E. Brotzmann.

For five hours these brigades maintained their position under repeated and heavy attacks, and endeavored, with their thin ranks, to hold the space between Stuart and McClernand, and did check every attempt to penetrate the line, when, about 3 o'clock, Colonel Stuart, on my left, sent me word that he was driven in, and that I would be flanked on the left in a few moments. It was necessary for me to decide at once to abandon either the right or left. I considered that Prentiss could, with the left of General McClernand's troops, probably hold the right, and sent him notice to reach out toward the right and drop back steadily parallel with my First Brigade, while I rapidly moved General Lauman's from the right to the left, and called up two 20-pounder pieces of Major Cavender's battalion, to check the advance of the enemy upon the First Brigade. These pieces were taken into action by Dr. Cornyn, the surgeon of the battalion, and Lieutenant Edwards, and effectually checked the enemy for half an hour, giving me time to draw off my crippled artillery and to form a new front with the Third Brigade. In a few minutes two Texas regiments crossed the ridge separating my line from Stuart's former one, while other troops also advanced. Willard's battery was thrown into position, under command of Lieutenant Wood, and opened with great effect upon the "Lone Star" flags, until their line of fire was obstructed by the charge of the Third Brigade, which, after delivering its fire with great steadiness, charged full up the hill and drove the enemy 300 or 400 yards. Perceiving that a heavy force was closing on the left, between my line and the river, while heavy fire continued on the right and front, I ordered the line to fall back. The retreat was made quietly and steadily and in good order. I had hoped to make a stand on the line of my camp, but masses of the enemy were pressing rapidly on each flank, while their light artillery was closing rapidly in the rear. On reaching the 24-pounder siege guns in battery near the river I again succeeded in forming line of battle in rear of the guns, and, by direction of Major-General Grant, I assumed command of all troops that came up. Broken regiments and disordered battalions came into line gradually upon my division. Major Cavender posted six of his 20-pounder pieces on my right, and I sent my aide to establish the light artillery, all that could be found, on my left. Many officers and men unknown to me, and whom I never desire to know, fled in confusion through the line. Many gallant soldiers and brave officers rallied steadily on the new line.

I passed to the right and found myself in communication with Gen

eral Sherman and received his instructions. In a short time the enemy appeared on the crest of the ridge, led by the Eighteenth Louisiana, but were cut to pieces by the steady and murderous fire of our artillery. Dr. Cornyn again took charge of one of the heavy 24-pounders, and the line of fire of that gun was the one upon which the other pieces concentered. General Sherman's artillery also was rapidly engaged, and after an artillery contest of some duration the enemy fell back. Captain Gwin, U. S. Navy, had called upon me by one of his officers to mark the place the gunboats might take to open their fire. I advised him to take position on the left of my camp ground and open fire as soon as our fire was within that line. He did so, and from my own observation and the statement of prisoners his fire was most effectual in stopping the advance of the enemy on Sunday afternoon and night. About dark the firing ceased. I advanced my division 100 yards to the front, threw out pickets, and officers and men bivouacked in a heavy storm of rain.

About 12 p. m. General Nelson's leading columns passed through my line and went to the front, and I called in my advance guard. The remnant of my division was reunited, Colonel Veatch, with the Second Brigade, having joined me about 4.30 p. m. It appears from his report, which I desire may be taken as part of mine, that soon after arriving on the field of battle, in the morning, the line of troops in front broke and fled through the lines of the Fifteenth and Forty-sixth Illinois without firing a shot, and left the Fifteenth exposed to a terrible fire, which they gallantly returned. Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis and Major Goddard were killed here early in action, and the regiment fell back. The same misfortune from the yielding of the front line threw the Forty-sixth Illinois into confusion, and, although the fire was returned by the Forty-sixth with great spirit, the opposing force drove back this unsupported regiment, Colonel Davis in person bringing off the colors, in which gallant act he was severely wounded. The Twenty-fifth Indiana and Fourteenth Illinois changed front, and held their ground on the new alignment until ordered to form on the left of General McClernand's command. The Fifteenth and Forty-sixth were separated from the brigade, but fell into line with General McClernand's right. The battle was sustained in this position, the left resting near my headquarters until the left wing was driven in. The Second Brigade fell back towards the river, and was soon followed by the First and Third, and reunited at the heavy guns. This closes the history of Sunday's battle, so far as this division was concerned.

On Monday, about 8 a. m., my division was formed in line close to the river bank, and I obtained a few crackers for my men. About 9 a. m. I was ordered by General Grant to move up to the support of General McClernand, then engaged near his own camp. With the First Brigade and Mann's battery I moved forward under the direction of Captain Rowley, aide-de-camp, and formed line on the left of General McClernand's, with whom that brigade and battery remained during the entire day, taking their full share of the varied fortunes of that division in the gallant charges and the desperate resistance which checkered that field. I am under great obligations to General McClernand for the honorable mention he has personally given to my troops, and have no doubt that his official report shows the same; and as they fought under his immediate eye, and he was in chief command, I leave this to him.

The Second and Third Brigades went into action elsewhere, and again I am compelled to refer to the report of their immediate commanders,

only saying that the Second Brigade led the charge ordered by General Grant until recalled by Major-General Buell, and that the Third Brigade was deeply and fiercely engaged on the right of General McClernand, successfully stopping a movement to flank his right and holding their ground until the firing ceased. About 1 o'clock of that day (Monday) General McCook having closed up with General McClernand and the enemy demonstrating in great force on the left, I went, by the request of General McClernand, to the rear of his line to bring up fresh troops, and was engaged in pressing them forward until the steady advance of General Buell on the extreme left, the firmness of the center, and the closing in from the right of Generals Sherman and Wallace determined the success of the day, when I called in my exhausted brigades and led them to their camps. The ground was such on Sunday that I was unable to use cavalry. Colonel Taylor's Fifth Ohio Cavalry was drawn up in order of battle until near 1 o'clock, in hope that some opening might offer for the use of this arm, and none appearing, I ordered the command withdrawn from the reach of shot. They were not in action again until the afternoon of Monday, when they were ordered to the front, but returned to their camps. Their subsequent conduct will be no doubt reported by the officer who conducted the special expedition of which they made a part. On Sunday the cavalry lost 1 man killed, 6 wounded, and 8 horses before they were withdrawn. The greater portion of Ross' battery were captured on Sunday in the ravine near my camp.

For the officers and men of my division I am at a loss for proper words to express my appreciation of their courage and steadiness. Where all did their duty so well I fear to do injustice by specially naming any. The fearful list of killed and wounded officers in my division shows the amount of exposure which they met, while the returns of loss among the privates, who fell unnamed but heroic, without the hope of special mention, shows distinctly that the rank and file were animated by a true devotion and as firm a courage as their officers. Colonel Williams, Third Iowa, commanding First Brigade, was disabled early in the action of Sunday by a cannon-shot, which killed his horse and paralyzed him, from which he has not yet fully recovered. The command of the brigade devolved on Colonel Pugh, of the Forty-first Illinois, who led it steadily and well through the entire battle. Colonel Pugh desires special mention to be made of Lieut. F. Sessions, of Third Iowa, acting assistant adjutant-general. My own observations confirm his report, and I recommend Lieutenant Sessions to the favorable consideration of the Department. Col. A. K. Johnson, of Twenty-eighth Illinois, was under my own eye during both days. I bear willing testimony to his perfect coolness and thorough handling of his regiment throughout the whole time, and to the fact that his regiment halted as a rear guard on Sunday afternoon during the retreat by his personal order and reported to me for orders before he closed into line. Colonel Logan, of the Thirty-second, was severely wounded on Sunday; the lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-first fell about the same time, both in discharge of duty. So great were the casualties among officers, that the Third Iowa Regiment went into action on Monday in command of a first lieutenant. To Colonel Veatch, commanding the Second Brigade, my thanks are due for the skill with which he handled his brigade on detached duty, and I refer to his report for the conduct and special notice of his officers. The Government, as I am informed, has recognized his former services by promotion; if not, he has won it now. Brig. Gen. J. G. Lauman, commanding the Third Brigade, took com-

mand only the day before the battle. The brigade and their commander know each other now. I saw him hold the right of my line on Sunday with his small body of gallant men, only 1,717 strong, for three hours, and then, when changed over to the left, repel the attack of twice his force for a full hour of terrible fighting, closing by the most gallant and successful charge, which gave him time to draw off his force in order and comparative safety. His report renders full justice to his officers, among whom Colonel Reed, of the Forty-fourth Indiana, was especially distinguished.

My own thanks have been personally tendered on the field of battle to First Lieut. E. Brotzmann, commanding Mann's battery, and to his command. This battery fought both days under my personal inspection. It was always ready, effective in execution, changing position promptly when required, and officers, men, and horses steady in action. Having lost one piece on Sunday, it was easy to distinguish the fire of this battery throughout Monday; in position first on General McClernand's right, then on his center, then on the left, they everywhere fulfilled their duty. I specially recommend this officer for promotion. Captain Mann, of this battery, was unable to be in action. I recommend that the officers of the Thirteenth Ohio Battery be mustered out of service, and that the men and material remaining may be applied to filling up the ranks of some battery which has done honor to the service.

My personal thanks are due to my personal staff. Capt. S. D. Atkins, acting assistant adjutant-general, rose from a sick bed, and was with me until I ordered him to the rear. He was absent about three hours, and returned and remained throughout the battle. Lieut. J. C. Long, Ninth Regular Infantry, my aide, was peculiarly active, energetic, and daring in conveying my orders under heavy fire. He was fortunate in receiving no wound, although one ball passed through his cap and one through his sleeve. Lieutenant Benner, my acting assistant quartermaster, acted as aide with great coolness and courage, and had his horse killed under him. Lieut. W. H. Dorchester joined me as volunteer aide on Sunday, and rendered valuable aid on Monday.

I add statement of killed, wounded, and missing of the artillery so far as reported.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Fourth Division.

Capt. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Prisoners.	Total.
MEN.					
5th Ohio Cavalry	1	6	.....	.....	7
Mann's Missouri battery	3	14	.....	.....	17
2d Michigan Battery	.....	4	.....	48	52
13th Ohio Battery	1	8	.....	.....	9
Total	5	32	.....	48	85

* But see revised statement, p. 100.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Prisoners.	Total.
HORSES.		*Captured.*			
5th Ohio Cavalry	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Mann's Missouri battery	34	.....	.....	.....	34
2d Michigan Battery	8	44	27	.....	79
13th Ohio Battery	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Total	53	44	27	.....	124
RECAPITULATION.					
Loss of the three infantry brigades	308	1,417	175	.....	1,900
Add for artillery and cavalry	5	32	48	.....	85
Total	313	1,449	223	.....	1,985

Loss of guns and caissons.—Second Michigan, two 10-pounder and two 12-pounder Parrotts; two 10-pounder and two 12-pounder caissons.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Pittsburg, April 25, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters of the department.

This is a fair, candid report, assuming none too much for officers or men of the division.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIV., DIST. OF WEST TENN.,
In Camp below Memphis, Tenn., August 18, 1862.

Maj. JOHN A. RAWLINS, *A. A. G., Dist. of West Tenn., Corinth, Miss.*

MAJOR: In obedience to special orders from Headquarters Army o. the Tennessee, not numbered, bearing date 10th June, 1862, directing me to investigate and report in relation to a certain letter from one "B. Stanton," dated May 15, 1862, to General C. P. Buckingham, and also as to a certain anonymous article published in some obscure paper in Ohio and copied into another of equal obscurity, I have the honor to report:

That on Friday, the 4th day of April, A. D. 1862, Captain Myers, of the Thirteenth Ohio Battery, reported for duty with the Fourth Division at Pittsburg, in place of Burrows' Fourteenth Ohio Battery, removed from my division to that of Major-General McClernand. They were camped on the left of my line, and put in immediate charge of Captain Mann, of the Missouri artillery, who, as senior officer of that arm, had charge as chief of artillery. They were cared for as others of the division, and I think no complaint on that score has ever come from my command.

On the 6th April, when the First and Third Brigades moved forward to support General Prentiss, this battery, together with Mann's and Ross', were ordered forward. The others promptly obeyed. Either from ignorance or some other cause the Thirteenth Ohio was very slow in coming forward, and was brought up by repeated orders through my aides.

I ordered Captain Myers to come into battery on the reverse slope of a crest of ground, where there was cover for his horses and caissons

in front of the right of my infantry, which was in line of battle about 150 yards in his rear.

The battery was further supported by a cross-fire from Mann's battery and Ross' battery, placed about 400 yards to due left, and by the fire of the First Brigade, lying immediately behind the last-named batteries and extending to the right and left of them.

The spot selected was in an open grove of large trees, and, had Captain Meyers or any of his officers understood anything of their duty, as safe a position for field artillery as could be. It was easy also to retire from, as there were but 100 yards of open woods to pass over before he would be in rear of the infantry and also upon a good road. But Captain Myers, in endeavoring to place his guns, brought them rather too far forward, so as to lose the advantage of the slope; still the position was not as much exposed as that of Mann's battery, which was in the open field.

Having given these preliminary statements, I now copy from my official report, and reaffirm that every word of it in relation to this battery is true:

A single shot from the enemy's batteries struck in Myers' Thirteenth Ohio Battery, when officers and men, with a common impulse of disgraceful cowardice, abandoned the entire battery, horses, caissons, and guns, and fled, and I saw them no more until Tuesday.

I further state that the charge made by the anonymous scribbler and indorsed by B. Stanton, that the infantry supports fell back, is utterly false.

The Seventeenth and Twenty-fifth Kentucky and Forty-fourth Indiana, then serving with me, now detached, were the nearest regiments, and neither they nor any other regiment or part of a regiment yielded an inch for many hours after the cowards, who disgraced their State and their flag, had deserted their comrades.

That they were exposed to the fire of the enemy's artillery is true, and as long as the laws of optics remain I confess that I know no way in which field artillery can see an enemy's battery and do execution without being liable to be seen and reached by them. I have always supposed that artillery were expected to meet artillery, and it has been left for this age of invention and for the State of Ohio to produce military critics, one of whom complains on one occasion that artillery did not support the infantry against infantry, and the other—B. Stanton—that infantry did not support artillery against artillery. They were never exposed for one moment to infantry fire and lost but one man.

If their position was untenable (which it was not), they could have safely retired; but it was a panic, and they ran.

That officers and men were ignorant of duty and of drill I have no doubt. The responsibility of that rests elsewhere. The paper hereto appended, marked A,* shows some of the reasons of this ignorance During the two days of the battle Captain Myers was not heard from, and was probably skulking beneath the bank of the Landing.

On Tuesday, the 8th, when danger was over and rations were needed, he appeared. I required of him some explanation of his conduct. At last I obtained from him the papers hereto annexed, marked B,* which sets up none of the circumstances that he and his false friends now set up as a palliation for notorious cowardice and the grounds of all attack on men who have not failed to risk their lives. These papers of themselves are sufficient.

* Not found.

Inasmuch as by the order of Major-General Grant I am instructed to append the statement of other officers cognizant of the facts, I have requested those who had a view of these transactions to make their statements and transmit them to you. These statements are appended.*

In short, the transaction was seen by 4,000 brave men, who never showed their backs to the enemy, and was altogether too palpable to be passed over or equivocated upon. Captain Myers was informed of my official report, was informed of the order mustering him out of service, offered no defense or explanation, made no protests, demanded no trial, for he knew well that such conduct as his would be visited with but one penalty and that the highest.

The order disbanding the battery was made by Major-General Halleck upon my official report. His authority for so doing I never inquired into, but leave it for newspaper scribblers and their hangers-on to determine. I obeyed it, and know it to be just, and not only just, but merciful. I inclose herewith copies of all correspondence on the subject in my possession.*

I have now done with the official part of this correspondence, but hope to be pardoned if I touch upon the character of these sweeping and nameless accusations. The cowardly slanderer that wrote the article, and the more contemptible official who indorses it as capable of proof, either have published what they knew to be willful falsehood or have published slander without knowing or caring whether it be true or not. In either event they are beneath the notice of a gentleman. I simply say that the statements contained in my official report are true, and if these wiseacres know anything, they know the penalty that belongs to a false official statement.

If for mere purposes of local popularity an office-hunter by profession is allowed to annoy officers who are still in the presence of the enemy, and who for months have guarded the approaches to the quiet corners where these insects spin their web, it is too much. This man, B. Stanton, I suppose to be the great mania over all neighborhoods, whom the people of Ohio, for their sins, have elected lieutenant-governor, and who has already been condemned to eternal infamy by Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman. It is among the inflictions and evils of a popular government that sometimes scum of this sort issues to the top in times of agitation, and, instead of being skimmed off and put with other rubbish, dances out his hour of apparent vigor on the summit of the popular effervescence. The scum, no doubt, think that their movement is a proof of their own power; but it only shows how strongly the popular feeling boils, at the same time slave and pander to popular prejudice, on the alert to find material to build up temporary prestige by appeals to the base and unworthy with the cant of "an enlightened public" with their mouths, while they mock its hunger with stones or feed it with poison; slaves, that recognize no personal manhood; cowards, who do not know that to the brave the suspicion even of cowardice is worse than death; cheats, that keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope; and sophistical fools, that do not know that a lie, however well told, is sure in the end to be overtaken and conquered by invincible truth. Men who have acquired position by skill in manufacturing caucuses, by newspaper falsehoods, by temporary tricks and devices, and all the machinations of party; not by service rendered in field or senate; not by manly, straightforward, independent thought, word, or act. These are among the thousand insects that now infest our Republic, and chief among these is the

* Not found.

conceited liar and willing slanderer B. Stanton who degrades the gallant State of Ohio by being her lieutenant-governor. Does not this wretched substitute know that his time does not come until his superior officer is out of the way? It is for the Governor, not his deputy, to vindicate the wrongs of the Ohio troops. This fifth wheel has nothing to do with it. I have stood within sight and within hearing of Ohio troops during two days of that eventful battle. I saw them fight as well as others, but when I find men under my command who disgrace their uniform and peril the rest of my command by open and notorious cowardice, shall I allow this black spot to stand unremarked because the cowards hailed from Ohio, and thus bring cowardice and courage on the same level? It was my duty as an officer to mark them with distinct condemnation. I did it. If I reported falsely, I am answerable. It was the duty of the major-general to punish, and he did it mercifully, and I do know that if Captain Myers should demand a court-martial he would be shot, and he knows it, and knew it when he penned the letter referred to me.

With great respect, major, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. Fourth Division, Dist. of West Tenn.

No. 44.

Report of Col. Isaac C. Pugh, Forty-first Illinois Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Fourth Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION,
Camp near Pittsburg, Tenn., April 10, 1862.

SIR: I herewith send you a statement of the operations of the brigade under my command on the 6th and 7th days of April, 1862, in the battle of Pittsburg, Tenn.

Early on the morning of the 6th of April, while I was at breakfast, I heard heavy firing in front. I immediately ordered out the Forty-first Illinois Regiment of Volunteers, who were in line in ten minutes. At the same time I ordered my horse, and by the time I was mounted I received orders from Colonel Williams, Third Iowa, commanding First Brigade, Fourth Division, to take my position on the left of the brigade, which I did, and marched to the scene of action, forming my regiment in line of battle on the left of the brigade, and at about 9 a. m. received the first fire of the enemy, which was returned by my regiment with great spirit. I then, in connection with the brigade, fell back about 100 yards and formed in line of battle, and awaited the renewal of the attack by the enemy, at which time I received a message from General Hurlbut to assume the command of the brigade. I then placed the command of the Forty-first Illinois Volunteers in the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel Tupper, and went to the right of the brigade, when I found that Colonel Williams, Third Iowa, had been wounded by a cannon-shot, I believe the first fired, and had to leave the field. I then discovered the enemy in large force across an old field, when I ordered a battery to be placed in position and the enemy shelled, which they effected in thirty minutes. I then ordered a detachment of cavalry to spike three of our guns, which had been left on the opposite side of the field when Colonel Williams was wounded, which duty they performed.

About 11 o'clock a. m. I ordered Colonel Johnson, Twenty-eighth Illi-

nois Volunteers, to change position on the field, which was promptly done; about which time General Hurlbut ordered Colonel Logan, Thirty-second Illinois Volunteers, to support the Forty-first Illinois Volunteers on the left, who were being hard pressed by the enemy, and Colonel Johnson was ordered to support the Third Iowa on the right, at which time the enemy attempted to cross the field, but were driven back by the Third Iowa and Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, with some pieces of artillery, with great slaughter. We maintained our position at that point until 1 o'clock p. m., when we fell back about 200 yards. The troops under my command manifested great coolness. The enemy advanced cautiously and slowly, and at the same time pushing their forces on our left flank. About this time Captain Benner had his horse killed, and Colonel Johnson had his horse badly wounded, so that he had to abandon him.

We maintained this position until 3 o'clock p. m., when we fell back slowly, forming lines of battle frequently, and making great slaughter among the enemy, as the ground over which we retired showed on Monday evening, as I rode over the ground, by the large number of rebels that were killed at each point where we made a stand. I conducted the right wing of the brigade in good order until we arrived in the encampment of the Third Iowa Volunteers, when we came in contact with some twenty regiments on the retreat, when my command became somewhat entangled with the retiring mass. I conducted the brigade to the rear of the large siege guns, and awaited orders. About dark I received orders to form a line of battle on the right of Colonel Veatch's brigade, which order was promptly executed, and the men remained in line of battle all night, and on the morning of the 7th I was ordered to take position in the rear of the new lines that had been formed during the night and await further orders.

At about 10 o'clock a. m. I received orders from General Hurlbut to move to the right and support General McClernand, which order was promptly obeyed, under the direction of General Hurlbut. When we arrived at the scene of action we were ordered to charge the enemy, which was done with great spirit. I was then ordered to fall back about 300 yards to form a line of battle in conjunction with some of General McClernand's troops and await further orders. At about 4 o'clock we received the joyful news that our troops had driven the enemy from the field, and the troops under my command were ordered back to their old quarters.

I must in this connection, without disparagement to any one—for all under my immediate command acted with great bravery—be permitted to mention the name of F. Sessions, acting assistant adjutant-general, as acting with great gallantry, bravery, and self-possession in conveying my orders to the various points on the battle-field during the engagement. The killed and wounded and missing of each regiment are as follows: Third Regiment of Iowa Volunteers, 22 killed, 135 wounded, and 36 missing; Twenty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Regiment, 26 killed, 151 wounded, and 9 missing; Thirty-second Illinois Volunteer Regiment, 38 killed, 151 wounded, and 33 missing; Forty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, 25 killed, 88 wounded, and 10 missing; in all, 724 in killed, wounded, and missing.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I. C. PUGH,
Col. 41st Regt. Ill. Vols., Comdg. 1st Brig., 4th Div.

SMITH D. ATKINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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* But see revised statement, p. 103.

No. 45.

Report of Col. Amory K. Johnson, Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLS.,
Pittsburg, Tenn., April 9, 1862.

SIR: I would respectfully report the following as the part borne by my command during the late engagements of the 6th and 7th instant:

On the morning of the 6th, with an effective force of 558, rank and file, I was ordered to form the left center of the First Brigade, which brigade advanced about a mile to the front of the encampment and formed in line of battle, skirting the south side of the peach-orchard field. This position was maintained for some time, with but little loss or firing, when we were ordered to change position, forming line in the rear of the farm-house, and to support Mann's battery on our right and one section of artillery on our left. This position was maintained for several hours under constant and heavy firing from the enemy's infantry and artillery. Here we suffered severely, having my major, B. C. Gillam, and adjutant, J. B. T. Mead, wounded, besides 5 line officers and 100 men killed and wounded.

The force on our right and left being forced to retire, I received orders to fall back to a more protected position to the woods on the north side of the field, which was done in good order. This position we maintained until all support on either flank again gave way. I again, under orders, fell back some 300 paces to the south side of the small field and on the right of the road and of Mann's battery. Here my command suffered severely, losing several officers and quite a number of men. Again, being flanked on the left, I fell back under a murderous cross-fire, passing through the open field. Here Lieutenant-Colonel Killpatrick fell, with a number of the rank and file. Maintaining good order, I fell back to the front of the siege pieces, when I was ordered to take position in the main line, in the rear of the line of guns. Here with slight changes we rested for the night.

On the morning of the 7th the Fourth Division was ordered to move to the right. On arriving near General McClernand's lines I was ordered to form the Twenty-eighth on the left of his advance column and to advance on the enemy, who had slowly driven our right for about half a mile.

Advancing steadily to within 400 paces of the enemy, who was supported by artillery, we were ordered to charge, which was done in a handsome manner. The enemy was falling back to his re-enforcements, which were advancing in large force, when we were ordered to fall back and await re-enforcements. In this charge the Twenty-eighth lost in killed and wounded 32. At this time, being relieved by fresh troops, General Hurlbut ordered the Twenty-eighth to fall back and for the present to look after the wounded, which a portion of them did, the remainder continuing in the field during the remainder of the day.

It is but proper to state that during a part of the 6th the Forty-first Illinois was under my immediate command, and it gives me pleasure to relate that they behaved nobly, doing their whole duty, both officers and men. Also on the 7th a portion of the Thirty-second Illinois was under my command, of whom I would bear the same testimony. For the Twenty-eighth Illinois I can but say that they behaved nobly, doing their whole duty in a manner becoming soldiers; therefore I shall not

particularize, but commend them to my superior officers, who will do them ample justice.*

Respectfully submitted.

A. K. JOHNSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Fourth Division.

No. 46.

Report of Col. John Logan, Thirty-second Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLS.,
Pittsburg Landing, April 12, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report:

On the 6th instant, at 8 o'clock a. m., I formed my regiment on the color line of my encampment, and by your order filed in and formed on the left of the Third Iowa, and marched to the first open field on the right of the road. A line of battle was formed, one-half of my command in the field, the other half in the woods, thus marching in line of battle through a skirt of woods to another open field, through which we passed to within 100 yards of the timber. Here our column was halted, and I ordered my men to lie down, and to be sure not to fire till they were commanded, there being no enemy in sight, except some that were filing off to our left. At this time firing commenced on the left of our brigade, all my command following suit except Company B, which was on the extreme left of my regiment. This company fired in a very short time afterwards. I went up to the left and inquired by whose authority the regiment fired. They told me that they fired because the Twenty-eighth did. Captain Pierce, of Company B, told me he fired after the others had fired by order of one of General Hurlbut's aides. I again cautioned them not to fire without command. At this time the horse of Major Hunter was frightened and became unmanageable. The major was thrown, and had to be taken off the field. Here we were ordered by General Hurlbut in person to fall back to the peach orchard, which was done in good order. We were then ordered to fall farther back, and take a position in the edge of the woods behind the fence, which was also done in good order, with a battery on our right and another on our left. I had been notified, however, prior to this time, that you had been disabled and compelled to leave the field; that Colonel Pugh was in command of the brigade.

At this place I went to the colonel and inquired what arrangements there were to supply us with cartridges. His reply was, none that he knew of. He asked me if I was not supplied. I told him, yes; that we had 40 rounds to the man, but that my boys expected to use more than that if the battle continued. Colonel Pugh said that was enough. In this position we remained an hour or more. I frequently cautioned the men to lie flat on the ground, they being in range of the enemy's battery and trying to shell us out. I passed up and down the lines frequently, encouraging the men and telling them not to fire until they had the order, and then not unless they had good sight on a rebel.

At length the enemy advanced in the open field and the order to

* Nominal list of casualties omitted. See revised statement, p. 103.

fire was given. The boys gave them such a dose of blue pills that they sickened at the stomach, and changed their course toward the left of our brigade and warmly engaged the Forty-first. At this time General Hurlbut came up and ordered me to take my command and march by the left flank to support the Forty-first; that I would be led by a guide to the proper position. We started immediately, following the guide. I marched in advance of my regiment, with the guide, to the place pointed out as our line of battle. By some means, in our march down, the three left companies had outmarched the others and got into position before the others arrived. I sent Lieutenant Rider, of Company K, to tell Lieutenant-Colonel Ross to bring forward the remainder of the regiment to its place in line, which was done in good order, and we engaged the enemy in real good earnest, every officer and man, with one or two exceptions, doing their whole duty. Here we continued between one and two hours, the enemy pouring a most galling shower of balls the whole time. There being no support on the left whatever, the enemy attempted to turn our left flank. Being informed of this fact, I directed Company B to direct its fire obliquely to the left, which for the time being drove them back. At this time the regiment in front of ours and to our right gave way and ran, many of them through our lines. This I feared would cause my men to break, but it had no such effect; they closed up and continued the deadly strife.

In a few minutes I was notified we were getting out of cartridges. I rode along the line, and the report was, "We are out of cartridges." I then ordered my command to fix bayonets, being determined to fight them in every way possible. Here, seeing we were neither supported right nor left, and to charge the enemy up the steep hill would be to rush my command into certain destruction, I therefore, as the only means left us to prevent our falling into the enemy's hands, gave the order to fall back over the hill, and, well knowing that my place at such a time was in the rear of the last man, I remained until all had left and then followed them, the enemy's line being within 40 feet of me. I was soon wounded in the left shoulder; saw the adjutant, and directed him to inform Lieutenant-Colonel Ross that he must take command of the regiment. The lieutenant-colonel had fallen, mortally wounded, a minute before, but I knew it not. My loss in officers was so great that it was difficult to rally and form the regiment.

I am aware that I subject myself to the criticism of military men by changing my position without an order from my superior officer, knowing it to be the duty of every officer to remain with his command where he is put until he is ordered from there by the proper officer—believing as I did, for good reasons, that our situation had been overlooked or our brigade commander had fallen, having received no orders during the whole contest.

There are many individual cases of merit that I would be glad to mention, but they being so numerous I cannot do it only at the expense of being too tedious. There is one case, however, so peculiar in itself that I will be pardoned for giving it. Charles Rogers, a corporal in Company C, a member of the color guard, was severely wounded, the ball striking in above the shoulder, passing deep through the back of the neck, coming out at the point of the opposite shoulder, fell on the field, and was taken prisoner, was placed under guard of a single sentinel, and when the enemy had to retreat he seized the sentinel's gun, wrested it from him, made him a prisoner, and marched him into camp.

This closes the matter of the first day's engagement.

I learned from my company officers after the battle that they col-

lected what men they could, and fought both Sunday evening and Monday with other regiments.

Below you have a list of the killed, wounded, and missing.*

Colonel, my apology for the lateness of this report is my wound.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LOGAN,
Colonel Thirty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

Col. N. G. WILLIAMS,
Comdg. First Brigade, Fourth Division, U. S. Forces.

No. 47.

Report of Capt. Alfred C. Campbell, Thirty-second Illinois Infantry.

PITTSBURG LANDING, *April* 12, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find list of killed, wounded, and missing.*

I will avail myself of this opportunity to give you a correct statement of things that happened on the battle-field after our order to go to the left (as to what happened before there is no dispute). I was ordered there by our colonel, who led the way in person to the hollow, where we had the severest part of the action, in which I participated. We fought there until ordered to leave by the colonel in person; then I moved off with my company in as good order as the nature of the case would admit, and can say that a large part of the regiment could have been *rallied* anywhere, from 200 yards of our position to our quarters, (where all assembled), if we had had only one field officer to have directed the movement. I will also state that my men had shot away all their ammunition and in several instances had robbed the boxes of the dead and wounded. Had we not have been compelled by the enemy to fall back, we could not have held our position longer for want of *ammunition.* After my arrival in camp I beat towards the river with all my company, all that was not detached to take care of the wounded. When we arrived at the guard I was pleased, for that was the first thing I had seen that looked like a place to stop; here I stopped with my squad, and with others *formed* and joined other fragments of regiments and marched to the right, where we lay on our arms all night; the next morning I picked up until I had 16 men and my first lieutenant, and with Captain Davidson (our senior captain) reported to you for duty; as to what occurred after this, you know as well as I do. I have only to add that I went into the action with 54 men and 3 officers; lost, in killed, wounded, and missing 1 lieutenant and 30 men, leaving only 24 to fight and take care of the wounded. And let me be whatever you please to call me, I will say that a braver or better behaved company of men never lived on this continent. You may stigmatize me as a coward, but please make an exception of the brave men under my command. I am getting old and my fighting time is almost done, consequently it makes but little difference about me. I have a son and neighbor in this action that their parent never expected to be disgraced under my command. I also wear a sword presented to me by an aged soldier father, who is still living to look over the history of the Thirty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteers. What I say of my conduct I suppose to be true of other commanders of companies. I ask of you

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 103.

the favor to appoint a committee, and with Colonels Pugh and Johnson to examine the battle-field, and obtain such evidence of our conduct as may be had before you make report that will forever ruin us. I fear there is a mistake somewhere, and that you have not been thoroughly *informed.* It is possible that some one wants an excuse for retiring, and would like to lay it on somebody. From some things you said I am led to believe that Colonel Johnson has had something to do with this thing. We are ready to compare notes at any time. He is the man that caused us to be placed so far to the left that there was no support left us; there was no support right or left in reach, and Johnson withdrew his troops as soon as he was posted, and the men in front of us broke and retreated through our lines, and still there was nothing like retreating without orders.

And now allow me to say, to take everything into consideration, I believe the Thirty-second behaved as well or better than any other regiment on the field that I have heard of. I have only to add that I expect never to behave better in action while I live, and never expect a better set of companies; consequently you need not expect any better work of the Thirty-second than they have done.

Yours, with much respect, &c.,

A. C. CAMPBELL,

Captain, Comdg. Company E, Thirty-second Regt. Illinois Vols.

General HURLBUT.

No. 48.

Report of Maj. John Warner, Forty-first Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLS.,
Camp, Pittsburg, Tenn., April 9, 1862.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the conduct and actions of the Forty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteers at Pittsburg on the 6th and 7th instant:

1st. On the 6th, at about 7.30 o'clock a. m., the regiment was formed into line by Col. I. C. Pugh, commanding, and was marched to the scene of action, a distance of about 1 mile, where it was thrown into line of battle on the left wing, at which point the first volley of musketry was received from the enemy at about 9 o'clock a. m. The enemy showing a disposition to flank us upon our left, Colonel Pugh ordered us to fall back a distance of about 100 paces, assuming a new position.

2d. About this time, perhaps 9.30 o'clock a. m., Col. I. C. Pugh took command of the brigade, Colonel Williams having been disabled by the concussion of a cannon-ball, and Lieut. Col. Ansel Tupper assumed the command of the regiment. A line of battle was then established by Colonel Tupper on a very favorable piece of ground a few paces in the rear of and almost at right angles with the previously-established lines, where the enemy commenced pouring in their deadly fire upon us at about 10 o'clock a. m., which was returned with all the coolness and bravery ever exhibited by any soldiers for the period of about two hours and a half.

3d. At about 11.30 o'clock a. m., and after the firing had continued

unceasingly for about one hour and a half, the enemy again began to show himself upon our left flank, sending deadly volleys along our line. Our men, notwithstanding, showed not the slightest disposition to yield, and with almost superhuman efforts continued to return the fire until the last cartridge became exhausted. Lieutenant-Colonel Tupper having fallen by the effect of a musket-ball, which passed through his temples, and the command having devolved upon myself, I made the condition of our guns and ammunition known to General Hurlbut, commanding division, who ordered the withdrawal of our regiment; in obedience to which I withdrew the regiment, amidst showers of musketry, shot, and shell, in the most perfect order, carrying with us all of our wounded and some of the dead.

4th. After repairing guns and filling cartridge boxes, in obedience to orders I formed a line in rear of our large guns, and from thence moved the regiment to the right, in support of Taylor's battery, where we continued in line, amidst the most terrific showering of canister, shot, and shell, until some time after dark, when the firing ceased, and the regiment went into bivouac until Monday morning, the 7th, in command of Captain Nale, ranking captain present. In consequence of extreme exhaustion, not having taken any nourishment for three days, and having been confined to my bed one-half of the time for ten days previously, I left the regiment at 9 o'clock p. m. and repaired to the boat-landing for repose.

5th. On Monday morning, at 8 o'clock, the regiment was moved to the support of the right flank, engaged the enemy, and drove him back, where it remained in position until 4 o'clock p. m., when, in obedience to orders, we went into quarters.

I am happy in being able to bear testimony to the gallant conduct and unflinching firmness of the officers and men of the Forty-first regiment while under fire. When the last cartridge was hurled and while under their most galling flank fire the Forty-first, notwithstanding, stood their ground until they were ordered from the field. The brave Lieutenant-Colonel Tupper has fallen, and he died as heroically as ever died the brave. During the morning of the 6th he cheerfully exposed himself to danger that he might ascertain the more certainly the true position of the enemy, and, having done this, seemed anxious only to secure the safest and most effective position of the regiment, the command of which devolved upon him at the time by the absence of Colonel Pugh, who had command of the brigade. During the engagement he rode along the line several times, cheering his men and infusing his own spirit into the troops, which he succeeded in doing most effectually, as was shown by the bravery and coolness of the noble Forty-first. From the moment he was stricken down by the swift-winged messenger of death up to the time he breathed his last he was in a state of entire unconsciousness. Captains Oglesby and Huffer, who both fell near the same time, died, as brave men, at their posts. In the death of these three officers the regiment has sustained a very great loss.*

Very respectfully, I am, your obedient servant,

JOHN WARNER,
Major, Commanding Forty-first Illinois Volunteers.

M. F. KANAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brig., Fourth Div., Army of the Tenn.

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* Nominal list omitted; but see revised statement, p. 103.

No. 49.

Report of Capt. Matthew M. Trumbull, Third Iowa Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD IOWA INFANTRY,
April 17, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Third Iowa Infantry in the action of the 6th and 7th instant.

The Third Iowa occupied the extreme right of the Fourth Division, being the first regiment of Col. and Actg. Brig. Gen. N. G. Williams' brigade, and was posted during a greater portion of Sunday at the fence near the cotton field. The enemy repeatedly threw large bodies of infantry against us, but never with success. He was repulsed every time, and with great slaughter. The regiment was also subjected to a storm of grape, canister, and shell, which lasted several hours. The Third Iowa maintained its ground until evening and did not then give way until the troops on their right and left had been broken and we were entirely outflanked and almost surrounded. The regiment was then compelled in a great measure to cut its way out.

Of the firmness, coolness, and courage of the men under a heavy fire it will be unnecessary for me to speak, as they were almost constantly during the battle under the immediate eye of the general commanding the division.

The regiment went into battle on the second day under the command of First Lieut. G. W. Crosley, of Company E, and, as I am well assured, nobly maintained the honor of the flag.

Should I designate meritorious officers I should have to name nearly every officer in the regiment. I think, however, none will feel envious if I specially mention Lieutenant Crosley.

I desire to call the attention of the general commanding the division to the gallantry and good conduct of Sergt. James Lakin, of Company F, who carried the colors on the first day, and of Corp. Anderson Edwards, of Company I, who carried the colors on the second day, of the battle.

Our loss is heavy. I herewith inclose a list of our killed, wounded, and missing.*

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. M. TRUMBULL,
Captain, Third Iowa Infantry, Commanding Regiment.

Brig. Gen. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, U. S. A.,
Commanding Fourth Division, Army of the Tennessee.

No. 50.

Report of Col. James C. Veatch, Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, Fourth Division.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION,
Pittsburg, Tenn., April 10, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Second Brigade during the battle that was fought at this place on the 6th and 7th of April, 1862:

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 103.

On Sunday morning, while most of the troops were at breakfast, heavy firing was heard on our lines in a direction southwest from my camp. In a few minutes the Second Brigade, consisting of the Fifteenth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis; Twenty-fifth Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan; Forty-sixth Illinois, Colonel Davis, and the Fourteenth Illinois, Colonel Hall, was formed in line and awaiting orders. In a short time General Hurlbut's aide, Lieutenant Long, directed me to move forward to support General Sherman, and to take position near a field used for reviews, beyond Colonel Ross' headquarters. When we reached the field the enemy was pressing rapidly toward that point. A line of battle was already formed in front of us, and a second line, in the rear of the first, was being formed on our right.

I had but little time to examine the ground, but took the best position that could be found to support the troops in front of us. An officer, representing himself as acting under General Sherman's orders, rode up in great haste, and directed me to move my brigade by the right flank and join the line which was forming on our right. I executed the movement as directed; but it placed the right of my brigade on worse ground than I had chosen, though it had the advantage of forming a line of battle of greater length. The enemy now opened fire on the troops in front of us, which threw them into confusion, and they broke through the lines of the Fifteenth and Forty-sixth Illinois, many of them without returning a fire. At the same time the line on the right of this brigade gave way, and left the Fifteenth Illinois exposed to the whole force of the enemy's fire in front and a raking fire from the right. Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis heroically held his ground and returned the fire with deadly effect. While cheering his men and directing their fire he fell mortally wounded. Nearly at the same time Major Goddard was killed, and the regiment, now without field officers, was compelled to fall back before overpowering numbers.

The enemy was moving another heavy column on the point occupied by Colonel Davis, of the Forty-sixth Illinois. The line in front of him broke and rushed through his ranks, throwing them into confusion. As soon as these scattered troops had cleared his front he poured in a well-directed fire upon the enemy, which for a time checked his progress; but it was impossible to hold his position against a force so far superior. Major Dornblaser was severely wounded, a large number of his company officers disabled, and his color guard shot down. Colonel Davis seized his colors and bore them from the field, presenting a most noted mark for the enemy, who sent after him a terrific fire as he retired. I directed him to fall back and rally his men in the rear of the fresh troops that were then advancing.

The force of the enemy at this point now fell on the Fourteenth Illinois and Twenty-fifth Indiana. These regiments met the fire with firmness and returned it with great spirit, changing front in good order, so as to meet the enemy in the new direction in which he was now advancing and attempting to flank us on the right. They held the ground with great determination until ordered to fall back, to save them from being surrounded by a very superior force.

The Fifteenth and Forty-sixth Illinois, having been separated from the brigade by the first heavy attack, fell back to the rear on our right, and there formed with a portion of General McClernand's forces, and new troops rapidly filling up the line between us, they were hindered from joining the brigade, and were not under my command again during the day; but they joined the first line of battle at the point where they

fell back, and fought gallantly throughout the day. Having been compelled to fall back with my command, my line was speedily reformed, and we again moved forward, and took a strong position on the brow of the hill, our right resting on General McClernand's left. Here we held the center for a length of time, while the battle was hot on the right and left of us. The enemy advanced and maneuvered in front of us and engaged our skirmishers; but our position being too strong to be easily driven back, he moved a heavy body to the left and attempted to get in our rear. This movement being perceived by Major-General McClernand, he ordered me to fall back across a ravine in my rear and to form a new line with his forces. This was promptly done, and I formed my brigade on General McClernand's left, as directed by his aide, my front toward his right. We held this position but a short time till the enemy was found moving in my rear. I took a new position by changing front to the rear on the right and extending the line of General McClernand's left. This movement was warmly approved by the general. The enemy soon advanced, and the action became spirited. Our men were much encouraged by the strength of our position and our fire was telling with terrible effect. Our forces were eager to advance and charge him, when we were surprised by his driving back the whole left wing of our army and advancing close to our rear, near General Hurlbut's headquarters. A dense mass of baggage wagons and artillery crowded upon our ranks, while we were exposed to a heavy fire of the enemy both in front and rear. My horse, which had been wounded early in the day, was now abandoned, and a second horse was killed under me. In getting a third horse I was separated from my command, but I found them a few minutes after falling back in good order, and they were soon formed in line ready for action. General Hurlbut now ordered me to fall back and take position on the road leading to the Landing, near the heavy siege guns, and my brigade rested on their arms during that stormy night.

Early the next morning Captain Kelley, commanding the Fifteenth Illinois, reported to me, and I placed Lieutenant-Colonel Cam, of the Fourteenth Illinois, in command of that regiment. About 10 o'clock I received the order of General Hurlbut to move forward and hold my brigade as a reserve on the right. We moved up within close supporting distance of our forces on the right and remained in position till noon, when General McCook sent a request that I should move to the left and close a part of the line left exposed by the forward movement of our troops. This change of position brought us up to Colonel Ross' headquarters, where we remained awaiting orders till in the afternoon. Major-General Grant now ordered me forward to charge the enemy. I formed my brigade in column of battalions, and moved forward in double-quick through our deserted camps and to the thick woods beyond our lines in pursuit of the retreating enemy, following him until we were in advance of our other forces and were ordered to fall back by General Buell. In this charge the men exhibited great spirit and moved in a manner worthy of the highest admiration. It was made at the right moment to preserve the flank on the right and to prevent the enemy from taking advantage of our broken lines.

The limits of this report will not allow me to mention the many acts of bravery and good conduct of officers and men. For these I must refer to the reports of the regimental commanders, herewith submitted. So far as they came within my personal observation their conduct was worthy of the highest praise. They went into the fight early on Sunday morning and remained in the field till Monday night, eating but

one meal during that time. No complaint was uttered; all were willing to do whatever was required. More heroic officers and men are not to be found in the service. It will not be claiming too much for this brigade to say that but for its determined resistance to the enemy he would have reached the center of our camp early in the day. The field officers behaved with gallantry on every occasion. Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis and Major Goddard, of the Fifteenth Illinois, held that regiment steady under the terrible shock of the first attack on this brigade and yielded not an inch till they fell. They were gallant officers and worthy men, whose places it will be difficult to supply.

Colonel Davis, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, and Major Dornblaser, of the Forty-sixth Illinois, each displayed coolness and courage in resisting the heavy columns thrown against them. Major Dornblaser was wounded, and compelled to leave the field early on the first day. Colonel Davis was severely wounded on the second day while gallantly fighting in Colonel Marsh's brigade and was carried from the field. Lieutenant-Colonel Jones took command, and conducted his regiment with skill and courage till the battle closed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, of the Twenty-fifth Indiana, was severely wounded in the leg very soon after his regiment became engaged. He was compelled reluctantly to retire from the field. The loss of his services was severely felt by both officers and men. The command devolved on Major Foster, who proved himself every way worthy of it. He was active, brave, and energetic, inspiring his men with courage and confidence. His worthy example was felt by all around him.

Colonel Hall, of the Fourteenth Illinois, led with his regiment that gallant charge on Monday evening which drove the enemy beyond our lines and closed the struggle of that memorable day. In the heat of battle he exhibited the skill and firmness of a veteran.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cam was prompt and ready to execute commands, and rendered valuable service in leading the Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers on the second day.

Major Morris stood bravely by his colors, was active in rallying his men, prompt in the execution of every order, and always to be found at his post of duty.

I take pleasure in mentioning in the strongest terms of approbation the conduct of my staff officers—Captain Fox, of the Fourteenth Illinois, acting brigade adjutant, and Lieutenant Bruner, of the Twenty-fifth Indiana. They were with me from the opening of the action till it closed, and their activity, courage, and devotion to duty proved their worth, and I recommend them for promotion.

Maj. John T. Walker, acting brigade surgeon, devoted his whole time to the care of the wounded, and proved himself one of the best and most faithful officers.

The brigade sustained a heavy loss in killed and wounded. A list of the names is attached to each of the regimental reports.

A statement of the total loss is here attached.*

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. VEATCH,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Brigade, Second Division.

Capt. SMITH D. ATKINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Division.

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* But see revised statement, p. 103.

Regiments.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
25th Indiana	23	103	13
14th Illinois	33	143	19
15th Illinois	41	146	24
46th Illinois	27	138	16
Total	124	530	72

No. 51.

Report of Col. Cyrus Hall, Fourteenth Illinois Infantry.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLS.,
Camp near Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 10, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you as follows:

On Sunday morning, the 6th instant, I was ordered to follow the Forty-sixth Illinois, Colonel Davis, which I did until he formed in line on the right of Burrows' battery. I then formed my regiment immediately upon the left of the battery, supposing our line a series of supports to some column in advance. I ordered my men to lie down, conceal themselves as much as possible, and await orders. Very soon, however, I saw the enemy advancing as skirmishers, and ordered my men to fire. After a very few volleys had been delivered I saw a line of men dressed in blue uniforms in front. Fearing that they were our own forces I gave the order to cease firing, which was obeyed. The artillery was suffering very much at this time. The horses became restive and gave way to the rear, breaking the lines of Company A, who fell back a considerable distance, and were soon joined by other companies of my right wing. The left remaining formed, I rallied those companies and led them again to the line, and engaged the enemy in front, who were quite near us. In this rally I received the prompt aid of my field officers, adjutant, and sergeant-major, as well as many of the line officers. This position we maintained for a time, receiving a destructive fire from the enemy; but seeing that the right had fallen back, and that we were being outflanked by an overwhelming force, I caused my command to fall back and take position upon the road, forming part of a line of battle already in position. This was effected, under the circumstances, in very good order. This position was soon assailed by the enemy with artillery and infantry, who were pouring in upon the road in front of our right wing. The work was hot, but well sustained on our part. The enemy was observed to be retreating.

My command now commenced advancing, thinking all was going well, when we were assailed upon our left flank, under the cover of heavy underbrush, by an overwhelming number, who poured upon us a most murderous fire, killing and wounding a large number of my men and officers. Seeing it was folly to attempt to hold a position thus exposed, unsupported on the left, being rapidly outflanked, I gave the order to retire, which we did in rather bad order amid the confusion of the moment, but succeeded in rallying a part of my command in a ravine to the rear, where I found Major Foster rallying the Twenty-fifth Indiana. We then moved back together, took a position, and awaited orders. Soon after this we were ordered into position

on a commanding eminence in the vicinity of the encampment of the Fifteenth Illinois. The enemy not showing himself, we were ordered forward to form upon a line with the Fifty-second Illinois—perhaps a part of General McClernand's command.

After remaining in this position for a time, keeping skirmishers out the while, we were again ordered back to our former position, but owing to the din of battle part of three right companies failed to hear the order, and remained with the Fifty-second Illinois, and did good service, I learn, acting as skirmishers for General McClernand until late in the evening, when they again joined me. We were again ordered to take position on the left of the Twenty-eighth Indiana, who seemed to be forming upon General McClernand's left, who were forming a new line of battle a little to the rear. We were in line in a very few minutes, when I thought they were flanking us, which intelligence I communicated to my immediate commander, who ordered me to make a movement to the left, with a view to defeat them. The movement was executed handsomely by my men, who deployed as skirmishers, and were making themselves felt in that immediate vicinity, when a heavy column of rebels poured in upon our rear, raking us with a heavy cross-fire and threatening to cut off our retreat entirely. I again gave the order to fall back, which was being executed in good order until we were run into by the retreating artillery, cavalry, and rabble, which very much scattered my command; but by the vigilance of my officers, who rendered me all the assistance in their power, a large portion of the effective men were rallied and formed in line upon the left of the Seventh Illinois, which was in line upon the left of the heavy siege battery.

Upon the road near this point we spent the night, wet, weary, and hungry; but no complaint escaped the mouth of any officer or soldier, many of whom had received wounds during the day, but refused to quit the field.

Monday morning, April 7, we were held in reserve until late in the day, when we were ordered forward to relieve a portion of General Buell's forces, who were hard pressed. The force we were to oppose was composed of cavalry and infantry in considerable numbers, and an open field was to be passed before we could get in reach of their forces. When we entered this I ordered my command to cross it in double-quick, which they did, raising a yell of defiance at the same time, which was taken up by the noble Hoosiers and Suckers on either side of us. After a sharp contest of a few moments' duration the rebels fled, leaving us master of the field. We preserved our lines, threw out skirmishers, and awaited orders. General Grant ordered me to advance, feel my way cautiously, and engage the enemy wherever I might find him. I communicated the order to those on the right and left of me and advanced for some distance, when my skirmishers communicated the intelligence that a six-gun battery was in advance. I ordered a close reconnaissance to be made, and posted my men near the brow of a hill, where grape shot could not reach them, and was awaiting further developments, when, to my surprise, Colonel Hines, Fifty-seventh Indiana, was ordered to fall back, leaving me alone with the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois Regiments. I was still awaiting the return of some of my scouts, when General Buell ordered me to fall back also, which I did, bringing the men off in good order. I then formed upon the Twenty-fifth Indiana and awaited orders, which soon came, permitting us at once to return to our encampment.

Capts. Dudley C. Smith, Company B; Thomas J. Bryant, Company

D; John W. Meacham, Company I; Andrew Simpson, Company H; Lieuts. Charles Opitz, Company A; George A. Poteet and George Wright, Company B; David N. Hamilton, Company C, and Thomas H. Simmons, Company F, were all wounded on Sunday morning, while bravely and gallantly leading and encouraging their men.

Lieut. Col. William Cam, Maj. Jonathan Morris, Adjt. Robert P. McKnight, Sergt. Maj. Henry M. Peden, also Dr. Stephenson, all proved themselves gallant, brave, and indefatigable officers.

Of the line officers I feel it my duty to mention the following as having distinguished themselves on numerous occasions during the battle:

Capts. Augustus F. Cornman, of Company C; John F. Nolte, of Company A; Frederick Mead, of Company E; Milton S. Littlefield, of Company F; William M. Strong, of Company K; Lieuts. William E. Eastham, of Company C; Carlos C. Cox, of Company D; William Mason, of Company K; L. W. Coe, of Company I; Adam Smith, of Company G; ——— Gillespie, of Company E, and Erasmus W. Ward, of Company I.

Many of the non-commissioned officers and privates distinguished themselves for bravery and daring in the face of the enemy, but the space allotted me will not permit me to mention them by name.*

I have the honor, sir, to be, your humble, obedient servant,

CYRUS HALL,

Colonel, Commanding Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

Col. J. C. VEATCH,

Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade, Fourth Division.

No. 52.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Cam, Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, commanding Fifteenth Illinois Infantry.

PITTSBURG LANDING, TENN., *April* 10, 1862.

SIR: After taking command of the Fifteenth Illinois on the morning of the 7th (Monday) I advanced up the road leading westward from the landing a quarter of a mile or more, and halted until a 64-pounder howitzer was planted in a small field directly in front, where I was posted, a quarter of a mile farther and to the right. After about an hour's halt we moved in double-quick time across the field used before the battle as our review or parade ground. Near the camp of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry we had some sharp firing, but the enemy fled, spiking and deserting three brass field pieces, and we followed. Our skirmishers coming up with the enemy's rear, and he getting two guns, supported by cavalry, into position to cover his retreat, we took shelter on the right of the Fourteenth, on the side of a hill, until supports came up or we could ascertain that our flanks were clear; but being ordered out of range of the canister and spherical case, which the enemy threw with the most admirable precision, we retired, and soon afterward came to camp, where we arrived about sundown.

Colonel, I cannot close this brief report without commending the spirit and cheerful obedience of the officers and men whom I had the honor to command. I feel confident that had it not been for the unfortunate loss of their field officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis and Major

* Nominal list omitted; but see revised statement, p. 103.

Goddard, early on Sunday morning, the Fifteenth Regiment would have been distinguished for gallantry and daring.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. CAM,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers.

Colonel VEATCH.

No. 53.

Report of Capt. Louis D. Kelley, Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Pittsburg, April 10, 1862.

SIR: As senior officer in command I report to you the part taken by the Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers in the battle at this place on the 6th of April.

Soon after breakfast heavy firing was heard to our left, and about the same time we received orders to fall in and take our position in your brigade. Our regiment numbered about 500 men; a heavy detail for fatigue duty had been made from our regiment early in the morning, reducing our numbers somewhat. After taking our position in the brigade we were ordered to advance in the direction of where there was heavy firing. Advancing a short distance, we were ordered to load our pieces and form in line of battle. We were drawn up in line directly in the rear of one of our batteries, numbering six pieces. No sooner had we prepared for operation than the battery gave way, part of the guns being taken by the enemy and the rest taken away by horses without riders, who dashed through our ranks with great speed. Although our lines were broken several times by horses and mules running away, yet they were immediately closed up again.

At the time the battery gave way a regiment in front of us (placed there, I suppose, to support the battery) gave way also; one at our right was seen to break and run without firing a single round. We immediately received orders to open fire upon the enemy. Although everything was confusion around us and without supports, yet we maintained our position for some time against superior numbers, who had all of the advantage they could wish in the lay of the ground. Our men fired from 10 to 15 rounds each. Lieut. Col. E. F. W. Ellis, commanding the Fifteenth Regiment, and Maj. William R. Goddard fell early in the fight while cheering the men. They were frequently heard to say: "Stand firm;" "Do your duty, boys;" "Stand your ground;" "Take good aim."

Colonel Ellis was wounded in the arm severely at the first fire of the enemy upon us, but he paid no attention to that, and it was not till a ball penetrated his heart that he ceased to cheer on his men. Major Goddard fell a few moments before Colonel Ellis, a ball passing through his head. Two braver or better officers never lived. They were dearly beloved by all their men and by all who knew them. They were kind-hearted, and their loss will be a severe one to the regiment and to the service. Although our field officers were killed and all our captains but two shot down, besides several lieutenants, yet the men stood their ground like veterans amid a perfect storm of shell and bullets, and not until it was found impossible to maintain our position and keep from being taken prisoners did the regiment leave the ground. About 200 of our killed and wounded were left upon the field. After falling back some distance Captain Rogers (who had been wounded by a piece of

shell in the breast and arm), Adjutant Barber, and myself rallied what men we could, and started in search of the brigade, but being unable to find it, and having but a little over 100 men, we fell in with parts of other regiments and prepared to meet the enemy.

In this position the enemy advanced upon us with a battery and a superior force of infantry. Had those with whom we had connected ourselves kept their ground I have no doubt we could have maintained our position and kept the enemy at bay, but they ingloriously fled, leaving us alone. Not one of the Fifteenth left until ordered to do so by myself. Several times did we fall in with other regiments, and as many times were we left in the same way. At last we took a position alone behind a rail fence and but a little distance to the rear of our sharpshooters. Here we could have done good execution and maintained our position against superior numbers, but one of our own batteries, mistaking us for the enemy, opened fire upon us, wounding several men. I was absent for a few moments at this time watching the movements of the enemy, and Captain Rogers, who was in command, ordered the regiment to fall back a few rods, at the same time displaying our colors, when our battery ceased firing upon us.

At this time General Grant rode up to us and ordered us to take a position to the left, where there was heavy firing, but ere reaching the position we met several regiments or parts of regiments retreating. We fell in with them and formed another line. Here we were soon deserted again and left to fight alone. After consulting with Captain Rogers and several lieutenants it was thought best to move to the left and join some cavalry we saw on an open field. We had hardly joined them when they were ordered away. Finding it impossible to keep up with them; we filed to the right, in the direction of the Landing, where our forces were said to be. We had marched but a short distance when we found there was a panic among some of our forces. Cavalry, infantry, and teamsters came running by us at the same time, reporting that the Landing was in possession of the enemy. Our men being exhausted and night coming on, it was thought best to move a little under the hill, near where we were, and give the men some rest. Just as we were moving under the hill we were informed that the Landing was in our possession still. We then about-faced, and moved to the rear of the siege guns, near the Landing, where we bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 7th we saw General Hurlbut. He informed us where we could find you. We immediately reported to you with about 212 men, many having joined us in the night previous. I believe you have a list of the killed and wounded. All, both officers and men, dead and living, as far as I know, behaved with great gallantry.

With much respect, I remain, yours, &c.,

L. D. KELLEY,
Captain, Commanding Fifteenth Illinois Volunteers.

Col. J. C. VEATCH,
Comdg. Second Brig., Fourth Div., Dept. of the Mississippi.

No. 54.

Report of Col. John A. Davis, Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Pittsburg, Tenn., April 8, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that on Sunday morning, the 6th instant, at about 7.30 o'clock, the enemy's fire was first heard in my

camp, whereupon I ordered my men to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice, and in less than five minutes after receiving your order my regiment was on the march to the battle-field. Reaching there between 9 and 10 o'clock a. m., it took a position ordered by Colonel Veatch in person. A regiment posted about 200 yards in front of our line gave way under the enemy's fire, and retreated through my line, which was lying down. As soon as it passed my men rose, dressed their line, and immediately commenced pouring a destructive fire upon the enemy. The regiment posted on our right having given way, and the enemy keeping up a hot fire along my whole front and raking cross-fire upon my right flank, killing and wounding over one-half of my right companies, badly cutting up my other companies, and 8 of my line officers, 2 color bearers, and the major wounded, I deemed it my duty, without further orders, to withdraw my command, which I did, to a position beyond the brow of the hill, where I again formed them by command of Colonel Veatch.

Finding no support to my right or left I fell back to the foot of the hill, here finding the Forty-ninth Illinois, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Pease, at whose request I assumed command of both regiments and moved them by a right flank and established a line of battle on the ground which had been occupied by a portion of General McClernand's division, and in front of where Taylor's battery was then planted. The enemy appearing in large force on the ground over which we had just retreated I was ordered to withdraw my troops, in order that the battery could open upon the enemy, which I did, the Forty-ninth deploying to the left and my men to the right of the battery. Forming my command again in the rear of a fence fronting the enemy, I ordered them to lie down and be prepared to resist any attack the enemy might make upon the battery.

Having succeeded in driving the enemy over the brow of the hill, the First Brigade of General Sherman's division appearing upon the ground for the purpose of following up the enemy in their retreat, I formed my command on the left of this brigade and moved up in line within 200 yards of the enemy, when a brisk and destructive fire was opened upon our whole line. Planting our colors in front of our line of battle, I ordered my command to shelter themselves behind trees and logs as best they could within short range of the enemy, and kept up a constant fire until after the regiment on our right had given way and fallen back across the ravine, when I ordered my men to fall back into the ravine, and moving them by the left flank, I took them out of the range of the enemy's guns.

In this last engagement Captain Young, of Company G, who had succeeded in rallying a larger number of men after the first engagement than any other captain, and who heroically told me he would stand by me and the colors until the last man was killed, fell, shot through the mouth, and was carried off the field.

Fresh re-enforcements now arriving, and my own men, having been compelled to fall back from those two fierce engagements, had become somewhat scattered. It being now 1 o'clock, my ammuninion exhausted, the men tired and hungry, and myself exhausted, having lost my horse in the first engagement and compelled to go on foot the balance of the time, and finding myself within one-half mile of my regimental encampment, I marched my men to it and got dinner for them. Calling my men into line immediately after dinner I formed them upon the right of the brigade commanded by Col. C. C. Marsh, at his request, in front of and to the left of my camp, where we again met the enemy

on Sunday evening. A battery of artillery on my left leaving under the fire of the enemy, the regiments both on my right and left fell back, but my line did not waver under the fire of the enemy, and the other regiments were again rallied, and, stopping the advance of the enemy, we lay in this position on our arms all night.

After breakfast on Monday morning, still retaining my position on the right of Colonel Marsh's brigade, I moved with him until I reached and went beyond the ground of our last engagement of Sunday, when our pickets were driven in, and some confusion arising on the left of our brigade, Colonel Marsh ordered the brigade to fall back, and changing the whole front of his line to the left he again moved the brigade forward. The enemy soon drove in our pickets, and we found the enemy in strength along the whole line of our front, and when within 200 yards the fire opened upon both sides. My men loaded and fired with the coolness of veterans, and I had another horse shot under me in the midst of the engagement, and while raging with the utmost fury my men determined that they had fallen back for the last time, and while they were receiving the fire of the enemy and delivering their own with the utmost coolness I was wounded and carried off the field. Lieutenant-Colonel Jones reports that my men still stood firm, holding their ground, although outflanked, with the colors of the Forty-sixth and the rebels planted within 30 yards of each other, until re-enforced and the enemy driven back for the last time, when the Forty-sixth was ordered by General Hurlbut in person to its quarters.

I ought not to close this communication without bearing tribute to the gallantry and bravery of my command. Lieutenant-Colonel Jones was with the regiment during all of its engagements, and did his duty manfully. Major Dornblaser, seriously wounded in the arm in the early part of the action, remained with me until the men were brought off from the field and reformed, and did not leave until after a peremptory order from myself to go to his quarters. Captain Musser, of Company A, while his brave company was assailed by overwhelming numbers to the front and right flank, still kept his fire pouring upon the enemy and his ranks dressed until himself wounded and carried from the field, 7 of his men being killed and 20 wounded in the action, the company holding its ground, as did all the others, until ordered to retreat. Captain Stevens, of Company H, while bravely keeping his men in line to bring them off the field, fell fatally wounded, the nearest man in his company to the rebel lines. Captain Marble, of Company E, fell while brandishing his sword, and, calling on the major, begged him to take it, saying if the rebels got him they should not have his sword. Captain McCracken received a severe contusion in the first engagement, but kept on duty with his men during the whole of the two days. Lieutenants Hood, Barr, Arnold, Ingraham, and Howell were all wounded in the first engagement of Sunday, while manfully doing their duty at their posts. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the gallant officers and men of the Forty-sixth, who helped to win our signal victory.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. DAVIS,
Colonel Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

Captain Fox,
Acting Adjutant-General, Second Brig., Fourth Div.

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*Nominal list omitted; but see revised statement, p. 103.

No. 55.

Report of Maj. John W. Foster, Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLS.,
Pittsburg, Tenn., April 11, 1862.

SIR: Early on the morning of Sunday, April 6, 1862, in conformity with your orders, the Twenty-fifth Indiana Regiment of Volunteers was marched out of its quarters and took its position in the brigade. It immediately accompanied the brigade beyond Brigadier-General Hurlbut's quarters, and took position on the edge of the field used as the review ground, on the center of the line of the army, the right of the Twenty-fifth Indiana joining the Fourteenth Illinois, and the left supporting a battery of artillery which was firing upon the enemy beyond the field. After remaining in this position for nearly an hour the forces which were engaging the enemy were driven back from our front, and a large part of the retreating column passed directly through our lines, but the regiment continued unbroken and presented as steady a front as the receding forces would allow. Just at this time, as we were beginning to receive the heavy fire of our enemy on our front and left, your order was received to change our front to the rear on the left company, and 100 yards back from our first position, in order to meet a large force of the enemy which was moving rapidly forward in that direction with the intention of flanking your brigade.

The regiment executed this movement in good order and coolness under a very heavy fire of musketry and artillery on our left, and hardly had our regiment taken its position when the immense double columns of the enemy were fairly in view, emerging from the timber and thick undergrowth. The order was given immediately to lie down. It had hardly been executed when the enemy opened upon us one continual blaze of musketry along our whole line and on the right and left of it. The deadly volley passed harmlessly over us. With great alacrity and order the regiment rose and poured in upon the enemy volley after volley, which was most terrible upon their close columns, staggering them in their rapid and successful advance; but our attempt to give a permanent check to their progress was unavailing. The regiments on our right were beginning to waver and fall back, and the enemy had completely outflanked us on the left, and were pouring in upon us a heavy cross-fire. There was no alternative except to fall back or be completely surrounded by the overwhelming numbers attacking us. Hardly had Lieut. Col. William H. Morgan given the order to fall back when he received a severe flesh wound in the leg, which disabled him, and he was reluctantly carried from the field. His absence during the remainder of the engagement was a severe loss, as it threw the entire responsibility of the command upon me, and deprived the regiment of his military skill and courage.

The regiment fell back in as good order as the thick undergrowth and deadly fire of the enemy would permit for about 100 yards, when, taking advantage of a slight depression in the surface of the ground, I planted the flag against a fallen tree and called upon the men to rally to their colors, which they did with a readiness and coolness which saved the regiment from entire dismemberment and perhaps annihilation. I was in my proper position on the left wing, and did not see Colonel Morgan fall, who was on the right and entirely concealed by the undergrowth, and therefore supposed he had drawn off the right companies; but, in his absence, the several captains collected their

men, and, as soon as they could ascertain our position, joined me with a large portion of their commands. In this engagement our loss was very heavy. Lieut. Henry L. Brickett, commanding Company C, was mortally wounded, and died in a few minutes, refusing to be carried from the field. Lieut. Jesse Patterson, of Company G, was mortally wounded, and died in a few hours. Both of these were noble men, faithful officers, and brave soldiers. Lieutenant Fellows, of Company H, and Second Lieutenant Darling, of Company B, were severely wounded while bravely encouraging their men. Sixteen of our dead were taken from this bloody field.

By the time I had rallied my battalion and placed it in order Colonel Hall, of the Fourteenth Illinois, on our right, had succeeded in halting and collecting his regiment, and upon consultation we thought it advisable to withdraw our men and shelter them from the heavy fire of the enemy until we could communicate with you for further orders. I notified your aide, Lieutenant Bruner, of our position, when we directly received your order to come to the assistance of General McClernand's division on the right. By your order I took position on the brow of the hill on the right of the Fourteenth Illinois, and threw forward pickets on the side of the opposite hill, to observe the movements of the enemy. Here we remained until we received your order to advance to the hill on the left, but it soon became necessary to change our position, as directed by you, to the timber skirting the field occupied by the cavalry camp, to protect another flank movement of the enemy, in heavy force, both on the right and left, supported by a large force of cavalry on the right, attempting to get into our rear.

Here we took our position and threw out pickets in front, in charge of Captain Rheinlander, to draw the fire of the enemy and ascertain their advancing position. While the heavy firing was going on on the right, our regiment lay well concealed directly in front of the approaching columns of the enemy. While you sent the Fourteenth Illinois around to their flank, and just as our pickets had well attracted their fire, we moved around quietly from the enemy's front to support the Fourteenth Illinois, which was pouring its well-directed volleys on their flanks. We had just taken an excellent position, where we must certainly, with the aid of the Fourteenth Illinois, have driven the enemy back or cut them off in this locality, when the tide of battle, which had been raging with such ferocity for eight continuous hours on the left and center, gave way, and our receding troops came back and passed the road directly in our rear, while the enemy followed them very closely, pouring in a deadly fire on the retreating masses. I was cut off from you by this receding movement, and as I could receive no orders from you, I saw nothing left for me to do but reluctantly to withdraw from the advantageous ground occupied, and do all I could to check the enemy's advance by throwing my regiment in the rear of our forces receding from the center and fall back in order. The regiment executed this movement with steadiness and courage, and though exposed to a very severe cross-fire I brought it off without wavering and unbroken, and assisted with my force in forming the line of broken regiments and detachments to stay the enemy's advance nearer toward the Landing, which point they seemed determined to reach.

It was in this last cross-fire that one of our bravest young officers, Sergt. Maj. William Jones, fell, severely wounded. He had acted with great courage and firmness at the storming of Fort Donelson, and during the whole of this day he was always active and fearless in assisting me in every command.

Night was now closing in, and our men, tired, exhausted, and hungry, lay down on the field in the line of battle formed by the Fourth Division for the defense of the Landing, and rested on their arms during the heavy rain-storm of that night.

Early next morning we formed again with our brigade and advanced to support our forces, which had attacked and were slowly but steadily driving back the enemy. During the forenoon we kept close behind our advancing column, ready to offer support to any of our wavering flanks. In the afternoon I received your order to move rapidly forward to the center and form with the brigade for the final charge upon the enemy. Taking our position in the line, we moved forward in double-quick in fine order, hoping to give the last charge to the flying rebels; but when we had passed beyond our outposts and on to the hill the enemy had gone too far for us to reach them, and the pursuit was given over to the cavalry.

I cannot bestow too much praise upon the brave conduct of both officers and men of my command during this long and hard-fought battle. They were called out in the early morning of Sunday so unexpectedly that they had hardly completed their breakfast, and left without haversacks, and in very many cases without canteens, and remained on the open field during the two days with nothing to eat but a few crackers. At no time during the battle did the men show signs of fear or despondency. They rallied promptly to the colors at my call after the first bloody repulse, and never again during either day did they leave them or fail to obey my commands, even under the most deadly fire. By this steadiness and precision in all their movements they well earned the name of veteran soldiers. I am greatly indebted to Captains Rheinlander, Walker, and Poole for the promptness with which they brought their commands together after the first repulse and for the readiness with which they seconded all my commands during the hard fighting of Sunday, and to all the officers who were with me during both days for their coolness, promptness, and courage. Without them my efforts would have been unavailing.

Capt. George W. Saltzman, of Company A, became separated from the regiment after the first repulse, being on the extreme right, and covered entirely with the thick undergrowth. After vainly seeking for the regiment he went into the thickest of the battle on the left, joining the Sixteenth Wisconsin, and there, bravely fighting for his country, was shot through the heart. The regiment contained no more upright and faithful officer or purer patriot than he. Lieutenant Boren acted as adjutant, and was faithful in executing every order.

Surgeon Walker and Chaplain Heuring were in the hottest part of the field, active in their work of attention to the wounded.

Assistant-Surgeon White was at his post at the hospital. The band rendered valuable service in carrying off the wounded and ministering to their wants. Quartermaster Foster kept us supplied with ammunition, and secured all our regimental papers and baggage from the reach of the invading enemy.

Our loss of killed, wounded, and missing is 149, a list of which I attach to this report.*

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. FOSTER,
Major, Commanding Twenty-Fifth Indiana Volunteers.

Col. J. C. VEATCH,
Commanding Second Brigade, Fourth Division.

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*Nominal list of casualties omitted; but see revised statement, p. 103.

No. 56.

Report of Brig. Gen. Jacob G. Lauman, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FOURTH DIV., U. S. FORCES,
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 9, 1862.

GENERAL: I assumed command of the Third Brigade of your division, composed of the Seventeenth and Twenty-fifth Kentucky and Thirty-first and Forty-fourth Indiana Regiments, on Saturday morning, and on Sunday at 8 a. m. I received your orders to advance to the support of our troops, then engaged with the rebels. In twenty minutes the brigade was in line and moving to the front to the left of General W. H. L. Wallace's division and to the right of Willard's battery, when we formed in line of battle, with an open field on the left and a heavy growth of underbrush in front of us. We remained in this position about an hour, when our skirmishers came in and informed me that the rebels were advancing in line and would soon be upon us. I waited until I could distinctly see them advancing by the gleam of their bayonets about 100 yards distant, when I gave the order to fire, which at once checked their advance. They held their ground for some time, however, when they moved off to the right, where they had planted a battery, and under cover of which attempted to cross the open field. I immediately ordered the left wing to move up to the fence, and as soon as they came in short range opened fire on them, which soon caused them to fall back. Their loss here and in the front was very heavy, the ground being literally covered with their dead. To add to the horrors of the scene the woods caught fire, and dead and dying were soon enveloped in a general conflagration. The rebels continuing to move to the right, so as to endanger Willard's battery, I received your order to move the brigade to the left, so as to check their movements in that direction. The movement was executed in fine order, and here we held our position until 4 o'clock, fighting against vastly superior numbers, until the batteries on the right and left of us had retired. The rebels now brought up a section of light artillery, which they brought to bear on us, and continuing their movement to the right, thereby endangering our left flank, and being without support, I was obliged to fall back, which we did in good order, reforming about a mile to the rear, which position we held until next morning, resting on our arms during the night. The men suffered from want of wood and the inclemency of the weather, but their ardor was unabated, and although with diminished numbers, when your order came in the morning to advance to the support of the right wing, they moved forward with the energy of men determined to conquer.

Under the guidance of your aide, Lieutenant Long, we proceeded to the extreme right, and found the rebels engaged in a fierce contest with General McClernand's division. We immediately formed in line and assisted in driving them back, and, after a long contest, in driving them from the field with great loss. Here I reformed my broken ranks, and finding the rebels now in full retreat, pursued by other and fresher troops, I received your orders to get my brigade into camp and make them as comfortable as possible. They needed rest and refreshment, having been under arms for nearly thirty-six hours.

When I come to speak of the gallantry and bravery of the officers and men of my command I find great difficulty in finding language strong enough to express my feelings on the subject, and can only say that they fought from morning until night like veterans. Well may

Indiana and Kentucky be proud of them. They have added another bright page to their martial history; and where all behaved so well I find great difficulty in giving to each one the particular notice they so well earned. I must, however, notice a few who distinguished themselves in a pre-eminent manner.

Colonel Cruft, of the Thirty-first Indiana, was severely wounded in the leg and shoulder in the early part of the contest, but refused to leave the field until near the close of the engagement, though suffering much from pain and loss of blood. To Col. Hugh B. Reed, of the Forty-fourth Indiana, I am under many obligations, not only for his great gallantry, but also for the valuable assistance he rendered me, after my personal staff was disabled, in conveying orders to the different parts of the command. Lieutenant-Colonel Bristow, of the Twenty-fifth Kentucky, in consequence of severe indisposition, caused by the bursting of a shell directly over his head, was obliged to leave the field at an early hour on Sunday morning, when the command of the regiment devolved on Major Wall, who received a spent ball in the breast and another in the leg, causing painful but not dangerous wounds, but continued steadily and bravely in the performance of his duties until late in the evening, when he was forced to retire to have his injuries attended to. Colonel McHenry, of the Seventeenth Kentucky, behaved most gallantly during the entire conflict on the second day of the fight (Monday, 7). In consequence of the injuries sustained by Colonel Bristow and Major Wall he assumed command of both regiments, now much reduced in numbers. Major Arn, of the Thirty-first Indiana, was mortally wounded on Sunday morning—since dead. A braver or better officer never gave up his life in his country's cause. To my staff, Lieut. H. Scofield, acting adjutant-general, who received a severe wound in the thigh; Lieutenant Barnes, aide, and to Private C. S. Sherman (whose horses were killed under them), I tender my sincere thanks for the valuable assistance they rendered me in the performance of their duties during this protracted struggle.

I respectfully refer you to the accompanying reports of regimental commanders for detailed accounts of the movements, &c., of their several commands.

The aggregate strength of the brigade was 1,727. The entire loss, in killed, wounded, and missing, is as follows:*

	Killed.		Wounded.		Enlisted men missing.	Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
31st Indiana, Colonel Cruft	2	17	7	96	6	128
44th Indiana, Colonel Reed	2	34	.....	†187	3	226
17th Kentucky, Colonel McHenry	1	15	2	67	3	88
25th Kentucky, Lieutenant-Colonel Bristow	.....	7	.....	19	.....	26
Total	5	73	9	369	12	468

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. LAUMAN,

Brigadier-General, Comdg. Third Brigade, Fourth Division.

General STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, *Comdg. Fourth Division.*

* But see revised statement, p. 103. † Officers and men not separately reported.

No. 57.

Report of Col. Charles Cruft, Thirty-first Indiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-FIRST INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 10, 1862.

CAPTAIN: The following report of the part taken by the Thirty-first Regiment of Indiana Volunteers in the battle near Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., on the 6th and 7th instant, is respectfully submitted:

On Sunday morning, 6th instant, about 7.30 o'clock, rapid volleys of musketry from camps to the front indicated the commencement of the battle. Soon an order was received from the general commanding brigade to form the regiment for action. In ten minutes it was in brigade line on the right. In a few moments thereafter the brigade was moved in column to the front along the Hamburg road. The regiment was formed in line of battle in the position indicated by Brigadier-General Lauman. At this time the battle was progressing actively upon the right and left of the main line. Soon the enemy attacked our brigade in great force and with much desperation. My line met the attack with perfect coolness and with a low and steady fire. Officers and men behaved handsomely. After the expenditure of some 30 rounds the enemy was repulsed. The advance was made up to within some 10 yards of my line, and the slaughter among the enemy in its front was terrible. A second attack was shortly made with increased fury. The line stood unbroken, however, and after exhausting nearly the last cartridge again repulsed the enemy. Here a slight cessation in the attack occurred, barely long enough to procure fresh ammunition from the rear. The boxes of the men were scarcely filled before the enemy were the third time upon us. The line stood firm, and again succeeded against superior numbers. There was now a short cessation of firing, during which the cartridge-boxes of the men were again filled. A fourth assault was soon made, which was gallantly repulsed, and the enemy withdrew, leaving my regiment, with the balance of the brigade, in position. The enemy, retreating, moved off toward the left of the main line.

During the action my regiment fired an average of about 100 rounds per man. The piles of the enemy's dead which were lying along our front when he retreated attested the accuracy and steadiness of the fire.

About 2 o'clock p. m. an order was received to move to the left. This was promptly executed. For some minutes the brigade was halted near the Hamburg road, to protect Willard's battery, that was then playing upon the enemy. The various regiments were then moved farther to the left, and my regiment ordered to the extreme left, and placed in position to await the expected attack. An Illinois regiment subsequently formed to our left and rear. The action soon commenced to our right. It was apparent, from the reports of skirmishers sent to the front and from observations, that the enemy were preparing to flank our line to the left in great force. This was shortly accomplished. Regiment after regiment marched up from a large ravine to the left, moving in echelon, in compact lines, with Confederate flags flying, in perfect order, as if on parade, and came steadily down upon our small front. An order was given for our left to advance. My regiment did so promptly. It was soon evident that the advance could not be sustained, in the absence of a reserve, against the overwhelming force of well-disciplined troops of the enemy. After my regiment had fired

some 10 rounds the regiment to the left was forced back. An order was now given along the entire line to fall back, and a general retreat was made about 3.30 o'clock p. m. to a ridge nearer the river. Here the regiment was again formed in brigade line and marched up to the support of a section of a battery of large siege guns, and occupied this position during the desperate fight which closed the day. After the final repulse of the enemy the regiment was moved forward, with the residue of the brigade, about three-fourths of a mile, and there bivouacked for the night, at about 7.30 o'clock.

At this time the effects of wounds received during the early part of the day compelled me to retire from the field, and it has not since been possible for me to rejoin the regiment. The command henceforth devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel Osborn, who had borne himself gallantly during the whole day, and who alone of the field officers escaped unharmed.

On the next day (7th instant) the regiment was actively engaged with the balance of your brigade on the right of our main line. For the particulars of this day's work you are referred to the report of Colonel Osborn, hereto appended, marked A [No. 58]. The casualties of the previous day had made great inroads among the officers and noncommissioned officers of the various companies. It affords me pleasure, however, to report to you that the regiment fully sustained its former well-earned reputation, and gallantly bore its part in the sharp engagements which were that day fought, and joined in the victorious rout and pursuit of the enemy which resulted therefrom.

It grieves me to report the loss of two gallant officers. During the first charge of the enemy on the morning of the 6th Maj. Fred. Arn fell mortally wounded. He was a true soldier and accomplished gentleman. No more gallant soul ever "took wing" from a battle-field. Capt. George Harvey, one of the best officers of the regiment, was killed upon the field while bravely leading his company in the afternoon advance.

The number of commissioned officers of the regiment wounded, more or less seriously, was large, being more than one-third of those in the fight.

Lieut. Clifford W. Ross, regimental adjutant, was unhorsed early in the first engagement from the effect of a shell while in the fearless discharge of his duty.

The commandants of companies, Captains Winans, Mewhinney, Wall, Fairbanks, J. T. Smith, McCalla, Beaty, C. M. Smith, and Lieutenant Waterman, each acted nobly. The lieutenants and subaltern officers of their companies also conducted themselves with courage and propriety. A scarcity of file-closers, owing to sickness and absence, rendered the field labors of the company officers more than usually arduous.

The conduct of Surg. James B. Armstrong and his assistant, W. C. Hendricks, merits honorable mention. They accompanied the regiment constantly on both days, often in such close proximity as to endanger their own lives, ministering to the wounded with a kindness and assiduity beyond the ordinary calls of professional duty. They were constant also in their attention to such of the enemy's wounded as were encountered on the field.

The following is a statement of the casualties sustained by the regiment, collated from the regimental surgeon's report:*

* But see revised statement, p. 103.

	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.
Killed	2	3	15	20
Wounded	9	15	80	104
Missing	.....	.....	7	7
Total	11	18	102	131

With assurances of regard to general commanding brigade, I am, captain, yours, respectfully,

CHARLES CRUFT,
Colonel Thirty-first Indiana Volunteers.

Capt. H. SCOFIELD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brigade, Fourth Division.

No. 58.

Report of Lieut. Col. John Osborn, Thirty-first Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-FIRST INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Pittsburg Landing, April 8, 1862.

COLONEL: I beg leave to report to you the action of our regiment during Monday, 7th instant, in the battle at this place, while, owing to your wounds, it was under my command. The regiment remained at the place where you bivouacked it during Sunday night and until about 11 o'clock a. m. on Monday. At this time it was ordered out with the brigade to engage in the general fight which had again commenced. We were conducted over toward the creek on the extreme right of our lines, and some distance along it, over broken ground and through the woods, to a point near the right of our front. Here the regiment was placed in position. In a short time the enemy appeared, and we became hotly engaged. The attack was fiercely made and bravely resisted by our men. After some minutes' severe fighting the enemy were forced to give way, and, an assault being ordered upon his lines, the men sprang forward in eager pursuit. They were driven for near a mile, when our line was ordered to halt. The enemy soon wholly disappeared from our front. After holding the ground for some time it was ascertained that the enemy's retreat had become general, and we were ordered to return to camp.

It affords me great pleasure to report to you, colonel, that the officers and men of your regiment acted with their accustomed gallantry while under my command. Their conduct was as brave as on the day previous, when you led them in person. Every officer and soldier, without one single exception, acted courageously and properly. I am much indebted to the commanders of companies for their noble conduct during the day. While we all deplore the casualty which kept you from the field, each strove so to act as to insure you a good report of his conduct.

Hoping that you may soon recover from the wounds you received in

the battle of Sunday and be able to rejoin the regiment, and congratulating you upon narrow escapes, I am, colonel, your obedient servant.

JOHN OSBORN,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Col. CHARLES CRUFT,
Colonel Thirty-first Indiana.

No. 59.

Report of Col. Hugh B. Reed, Forty-fourth Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-FOURTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Pittsburg, Tenn., April 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers in the actions of the 6th and 7th instant, near Pittsburg, Tenn.:

We left our encampment about 8 o'clock Sunday morning, with an effective force of 478 men, and marched forward to support General Prentiss' division, which had been attacked by the enemy. We had gone but a short distance when we met his men retreating in much confusion. We proceeded about 1 mile, and took position in line of battle in rear of the camp lately occupied by him. We formed our line under fire from the enemy's battery, Colonel Cruft, Thirty-first Indiana, on our right; Lieutenant-Colonel Bristow, Twenty-fifth Kentucky, and Colonel McHenry, Seventeenth Kentucky, on our left. I sent forward First Lieutenant Wayne, Company D, and First Lieutenant Barton, Company B, each with part of their respective companies, as skirmishers in front of our line. They were soon driven in, and the whole line of the Forty-fourth and Thirty-first Indiana furiously assaulted by the enemy, and as gallantly met, our men behaving in the coolest manner possible, loading and firing with the utmost rapidity. With so much zeal did they enter into it that the officers had only to watch the fight as a matter of interest, but not of duty. The enemy was driven off with immense loss. They were again rallied, and charged up to within a few rods of our line, and were again repulsed. You, general, were with us, and have since gone over the ground so gallantly contested and have witnessed how terribly destructive was our fire, the ground being literally strewn with their dead; but again he formed in column and charged over an open field on our left and in front of the Seventeenth and Twenty-fifth Kentucky, the gallant Colonel McHenry commanding, who poured into his ranks a most terrific fire. I immediately wheeled two companies of my left wing to the left and opened upon his flank. His ranks were mown down at each fire, but still he pressed forward, and as bravely was he received. His front rank went down, leaving a line of dead across his front, when he retreated in good order.

This ending the engagement here, you ordered us to the support of the line on our left, about half a mile distant, which had fallen back. We took position on the left of and supporting Willard's battery, which soon commenced playing upon the enemy, and we were soon charged upon in large force; and here was the most hotly-contested fight of the day, being in an open field, with the exception of a few scattering trees, the enemy far outnumbering us, and fighting with desperate courage, and his fire was fearfully severe; but our officers and men behaved with heroic bravery, never for a moment swerving from their position,

pouring in our fire with the coolness of veterans and driving the enemy before them, but again and again with fresh troops they advanced to the charge. Our ammunition being expended, a part of a regiment was ordered up by you to take our place while our boxes were refilled. In a few minutes we again entered the fight, and charged forward far in advance of our former line. Our color-bearer and guard being either killed or wounded at almost the same moment, and two other brave men in succession being shot down, and our flag riddled with balls, Lieutenant Newman, in command of Company H, bore it aloft, but soon fell, mortally wounded. It was again taken by our brave men and carried to the front, both officers and men rallying with heroic courage to its support.

Captain Murray, Company B, Acting Capt. George Weamer, and Acting Lieut. Warren Banta, Company E, fell mortally wounded. Lieutenant Kinmont (acting captain), Company F, and Captain Cosgrove, Company D, were severely wounded. Space will not permit of my mentioning very many instances of personal bravery, nor is it necessary where all acted so nobly.

By this time our cartridges were again expended. You ordered up the Thirty-first Indiana, which had occupied position as a reserve in our rear, to relieve us. We accordingly moved back in good order, and took position near a battery, by order of General Hurlbut. The enemy in tremendous force drove back our lines, when we again changed position to the right, by order of General Hurlbut. Soon after this you rejoined us, and at your suggestion I drew up in line across the road by which the enemy was advancing and opened fire upon him. We were here entirely unsupported, our friends having passed on. I moved my regiment by the right of companies to rear, and retired by the flank to the battery on the hill in our rear, where we again formed in line in support of battery. The enemy made his attack on our left. A fierce contest ensued, in which some of our men were engaged. Night coming on, the enemy withdrew. We advanced our line 150 paces to front of battery, and rested on our arms during the night.

On Monday morning we were relieved by fresh troops. Our men, worn out, hungry, and drenched to the skin with the pelting storm (as General Hurlbut knows full well, having spent the night with us), having been for twenty-four hours without food or rest, a few hours were given them to prepare for the approaching battle.

At about 10 o'clock you again called us into line, the Forty-fourth on the right wing. Our brigade, sadly reduced in numbers, but still ready for the fight, was put in march for the battle-field, and was led by you to the extreme right, to support General Sherman's division, where we arrived at a very opportune moment. We found the enemy charging upon and driving our forces to our left and front over cleared ground used as a drill ground by our troops. I immediately brought my regiment into line and opened fire on the enemy. Our charge took them by surprise. They immediately retreated to their right and rear. Colonel McHenry, bringing up the left wing of our brigade, charged forward in the thickest of the fight, the enemy slowly retreating and returning our fire, their battery also opening upon us. We pursued them for over half a mile. Not knowing the position of our forces, I called a halt. At this moment, seeing General Sherman at a short distance, I rode to him and reported for orders. (You having had your horse shot under you, I was unable to find you.) General Sherman ordered me to not advance farther, but form our line where we were. Our men had become much scattered in the pursuit of the enemy, leav-

ing us but a small force; and fresh regiments coming up to our support—amongst them the gallant Thirtieth Indiana, Colonel Bass—the enemy were attacked with renewed energy, and after a fierce and bloody contest of half or three-quarters of an hour was repulsed and driven from the field.

During the fight of Sunday and Monday my regiment fired over 160 rounds of cartridges to the man at the enemy. No men ever fought more bravely. Too high praise cannot be given them.

Captain Murray and Lieutenant Barton, Company B; Lieutenant Newman, in command of Company H; Captain Tannehill and Lieutenant Grund, Company C; Captain Williams, Lieutenants Shoemaker and Carey, Company G; Captain Cosgrove and Lieutenant Wayne, Company D; Captain Aldrich, Lieutenants Wilson and Bennett, Company K; Acting Capt. George Weamer, Lieutenant McDonald, and Acting Lieut. Warren Banta, Company E; Lieutenant Kinmont, in command of Company F, and Acting Lieutenants Gunsenhouser and Kinmont, of same company; Lieutenant Hodges, in command of Company I, and Lieutenant Curtis, of same company; Lieut. Birge Smith, commanding, and Acting Lieutenant Ulam, Company A, were all in the thickest of the fight, and no men ever fought more heroically, and justly deserve mention.

I am greatly indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Stoughton for his valuable aid. There is no braver man. He had his horse shot under him, and was thrown with much force to the ground, in the fight of Monday. And to Acting Major Heath, captain of Company I, to whom too high praise cannot be given for his bravery and devotion to his duties. Adjutant Colgrove had his horse shot under him. Nor ought I to forget the bravery and devotion to their duties of our surgeons, Drs. Martin and Rerick; they were with the regiment at all times during the fight, caring for the wounded, and were exposed to the enemy's shot, and both were hit by balls. Lieutenant Wayne and John Frampton deserve mention for their devotion to our flag in Monday's fight.

I cannot refrain, general, from giving expression to my admiration and bearing testimony to the noble and heroic manner in which General Hurlbut and yourself exposed your lives in your constant and unwearied efforts. Each of you were at all times to be found at your posts directing the battle. No generals, in my opinion, ever conducted a fight with more ability or displayed greater bravery.

Our loss in these engagements is 34 killed, 177 wounded, and 1 taken prisoner (taken from hospital).*

I am, general, very truly, your obedient servant,

HUGH B. REED,

Colonel, Commanding Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. J. G. LAUMAN,

Comdg. Third Brig., Fourth Div., Army of West Tennessee.

No. 60.

Report of Col. John H. McHenry, Jr., Seventeenth Kentucky Infantry.

CAMP, PITTSBURG, TENN., *April* —, 1862.

GENERAL: My regiment was ordered into line early on Sunday, 6th instant, upon a sudden and unexpected attack which had been made

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* But see revised statement, p. 103.

upon our front lines by the enemy. Owing to the small number of men present with the regiment, the large number of sick, and those detailed on special duty, my regiment numbered in line on the morning of the 6th, officers and men, only 250 men. Being on the left of the brigade, we were posted about 1 mile in front of our camp, near the right of an open field, which was immediately in rear of a portion of the camp of General Prentiss, which was at that time occupied by the enemy.

In a short time after taking our position the enemy opened a heavy fire of artillery upon us, which proved to be a fire for the purpose of covering a rapid movement of their troops across the field diagonally on our left. They were moving across for the purpose of flanking our left. They soon, numbering about two small regiments and moving in close column, doubled on the center at a double-quick. My regiment opened fire upon them obliquely, and drove the column back with tremendous loss. About the same time we were attacked by a cross-fire of artillery and musketry from our front and right, and were gallantly sustained in our stand by one effective piece of artillery, under command of Lieutenant Edwards, of the Missouri battery. The enemy, unable to drive us from our position, withdrew and moved behind the field to our left, which movement was counteracted by an admirable order of our commanding officer, by moving our brigade some 500 or 600 yards to the left. The Thirty-first Indiana, held as a reserve to the brigade, immediately in rear and to the left of my regiment, was moved over to the brink of a hill, and sustained a destructive contest with a large force of the enemy for two hours. The firing was kept up continually during that time, maintaining our ground and resisting every attack and attempt of the enemy to repulse us.

Many of my best men fell, killed and wounded, and the gallant Captain Morton, of Company A, received at this place a fatal wound whilst he was in front of his company, setting them a daring example, which he was ever ready to manifest in the presence of the enemy. We had been constantly engaged for five hours. All of the ammunition in the cartridge-boxes of my men was exhausted to the second round, and the enemy made a renewed attack upon our whole line, which was met with determined resistance on the part of our troops at this place. We were ordered to draw back, and did so, under your eye, slowly and without confusion. My regiment was again ordered into line in the rear of the heavy and light artillery, which opened fire upon the enemy so severely and unexpectedly, and which was kept up unceasingly until night closed the struggle of the day, in which your whole brigade had acted a conspicuous and gallant part.

About 4 o'clock p. m. Sunday, owing to the withdrawal of Lieutenant-Colonel Bristow, and the wounding of Major Wall, of the Twenty-fifth Kentucky, that command was turned over to me, and the gallant officers and men of that regiment acted with the same unabated courage and bravery that had characterized them during the whole day.

We were moved to the front of the line of artillery above alluded to, and bivouacked during the night in the rain, weary and worn, and without food or protection from the heavy rain that fell upon us. Without sleep, we arose with the dawn, and I found that my regiment, in killed, wounded, sick, and disabled, had been reduced to less than half of the small number of men who had occupied the ranks on the day and night of the 6th.

About 10 o'clock on the 7th we were led near the extreme right of our forces, and participated in a desperate charge of one column upon

the enemy, which resulted in driving them back, and gave the victory, glorious and dearly bought, once more to the beloved flag of our country.

During the terrible fire to which my regiment, together with your remnant of a brigade, was repeatedly subjected on the 7th, we were in close proximity to the Forty-fourth Indiana Regiment, Col. H. B. Reed commanding, and I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration of the gallant conduct of that regiment, and the bravery, coolness, daring, and judgment of its brave commander. Lieutenant-Colonel Stout, on account of an extremely painful but not dangerous wound in the arm, received in the gallant devotion to his duty on the 6th, at my urgent request did not go with the regiment on the second day. Maj. Isaac Calhoon was during both of these two eventful days to be found at all times where his duty called him, fearless and bold in the discharge of it. Both of these officers' horses, as well as that of my own, were wounded by musket-balls from the enemy on the 6th. Capt. Robert Vaughan, Company I, after having fought bravely during the whole day, was severely wounded on the evening of the 6th. Captain Davison, Company B, behaved with his usual coolness and courage, with his excellent lieutenant, Byers, executing all orders upon the field with zeal and devotion to the cause.

Lieutenant Keith, in command of Company G; Lieutenant Nall, Company F; Sergeant Lendrum, Company H; Lieutenant Brown, Company K; Captain Beckham, Company C; Captain Hudson, Company D; Lieutenants Campbell, Bratcher, Ferguson, Little, Heston, and Adjutant Starling were to be found constantly at their posts on the 6th, with their respective commands, cheering, encouraging, and sustaining the gallant soldiers of the Seventeenth Kentucky Regiment, who now mourn the loss in killed and wounded out of their reduced ranks of eighty-eight of their comrades.*

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. McHENRY, JR.,
Col. Seventeenth Regt. Ky. Vols., Third Brig., Fourth Div.

Brig. Gen. J. G. LAUMAN,
Commanding Third Brigade, Fourth Division.

No. 61.

Report of Lieut. Col. Benjamin H. Bristow, Twenty-fifth Kentucky Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT KENTUCKY VOLS.,
In Camp, near Pittsburg Landing, April 9, 1862.

GENERAL: In obedience to your order I have the honor to report herewith a list of casualties to this regiment in the recent engagement with the enemy at this place.*

About 7 o'clock on the morning of the 6th heavy and rapid firing of artillery and musketry was heard to our front, and in a few minutes we received orders to form in line of battle in front of our camp. This order was obeyed with a coolness and promptitude highly creditable to officers and men, and immediately our regiment, about 200 strong, took

* Nominal list of casualties omitted; but see revised statement, p. 103.

up the march by column with your brigade in the direction of the firing. Meanwhile the engagement seemed to have become general along our whole line, and the nearer approach of the firing, together with the number of straggling soldiers, gave unmistakable evidence that our forces were falling back and the enemy advancing.

About 1 mile from our camp we were halted and deployed into line of battle, supporting a battery on our left. Very soon the enemy opened a battery on our position, and for some minutes shell fell very close to us and in some instances exploded in a few feet of our lines, wounding some of the men of my command; but the officers and men stood their ground without flinching, and all seemed eager for the conflict to begin in earnest. While resting in this position several regiments of the enemy were seen filing past an open field and about 400 or 500 yards obliquely to our left. The distance was considered too great for effective firing, and I ordered the men to reserve their fire, which they readily obeyed. I immediately called your attention to the movement of the enemy, whereupon you ordered me to send forward one of my flank companies as skirmishers. I executed this order by sending Captain Underwood, of Company A, forward, and his men were promptly arranged for skirmishing. This position was held by him for a short time, when he reported to me that shell and grape from our own batteries were falling amongst his men and had wounded one of them. Under my order he then fell back with his company to his position in line.

After we had been on the ground for about one hour an unfortunate accident occurred with me, which rendered me incapable of retaining the command, and you are respectfully referred to the report of Major Wall, who took command of this battalion for the remainder of the day. From my own observations in the morning and reports since made to me I am proud to say that the officers and men of this command proved themselves to be true patriots and gallant soldiers, and it is a matter of no little pride with our officers and men that you were present with them, conducting the whole of the engagement and witnessing their conduct.

On the morning of the 7th our men, much fatigued by the labors of the previous day and from having been exposed to the rain during the night, without sleep, were wholly disqualified for a renewal of the conflict; yet, at the command from you, a respectable number of them (say 65) promptly fell into line, and, in connection with portions of other regiments of your brigade, took their position for the support of the right of our army, when they were again engaged in a hotly-contested engagement, in which they discharged their whole duty. Major Wall having received three flesh wounds on the previous day, which disabled him, and being myself yet scarcely able to mount my horse and entirely unfit for command, my men were placed under command of Colonel McHenry, of the Seventeenth Kentucky, with your approbation, and no doubt his report will do full justice to their valor and courage on that day.

I have the satisfaction to know that each officer and soldier of this command discharged his duty heroically, and when all behaved so well it is impossible to give particular credit to any single one.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. H. BRISTOW,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Twenty-fifth Kentucky.

Brigadier-General LAUMAN,
Commanding Third Brigade, Fourth Division.

No. 62.

Report of Maj. William B. Wall, Twenty-fifth Kentucky Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT KENTUCKY VOLS.,
In Camp, near Pittsburg Landing, April 10, 1862.

GENERAL: In obedience to your order I respectfully submit the following as a supplemental report to Lieut. Col. B. H. Bristow's, sent to your headquarters on yesterday:

Colonel Bristow having reported up to within a few minutes before your brigade became generally engaged in the action, I will only give those incidents occurring after he was taken off the field.

About one hour after we had been marched to the field occupied by us in the commencement of the engagement the explosion of a shell near and over Colonel Bristow's head rendered him insensible the remainder of the day. His hearing is seriously, and I fear permanently, injured, and the spinal column injured. I had him removed from the field, and took command of the regiment. About fifteen or twenty minutes after this the whole brigade was engaged in the terrible conflict that ensued afterwards. It is unnecessary for me to call your attention to the gallant and daring conduct of the officers and men under my command, for you were an eye-witness to the coolness and courage with which our men received and returned the enemy's fire. You also witnessed the destructive fire poured into the two rebel regiments of infantry that aimed to cross the field opposite our line by the Twenty-fifth and Seventeenth Kentucky Regiments, whilst they were at the same time attempting to force their way through your right by breaking through the Thirty-first and Forty-fourth Indiana Regiments. After we had maintained our position at this point and were led by you to the support of General ———'s division, you witnessed the scene that occurred at that point and how your entire brigade acted.

In the evening, about 4 o'clock, I received two shots—one in the thigh and one in the foot—but both were very slight. At about 4.30 o'clock I received a Minie ball in the right breast, which was more serious, but not dangerous, but which so weakened me that I was compelled to surrender the command the remainder of the day to Capt. B. T. Underwood, the senior captain of the regiment. Early in the action my horse was shot, and I was on foot the balance of that day, and was so much exhausted that I could not get to camp without assistance. Our entire loss is 6 killed and 26 wounded.* There are but few wounded but what will recover.

I respectfully ask the privilege of stating the names of the commanders of our several companies, as I deem it but justice to them, and from the fact that some of our companies were represented by regimental appointment:

Company A, B. T. Underwood, captain; Company B, John V. Boyd, first lieutenant; Company C, D. M. Claggett, captain; Company D, Albert R. Shackelford, first lieutenant; Company E, James W. Anthony, captain; Company F, Frank H. Bristow, first lieutenant; Company G, William S. Johnson (by regimental appointment); Company K, R. C. Sturgis, first lieutenant.

Captain Cooper was severely wounded at Fort Donelson, and unable to take command of his company; Captain Campbell, of Company D, had resigned and gone home; Captain Tribble, of Company G, had also resigned and gone home; Captain Holloway, of Company K, was

* But see revised statement, p. 103.

taken with typhoid fever soon after the battle of Fort Donelson and sent home on sick furlough. I feel proud to say that I do not believe there is a more gallant and brave combination of company officers in the Union Army than those herein named, and as such I especially recommend them to your favorable consideration.

I was not in the action of Monday, the 7th instant, and cannot therefore speak of what occurred on that day.

In conclusion, general, allow me, on behalf of the officers and men of this regiment, to express to you their warmest gratitude and highest admiration for the coolness and daring displayed by you when leading us through the trying scenes of the 6th and 7th.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. WALL,
Major, Twenty-fifth Kentucky Volunteers.

Brigadier-General LAUMAN,
Commanding Third Brigade, Fourth Division.

No. 63.

Report of Lieut. Cuthbert W. Laing, Second Michigan Battery.

On Sunday morning, about 6 o'clock, heavy firing was heard, that seemed to be some distance from us. Half an hour after it was much nearer. All were then ordered to turn out. We were soon ready, and started in the direction. After going about a mile, took position in an open field and immediately opened fire upon the enemy, whose line of battle could be seen very distinctly. We remained in that position but a few minutes, being ordered to retire and let the infantry advance, who were in line immediately behind us. We soon advanced again, and came into battery very near the same place, which we held for nearly an hour.

Meanwhile the Thirteenth Ohio Battery had formed on our right and a little in advance. They had just got unlimbered when one of their caissons was shivered to pieces, and the horses on one of the guns took fright and ran through our lines. All then left the battery without having fired a shot. Two of our sergeants went to the spot and cut a number of the horses loose. Our battery then fell back through an orchard and ceased firing for about twenty minutes.

General Hurlbut then told us to advance again and bear to the right. This brought us into a level, open field. Held this position for about an hour and a half, during which time Lieutenant Arndt had his horse shot under him and Lieutenant Bliss' horse wounded; also two team horses on gun shot and two cannoneers wounded. The enemy's fire was now so hot we were obliged to retire. We soon advanced again still farther to the right, running up a narrow road, and came into battery beside a log house; it was an elevated spot and very much exposed. We here silenced the enemy's six-gun battery.

We had been there but a short time when the general sent one of his aides, ordering one section of our battery to move up and support the left. We remained in this position about half an hour, when a shot got wedged in the Parrott gun and could not be got out. Not having any wormer, the captain ordered me to retire with it. Sent one of the sergeants to camp for another wormer. I now lost two more horses and a driver wounded.

Lieutenant Nash, of the First Missouri, now came up with his sec-

tion of 20-pounder Parrotts. He went to the left, where our battery was. At the same time I advanced with the Parrott gun, having got the shot out. I had not gone far when our forces began to fall back. Turned around, as I had only four horses left, and waited here until the captain came up, and we fell back together. We next came into battery near our camp, the enemy driving our left at a run. The captain now ordered me to go to our camp, get what horses I could, and retire with my section. I only found four horses that could walk, so that I only got the Parrott away, leaving a corporal to spike the 6-pounder if it became necessary. After running the gun down to within half a mile of the river returned to join the battery, but could hear nothing of them.

I afterward learned from two of our men who managed to escape that the battery was captured about 4.30 o'clock, being surrounded by a body of rebel cavalry to the left and a little in rear of our camp. On Monday morning recovered the 6-pounder.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CUTHBERT W. LAING,
Lieutenant, Commanding Second Michigan Battery.

No. 64.

Report of Lieut. Edward Brotzmann, Mann's Battery, Missouri Light Artillery.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that on the 6th day of April, at about half past 7 o'clock a. m., I heard a continuous fire of infantry and artillery on the right wing of our army, and in consequence thereof I ordered the battery to be ready to move as quick as possible. About ten minutes after this order was given by me I received the order by your adjutant, Captain Long, to move on to the front line as soon as the battery was ready. This order was executed by me a few minutes afterwards, and I followed the main road and took position about 1½ miles distant from the headquarters of the Fourth Division, near a few log houses, where a Zouave regiment was encamped, which already had left their camp. Here I discovered the enemy at a distance of about 1,100 yards, in the woods. After having fired a few rounds of solid shot and shell on the enemy I was ordered back to take position in an open field on the right. The enemy planted a battery of six pieces at the outskirts of the woods opposite my battery. As soon as I noticed the enemy's battery I commenced firing. After a heavy firing of about twenty minutes from both sides the enemy did not respond to our fire any longer, and fell back. This moment I used to supply the limbers of my pieces with ammunition from the caissons. During this action I lost one lieutenant, Edward Schuster, who was wounded severely in the left arm by a piece of shell, and 4 men—1 killed and 3 severely wounded—also 8 horses. I sent the bugler back to the camp for 6 horses, with drivers, for replacing the loss.

As soon as I got the supply of horses and drivers, which were taken from the field forge, the enemy's battery reopened their fire at us again, and I took a position in the same field where I was before, a little more to the left. After firing for some time at the enemy's battery, Lieut. Wandelin Meyer, of my battery, was wounded in the head by the explosion of an enemy's shell, so that from this time I was the only

commissioned officer in command of the battery. I then received an order to move farther to the left, near the log houses, and to silence the enemy's battery. The advantage of this movement was that I could open my fire at the flank of the enemy's battery, which received a heavy loss by my firing, as I noticed the enemy's infantry advancing through the woods on my left at a distance of about 500 yards, which compelled me to change my front to the left and to open fire with canister at the enemy's infantry. Being at that time in a cross-fire, the artillery from the right and the infantry from the front, I sustained a heavy loss of men and horses, and I only retired when our infantry retreated. Two wheel-horses of the second piece were wounded severely, and also tne middle driver, which compelled me to leave that piece, a 6-pounder gun, behind; also two caissons, but without ammunition, on which partially the horses were killed and taken to replace the disabled horses on the pieces, were left at this place, so that from this time my battery consisted of three pieces and two caissons. I then retired (being nearly out of ammunition) to the main road, and having a supply of reserve ammunition at the camp, I sent the two caissons back to get it. Our forces were retiring then continually, and I had no alternative but to retire with them.

In retiring through a slough one of the two caissons, on which the number of horses was already reduced to four, had to be abandoned, in consequence of the enemy's cavalry pressing closely upon us and the ground not being favorable to open fire on them. Afterward I took position in line with the heavy guns where the last stand of our troops was made, expending mostly all my ammunition which I had on hand, and receiving then the order from General Hurlbut to retire with the battery to get a fresh supply of ammunition, which I did by pressing a wagon and taking the necessary ammunition from the steamer Rocket. In overlooking the battery I found that the loss of wounded and killed on this day was 2 lieutenants, 12 men, and about 30 horses. The number of rounds of ammunition expended this day is about 190 each piece; total, 760 rounds.

On Monday morning, hearing heavy firing on the right of our army, I moved on with the battery to that direction, when I was ordered by one of the aides of General Hurlbut to take position on a hill where two of our batteries were already firing at two of the enemy's batteries, and commenced firing at them, silencing the enemy's battery after about fifteen minutes. Having only one caisson, so that I could carry only a small amount of ammunition, I was compelled to retire a few hundred yards and to send back my first sergeant for getting a supply of ammunition, which he did. After having packed said ammunition I advanced again to the open field close to our infantry, who were having a heavy skirmish with the enemy in the woods, but the ground being not favorable to come in with the battery without injuring our own men, I was ordered to remain inactive, waiting for an opportunity. About fifteen minutes afterwards I was ordered to the left on the edge of an open field, when I came in battery and commenced firing at the enemy.

Being again out of ammunition I had retired to get a supply again, which was sent already to my battery from the steamer Rocket. It was pretty late in the afternoon and the firing had mostly ceased, when I reported to Captain Long for orders, who ordered me to go to camp. During this day 3 men of my battery were severely bruised by the overturning of one gun-carriage. The amount of ammunition expended this day was about 120 rounds each piece; having only three pieces, it

makes a total of about 360 rounds. The whole amount yesterday was 760. Total amount expended during the whole action about 1,120 rounds.

The total loss of the battery during the whole action is 2 lieutenants wounded, 3 men killed and 12 men wounded, 34 horses, 7 sets of lead and 4 sets of wheel harness for two horses, 6 cavalry sabers, 2 revolvers, 39 horse blankets, 2 riding saddles, and 1 wheel. Many of the drivers lost their baggage when their horses were killed, and the baggage was packed in the valise on their horses.

The conduct of the officers and men under my command was admirable during the two days' fighting, and all the men have done their duty as well as ever it can be expected from a brave soldier.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. BROTZMANN,
First Lieutenant, Comdg. Mann's Battery, Missouri Vols.

General STEPHEN A. HURLBUT,
Commanding Fourth Division.

No. 65.

Report of Brig. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION,
Camp Shiloh, April 10, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on Friday, the 4th instant, the enemy's cavalry drove in our pickets posted about a mile and a half in advance of my center, on the main Corinth road, capturing 1 first lieutenant and 7 men; that I caused a pursuit by the cavalry of my division, driving them back about 5 miles and killing many.

On Saturday the enemy's cavalry was again very bold, coming well down to our front, yet I did not believe that he designed anything but a strong demonstration.

On Sunday morning early, the 6th instant, the enemy drove our advance guard back on the main body, when I ordered under arms my division, and sent word to General McClernand asking him to support my left; to General Prentiss, giving him notice that the enemy was in our front in force, and to General Hurlbut, asking him to support General Prentiss. At that time (7 a. m.) my division was arranged as follows: First Brigade, composed of the Sixth Iowa, Col. J. A. McDowell; Fortieth Illinois, Colonel Hicks; Forty-sixth Ohio, Colonel Worthington, and the Morton Battery, Captain Behr, on the extreme right, guarding the bridge on the Purdy road over Owl Creek. Second Brigade, composed of the Fifty-fifth Illinois, Col. D. Stuart; Fifty-fourth Ohio, Col. T. Kilby Smith, and the Seventy-first Ohio, Colonel Mason, on the extreme left, guarding the ford over Lick Creek. Third Brigade, composed of the Seventy-seventh Ohio, Colonel Hildebrand; Fifty-third Ohio, Colonel Appler, and the Fifty-seventh Ohio, Colonel Mungen, on the left of the Corinth road, its right resting on Shiloh Meeting-House. Fourth Brigade, composed of the Seventy-second Ohio, Colonel Buckland; Forty-eighth Ohio, Colonel Sullivan, and Seventieth Ohio, Colonel Cockerill, on the right of the Corinth road, its left resting on Shiloh Meeting-House. Two batteries of artillery (Taylor's and Water-

house's) were posted, the former at Shiloh and the latter on a ridge to the left, with a front fire over open ground between Mungen's and Appler's regiments. The cavalry, eight companies of the Fourth Illinois, under Colonel Dickey, was posted in a large open field to the left and rear of Shiloh Meeting-House, which I regarded as the center of my position.

Shortly after 7 a. m., with my entire staff, I rode along a portion of our front, and when in the open field before Appler's regiment the enemy's pickets opened a brisk fire on my party, killing my orderly, Thomas D. Holliday, of Company H, Second Illinois Cavalry. The fire came from the bushes which line a small stream that rises in the field in front of Appler's camp and flows to the north along my whole front. This valley afforded the enemy a partial cover, but our men were so posted as to have a good fire at him as he crossed the valley and ascended the rising ground on our side.

About 8 a. m. I saw the glistening bayonets of heavy masses of infantry to our left front in the woods beyond the small stream alluded to, and became satisfied for the first time that the enemy designed a determined attack on our whole camp. All the regiments of my division were then in line of battle at their proper posts. I rode to Colonel Appler and ordered him to hold his ground at all hazards, as he held the left flank of our first line of battle. I informed him that he had a good battery on his right and strong supports to his rear. General McClernand had promptly responded to my request, and had sent me three regiments, which were posted to protect Waterhouse's battery and the left flank of my line. The battle began by the enemy opening a battery in the woods to our front and throwing shells into our camp. Taylor's and Waterhouse's batteries promptly responded, and I then observed heavy battalions of infantry passing obliquely to the left across the open field in Appler's front; also other columns advancing directly upon my division. Our infantry and artillery opened along the whole line and the battle became general. Other heavy masses of the enemy's forces kept passing across the field to our left and directing their course on General Prentiss. I saw at once that the enemy designed to pass my left flank and fall upon Generals McClernand and Prentiss, whose line of camps was almost parallel with the Tennessee River and about 2 miles back from it. Very soon the sound of musketry and artillery announced that General Prentiss was engaged, and about 9 a. m. I judged that he was falling back. About this time Appler's regiment broke in disorder, soon followed by fugitives from Mungen's regiment, and the enemy pressed forward on Waterhouse's battery, thereby exposed.

The three Illinois regiments in immediate support of this battery stood for some time, but the enemy's advance was so vigorous and the fire so severe, that when Colonel Raith, of the Forty-third Illinois, received a severe wound and fell from his horse, his regiment and the others manifested disorder, and the enemy got possession of three guns of this (Waterhouse's) battery. Although our left was thus turned and the enemy was pressing on the whole line, I deemed Shiloh so important that I remained by it, and renewed my orders to Colonels McDowell and Buckland to hold their ground, and we did hold those positions till about 10 o'clock a. m., when the enemy got his artillery to the rear of our left flank, and some change became absolutely necessary.

Two regiments of Hildebrand's brigade—Appler's and Mungen's—had already disappeared to the rear, and Hildebrand's own regiment was in

disorder, and therefore I gave directions for Taylor's battery, still at Shiloh, to fall back as far as the Purdy and Hamburg road and for McDowell and Buckland to adopt that road as their new line. I rode across the angle and met Behr's battery at the cross-roads, and ordered it immediately to unlimber and come into battery, action right. Captain Behr gave the order, but he was almost immediately shot from his horse, when the drivers and gunners fled in disorder, carrying off the caissons and abandoning five out of six guns without firing a shot. The enemy pressed on, gaining this battery, and we were again forced to choose a new line of defense. Hildebrand's brigade had substantially disappeared from the field, though he himself bravely remained. McDowell's and Buckland's brigades still retained their organization, and were conducted by my aides so as to join on General McClernand's right, thus abandoning my original camps and line. This was about 10.30 a. m., at which time the enemy had made a furious attack on General McClernand's whole front. Finding him pressed, I moved McDowell's brigade directly against the left flank of the enemy, forced him back some distance, and then directed the men to avail themselves of every cover—trees, fallen timber, and a wooded valley to our right. We held this position for four long hours, sometimes gaining and at other times losing ground, General McClernand and myself acting in perfect concert and struggling to maintain this line.

While we were so hardly pressed two Iowa regiments approached from the rear, but could not be brought up to the severe fire that was raging in our front, and General Grant, who visited us on that ground, will remember our situation about 3 p. m.; but about 4 p. m. it was evident that Hurlbut's line had been driven back to the river, and knowing that General Wallace was coming from Crump's Landing with re-enforcements, General McClernand and I, on consultation, selected a new line of defense, with its right covering the bridge by which General Wallace had to approach. We fell back as well as we could, gathering, in addition to our own, such scattered forces as we could find, and formed a new line. During this change the enemy's cavalry charged us, but was handsomely repulsed by an Illinois regiment, whose number I did not learn at that time or since. The Fifth Ohio Battery, which had come up, rendered good service in holding the enemy in check for some time; and Major Taylor also came up with a new battery, and got into position just in time to get a good flanking fire upon the enemy's columns as he pressed on General McClernand's right, checking his advance, when General McClernand's division made a fine charge on the enemy, and drove him back into the ravines to our front and right. I had a clear field about 200 yards wide in my immediate front, and contented myself with keeping the enemy's infantry at that distance during the rest of the day.

In this position we rested for the night. My command had become decidedly of a mixed character. Buckland's brigade was the only one with me that retained its organization. Colonel Hildebrand was personally there, but his brigade was not. Colonel McDowell had been severely injured by a fall from his horse and had gone to the river, and the three regiments of his brigade were not in line. The Thirteenth Missouri, Col. Crafts J. Wright, had reported to me on the field and fought well, retaining its regimental organization, and it formed a part of my line during Sunday night and all of Monday; other fragments of regiments and companies had also fallen into my division, and acted with it during the remainder of the battle. General Grant and Buell visited me in our bivouac that evening, and from them I learned the

situation of affairs on the other parts of the field. General Wallace arrived from Crump's Landing shortly after dark, and formed his line to my right and rear. It rained hard during the night, but our men were in good spirits and lay on their arms, being satisfied with such bread and meat as could be gathered from the neighboring camps, and determined to redeem on Monday the losses of Sunday.

At daylight on Monday I received General Grant's orders to advance and recapture our original camps. I dispatched several members of my staff to bring up all the men they could find, and especially the brigade of Colonel Stuart, which had been separated from the division all the day before, and at the appointed time the division, or rather what remained of it, with the Thirteenth Missouri and other fragments, marched forward and reoccupied the ground on the extreme right of General McClernand's camp, where we attracted the fire of a battery located near Colonel McDowell's former headquarters. Here I remained, patiently waiting for the sound of General Buell's advance upon the main Corinth road. About 10 a. m. the heavy firing in that direction and its steady approach satisfied me, and General Wallace being on our right flank with his well-conducted division, I led the head of my column to General McClernand's right, formed line of battle facing south, with Buckland's brigade directly across the ridge and Stuart's brigade on its right in the wood, and thus advanced slowly and steadily, under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery. Taylor had just got to me from the rear, where he had gone for ammunition, and brought up three guns, which I ordered into position, to advance by hand, firing. These guns belonged to Company A, Chicago Light Artillery, commanded by Lieut. P. P. Wood, and did most excellent service. Under cover of their fire we advanced till we reached the point where the Corinth road crosses the line of McClernand's camps, and here I saw for the first time the well-ordered and compact columns of General Buell's Kentucky forces, whose soldierly movements at once gave confidence to our newer and less-disciplined forces. Here I saw Willich's regiment advance upon a point of water-oaks and thicket, behind which I knew the enemy was in great strength, and enter it in beautiful style. Then arose the severest musketry fire I ever heard, which lasted some twenty minutes, when this splendid regiment had to fall back. This green point of timber is about 500 yards east of Shiloh Meeting-House, and it was evident that here was to be the struggle. The enemy could also be seen forming his lines to the south, and General McClernand sending to me for artillery, I detached to him the three guns of Lieutenant Wood's battery, and seeing some others to the rear, I sent one of my staff to bring them forward, when, by almost Providential decree, they proved to be two 24-pounder howitzers, belonging to McAllister's battery, served as well as ever guns could be. This was about 2 o'clock p. m.

The enemy had one battery close by Shiloh and another near the Hamburg road, both pouring grape and canister upon any column of troops that advanced toward the green point of water-oaks. Willich's regiment had been repulsed, but a whole brigade of McCook's division advanced beautifully, deployed, and entered this dreaded woods. I ordered my Second Brigade, then commanded by Col. T. Kilby Smith, (Colonel Stuart being wounded), to form on its right, and my Fourth Brigade, Colonel Buckland, on its right, all to advance abreast with this Kentucky brigade before mentioned, which I afterwards found to be Rousseau's brigade of McCook's division. I gave personal direction to the 24-pounder guns, whose well-directed fire first silenced the

enemy's guns to the left, and afterwards at the Shiloh Meeting-House. Rousseau's brigade moved in splendid order steadily to the front, sweeping everything before it, and at 4 p. m. we stood upon the ground of our original front line and the enemy was in full retreat. I directed my several brigades to resume at once their original camps. Several times during the battle cartridges gave out, but General Grant had thoughtfully kept a supply coming from the rear. When I appealed to regiments to stand fast, although out of cartridges, I did so because to retire a regiment for any cause has a bad effect on others. I commend the Fortieth Illinois and Thirteenth Missouri for thus holding their ground under a heavy fire, although their cartridge boxes were empty.

I am ordered by General Grant to give personal credit where it is due and censure where I think it merited. I concede that General McCook's splendid division from Kentucky drove back the enemy along the Corinth road, which was the great central line of this battle. There Beauregard commanded in person, supported by Bragg's, Johnston's, and Breckinridge's divisions. I think Johnston was killed by exposing himself in front of his troops at the time of their attack on Buckland's brigade on Sunday morning, although in this I may be mistaken.

My division was made up of regiments perfectly new, nearly all having received their muskets for the first time at Paducah. None of them had ever been under fire or beheld heavy columns of an enemy bearing down on them as they did on us last Sunday. They knew nothing of the value of combination and organization. When individual fears seized them the first impulse was to get away. To expect of them the coolness and steadiness of older troops would be wrong. My Third Brigade did break much too soon, and I am not yet advised where they were during Sunday afternoon and Monday morning. Colonel Hildebrand, its commander, was as cool as any man I ever saw, and no one could have made stronger efforts to hold men to their places than he did. He kept his own regiment, with individual exceptions, in hand an hour after Appler's and Mungen's regiments had left their proper field of action. Colonel Buckland managed his brigade well. I commend him to your notice as a cool, judicious, intelligent gentleman, needing only confidence and experience to make a good commander. His subordinates, Colonels Sullivan and Cockerill, behaved with great gallantry, the former receiving a severe wound on Sunday, and yet commanding and holding his regiment well in hand all day, and on Monday, till his right arm was broken by a shot. Colonel Cockerill held a larger portion of his men than any colonel in my division, and was with me from first to last. Col. J. A. McDowell, commanding the First Brigade, held his ground on Sunday till I ordered him to fall back, which he did in line of battle, and when ordered he conducted the attack on the enemy's left in good style. In falling back to the next position he was thrown from his horse and injured, and his brigade was not in position on Monday morning. His subordinates, Colonels Hicks and Worthington, displayed great personal courage. Colonel Hicks led his regiment in the attack of Sunday, and received a wound which is feared may prove mortal. He is a brave and gallant gentleman, and deserves well of his country. Lieutenant-Colonel Walcutt, of the Forty-sixth Ohio, was wounded on Sunday, and has been disabled ever since.

My Second Brigade, Colonel Stuart, was detached near 2 miles from my headquarters. He had to fight his own battle on Sunday, as the enemy interposed between him and General Prentiss early in the day.

Colonel Stuart was wounded severely, and yet reported for duty on Monday morning, but was compelled to leave during the day, when the command devolved on Col. T. Kilby Smith, Fifty-fourth Ohio, who was always in the thickest of the fight and led the brigade handsomely. I have not yet received Colonel Stuart's report of the operations of his brigade during the time he was detached, and must therefore forbear to mention names. Lieutenant-Colonel Kyle, of the Seventy-first, was mortally wounded on Sunday, but the regiment itself I did not see, as only a small fragment of it was with the brigade when it joined the division on Monday morning. Great credit is due the fragments of men of the disordered regiments who kept in the advance. I observed and noticed them, but until the brigadiers and colonels make their reports I cannot venture to name individuals, but will in due season notice all who kept in our front line, as well as those who preferred to keep back near the steamboat landing.

I will also send a full list of the killed, wounded, and missing, by name, rank, company, and regiment. At present I submit the result in figures:*

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
First Brigade:							
40th Illinois	1	42	7	148	.....	2	.....
6th Iowa	2	49	3	117	.....	39	.....
46th Ohio	2	32	3	147	.....	52	.....
Morton Battery	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total First Brigade	6	123	13	412	.....	93	647
Second Brigade:							
55th Illinois	1	45	8	183	.....	41	.....
54th Ohio	2	22	5	128	.....	32	.....
71st Ohio	1	12	.....	52	1	45	.....
Total Second Brigade	4	79	13	363	1	118	578
Third Brigade:							
53d Ohio	.....	7	.....	39	.....	5	.....
57th Ohio	2	7	.....	82	.....	33	.....
77th Ohio	1	48	7	107	3	53	.....
Total Third Brigade	3	62	7	228	3	91	394
Fourth Brigade:							
48th Ohio	1	13	3	70	1	45	.....
70th Ohio	.....	9	1	53	1	39	.....
72d Ohio	2	13	5	85	.....	49	.....
Total Fourth Brigade	3	35	9	208	2	133	390
Barrett's battery	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	6
Taylor's battery (no report)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterhouse's battery	.....	1	3	14	.....	.....	18
Orderly	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Grand total	16	302	45	1,230	6	435	2,034

The enemy captured seven of our guns on Sunday, but on Monday we recovered seven guns—not the identical guns we had lost, but enough in numbers to balance the account. At the time of recovering our camps our men were so fatigued that we could not follow the re-

*But see revised statement, p. 103.

treating masses of the enemy, but the following day we followed up with Buckland's and Hildebrand's brigades for 6 miles, the result of which I have already reported.*

Of my personal staff I can only speak with praise and thanks. I think they smelt as much gunpowder and heard as many cannon-balls and bullets as must satisfy their ambition. Captain Hammond, my chief of staff, though in feeble health, was very active in rallying broken troops, encouraging the steadfast, and aiding to form the lines of defense and attack. I recommend him to your notice. Major Sanger's intelligence, quick perception, and rapid execution were of very great value to me, especially in bringing into line the batteries that co-operated so efficiently in our movements. Captains McCoy and Dayton, aides-de-camp, were with me all the time, and acting with coolness, spirit, and courage. To Surgeon Hartshorn and Dr. L'Hommedieu hundreds of wounded men are indebted for kind and excellent treatment received on the field of battle and in the various temporary hospitals created along the line of our operations. They worked day and night, and did not rest till all the wounded of our own troops, as well as of the enemy, were in safe and comfortable shelter. To Major Taylor, chief of artillery, I feel under deep obligations for his good sense and judgment in managing the batteries, on which so much depended. I inclose his report and indorse his recommendations. The cavalry of my command kept to the rear and took little part in the action, but it would have been madness to have exposed horses to the musketry-fire under which we were compelled to remain from Sunday at 8 a. m. till Monday at 4 p. m. Captain Kossak, of the Engineers, was with me all the time, and was of great assistance. I inclose his sketch of the battle-field,† which is the best I have seen, and will enable you to see the various positions occupied by my division, as well as of the others that participated in the battle. I will also send in during the day the detailed reports of my brigadiers and colonels, and will indorse them with such remarks as I deem proper.

I am, with very much respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Fifth Division.

Capt. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General to General Grant.

No. 66.

Report of Col. John A. McDowell, Sixth Iowa Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISION,
Camp, Shiloh, Tenn., April 9, 1862.

At the first alarm of the enemy's attack, Sunday, the 6th, the line of the First Brigade was formed, as per previous orders, to hold the Purdy road and the right front. Two companies of the Sixth Iowa were detached to defend the bridge crossing Owl Creek and one of the 12-pounder howitzers of the Morton Battery placed to command the crossing on the hill at the right of our encampment. About 8 o'clock the line was

* To appear in proper sequence, *post*.

† Not found.

thrown forward to the brow of the hill, and the remaining guns of the Morton battery brought up to command the several openings to the front, and from this position several shots were fired on the enemy's masses, not then formed into line, and the Fortieth Illinois Infantry were ordered forward and to the left to support the right of the Fourth Brigade, in which position they became warmly engaged, when the order came to fall back to the Purdy road. This was accomplished with difficulty, from the extended front of our line, at that time three-quarters of a mile in length, on and over a broken and wooded surface, and at the time when the only passable (the main) road was filled by the teams of the brigade. Yet the change of position and front was just accomplished when the order to send the battery to the center was received. The five guns were immediately dispatched. The other, from the position of guarding the bridge, not coming up in time, remained with the brigade, as the passage by the road had in the mean time been cut off.

In this position and front a few rounds were exchanged, and the skirmishers were again thrown forward. When it was known that we were cut off from the center by the enemy in force on the center and across the road and by a large force in the old field on our left and their cavalry to the left and rear, the howitzer was placed on our left front under cover, and the enemy driven from the field by a few discharges of canister. Soon after, at about 10 o'clock, Major Sanger brought the order to move to the center and rear. This was accomplished as soon as possible under the annoyance of the enemy's skirmishers. Here our front was again changed to the former front of the general line of engagement.

By the general's order the Fortieth Illinois was advanced to support of the batteries in the center, and the opening filled by the Sixth Iowa, being flanked from its position on the right to the center, leaving the Forty-sixth Ohio on the right and a little to the rear. These dispositions remained unchanged for a period of nearly two hours, when, at about 12.30 o'clock, the enemy, finding no opposition on the right, brought a large force to our right and fronting our flank, causing us to suffer a cross-fire from superior numbers both on the front and flank. It was here that the brigade suffered its greatest loss.

In passing to the right through the thicket and crossing the ravine I was thrown from my horse and severely shocked, and was at that time moving to have the Forty-sixth fall back behind the crest, when Colonel Worthington changed front and gave the enemy the first fire. The Fortieth had gone forward against the enemy's battery so far as to become entirely separated from the rest of the command. At a little past 1 o'clock the Forty-sixth were ordered to retreat, and lost in this retreat 14 killed and a large proportion of their wounded. The Sixth fell back with less loss.

Afterwards, during the day and the day following, different portions of each regiment were attached to other commands, and of the Sixth Iowa and Fortieth Illinois these fragments were detained with Colonel Garfield and General Nelson, by the order of the general commanding, until Tuesday and Wednesday respectively.

The behavior of my men and of their officers, almost without exception, was creditable, and of this I shall in another manner properly notice.

Respectfully,

JNO. ADAIR McDOWELL,
Colonel Sixth Iowa, Commanding First Brigade.

No. 67.

Report of Capt. John Williams, Sixth Iowa Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH IOWA INFANTRY,
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 10, 1862.

COLONEL . Having assumed command of the regiment by your order, I have the honor to make the following official report of the Sixth Iowa Infantry during the recent engagement:

On Sunday morning, when the attack was made on General Grant's center, the regiment was immediately brought into line of battle, and was then moved about 50 yards to the front along the edge of the woods. Company I was thrown out as skirmishers, and Companies E and G were moved to the left and front of our line to support a battery just placed there. We were in this position for more than two hours, when we were ordered to fall back to the rear of our camp on the Purdy road.

The battle at this time was raging fiercely in the center and extending gradually to the right. The line was slowly yielding to a vastly superior force, and it now became evident that we must change our position or be entirely cut off from the rest of the army. The regiment then marched by the left flank about 600 yards; crossed an open field about 150 yards wide; took a position in the edge of the woods, and formed a new line of battle, which was again succeeded by another line nearly perpendicular to the former, the right resting close to the Purdy road.

It was here Lieutenants Halliday and Grimes were wounded and carried from the field, thus preventing them from distinguishing themselves, as they undoubtedly would have done had they been spared to take part in the desperate and severe struggle that soon ensued. It was here that Companies D and K, on picket duty at Owl Creek, joined the regiment by a circuitous route, the enemy having already got between them and the regiment.

The regiment did not remain here long, however, but moved by the left flank in an easterly direction about half a mile, over a broken and open field, and again entered the woods. A new line was formed, and the regiment moved forward to meet the advancing foe. The line of battle—at this time diagonal to the enemy's—was immediately changed to front them, and it was here that the regiment withstood a shower of leaden hail and bullets which now was pouring in upon it with deadly effect. Notwithstanding a vastly superior force and with no support, the regiment gallantly maintained this position for more than two hours, and when it became apparent that no succor was coming to it, and after the enemy had already turned our right flank and began pouring a galling cross-fire upon it, the regiment was ordered to retire. It fell back in good order and was assigned to the support of batteries near the river. At this stage of the battle I was wounded and carried from the field. From authentic sources I learn, however, that the regiment, under Captain Walden, remained at the batteries all night.

The next day the regiment was not formed as a regiment, but a detachment, under Lieutenants Minton and Allison, was connected to an Illinois regiment, and the major portion, under Captain Walden, voluntarily joined Colonel Garfield's command, and participated in the engagement throughout the day until the enemy fled in great confusion.

In regard to the bravery, coolness, and intrepidity of both officers and men too much cannot be said. Where all did so well to particu-

larize would seem invidious; suffice it to say the officers, with one or two exceptions, are deserving the highest praise. The men were at all times cool and as free from fear or confusion as if they were on dress-parade.

The list of casualties, which I append below, fully attests the severity of the contest.

The following is the number of killed, wounded, and missing in the two days' engagement:*

Killed	64
Wounded	100
Missing	47
Total	211

Total number engaged less than 650.

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

No. 68.

Report of Col. David Stuart, Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISION,
Camp, Shiloh, April 10, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the part taken by the Second Brigade of General Sherman's division in the engagement of the 6th and 7th instant.

The brigade, composed of the Fifty-fifth Illinois, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Malmborg; the Fifty-fourth Ohio, Col. T. Kilby Smith, and the Seventy-first Ohio, Col. R. Mason, occupied the extreme left of the advance, General Prentiss' division on my right and front. In obedience to General Sherman's orders I kept a company at and in the vicinity of the ford of Lick Creek, on the Hamburg road, and another on and in the vicinity of the Back road (coming in on the hills opposite and southeast of the encampment), as picket guards, and on his order on Saturday sent six companies out on the Hamburg road, with a squadron of cavalry sent forward by General McClernand, to reconnoiter beyond Hamburg. The disposition of my pickets was reported to and approved by General Sherman. At 7.30 o'clock on Sunday morning I received a verbal message from General Prentiss that the enemy were in his front in force. Soon after my pickets sent in word that a force, with artillery, were advancing on the Back road. In a very short time I discovered the Pelican flag advancing in the rear of General Prentiss' headquarters. I dispatched my adjutant (Loomis), of the Fifty-fourth Ohio, to General Hurlbut, who occupied with his division the rear in the center, to inform him that General Prentiss' left was turned, and to ask him to advance his forces. The reply was that he would advance immediately. Within fifteen minutes General Hurlbut sent forward a battery, which took position on the road immediately by Colonel Mason's (Seventy-first) headquarters. A regiment (the Forty-first Illinois, as I remember) formed in line on the right of this battery. Observing these dispositions, and expecting that

* But see revised statement, p. 103.

the remainder of General Hurlbut's division would be up quickly, I established my line of battle accordingly, with the right of the Seventy-first Ohio resting opposite the eastern extremity of the camp of the Fifty-fifth Illinois, the Fifty-fifth Regiment next, on the left, and the Fifty-fourth beyond, facing the south. I had two companies of the Fifty-fifth Illinois and two companies of the Fifty-fourth Ohio detached as skirmishers on the hills opposite and across the creek or ravine where the enemy was endeavoring to plant a battery, covered by a much larger force of skirmishers. From a convenient position on the brow of the bank north of the creek with my glass I could observe all their movements. Having succeeded in planting their battery in a commanding position they opened a fire of shell upon us, under cover of which the infantry advanced upon us diagonally from the left of Prentiss' division, and also from the right of their battery. I hastened in person to the battery I had left half an hour before in front of Colonel Mason's tent to order them farther to the east, in front of my headquarters, where they would have had a splendid fire as well upon the enemy's battery as upon the advancing infantry. The battery had left without firing a gun and the battalion on its right had disappeared.

For above a quarter of a mile to my right no soldier could be seen, unless fugitives, making their way to the rear. A large body of the enemy's troops were advancing due north toward Mason's camp, and I saw that the position of my brigade was inevitably flanked by an overwhelming and unopposed force. Hastening back to my brigade, I found the enemy rapidly advancing on its front. The Seventy-first Ohio had fallen back, under the shelling of the enemy's guns, to some position (as I am informed by Colonel Mason) about 150 yards in the rear, and reformed on a ridge of ground very defensible for infantry, but I could not find them, and had no intimation as to where they had gone. Before I could change position the Fifty-fifth Illinois and Fifty-fourth Ohio were engaged, but as soon as possible I withdrew them to a position on the brow of a hill, and formed a line which, extended, would intersect my first line diagonally from northwest to southeast. At this point I had not to exceed 800 men of the Fifty-fifth Illinois and Fifty-fourth Ohio. I saw nothing more of the Seventy-first Regiment through the fight. The enemy's force of five regiments of infantry and a battery of four guns, which had been moving on our right flank, were here brought to a stand, and formed a line of battle; a body of cavalry were sent off on our then right toward our rear, to harass or cut off our retreat; a part of the force which had attacked our first front was disposed with a view of flanking us on our present left. Against this latter force (moving through a ravine, which had its mouth just below and in the rear of our extreme left) I sent a detachment of four companies of Zouaves, Fifty-fourth Ohio, under Major Fisher, by whom they were held in check during the fight. This engagement opened, the enemy's line and ours being established at a distance of about 150 yards apart. At this point we fought, and held them for upwards of two hours. The enemy's lines were within the edge of a grove, pretty well defended by trees; the space between us was an open, level, and smooth field. The disposition of their forces was made deliberately, and occupied fully fifteen minutes after we came upon the ground.

Inadequate as I knew my force to be, I was encouraged to fight it and hold my position, first with the object of detaining the enemy's forces from advancing toward the river, and secondly because I received a message from General McArthur, who appeared in person somewhere in my vicinity, to hold my position, and that he would support me on

my right. I could not find the Seventy-first Ohio Regiment, and had less than 800 men under my command. During the action we observed a battery planted southeast of us, in a commanding position, to enfilade our line. It was, however, employed with little beyond *threatening* effect, the firing being too high. We had received no support on our right, as promised by General McArthur. We had emptied the cartridge boxes of the killed and wounded, and our ammunition was exhausted. Our fire was so slackened from this cause and our losses that I was apprehensive of a forward movement by the enemy, who could easily have overwhelmed us and thrown us into ruinous confusion. With the advice of Colonel Smith, of the Fifty-fourth Ohio, and Lieutenant-Colonel Malmborg, commanding the Fifty-fifth Illinois, I gave the order to fall back through the ravine and reform on a hill to our right. I led the remnant of my brigade in good order to the point selected. When we reached it, the enemy had advanced on our left with their battery and were on a commanding position within 600 yards. They opened a fire of shell upon us, which compelled me to move on still farther, sheltering the command as well as possible by ravines and circuitous paths, till we reached a cavalry camp, where the brigade was reformed. On our way we were joined by a small remnant of the Seventy-first, under command of Adjutant Hart, of that regiment (some 17 or 18 men). Finding I was beyond the line of the enemy, after consultation I ordered the brigade to march to the rear, toward the Landing, in preference to sending for ammunition, which I apprehended would not reach us. Within a quarter of a mile of the batteries the brigade was halted by an officer of General Grant's staff, who stated that ammunition was being sent back, and ordered that every fragment of regiments moving toward the Landing should be stopped.

Suffering from a wound I had received in my shoulder before the termination of our fight I turned the command over to Col. T. Kilby Smith, of the Fifty-fourth Ohio, the next in rank, and proceeded to the Landing to learn the extent of my injury. Colonel Smith left the command to Lieutenant-Colonel Malmborg temporarily, while he returned to find and unite with the brigade the left wing of his regiment, which had become detached from us in their defense of our left flank, under Major Fisher. Meanwhile General Grant, passing, ordered Colonel Malmborg to form a line near the batteries. Major Fisher soon came in with his men and joined the line. Through Colonel Malmborg's efforts a line of over 3,000 men was formed, composed of remnants of regiments moving towards the Landing. Major Andrews, of the Seventy-first, here came up with a portion of the left wing of his regiment, about 150 men, whom he had led to the bank of the Tennessee, where he hailed the gunboats, informing them of the approach of the enemy. So much of the brigade were in the last engagement near the batteries.

On Monday morning the brigade took the field, under the command of Colonel Smith. Its conduct was under the observation of the general himself. I was not able to do more than to make an effort to excite the enthusiasm of the men and lead them to the field when they were ordered forward into action. I turned the command over to Colonel Smith soon after. The experience of Sunday left me under no apprehension as to the fate of the brigade, if coolness, deliberation, and personal bravery could save it from loss or disgrace. Colonel Smith, from the beginning to the end of the engagement on Sunday, was constantly at his post, rallying, encouraging, and fighting his men under incessant fire, regardless of personal safety.

I was under great obligations to Lieutenant-Colonel Malmborg, whose

military education and experience were of every importance to me. Comprehending at a glance the purpose and object of every movement of the enemy, he was able to advise me promptly and intelligently as to the disposition of my men. He was cool, observant, discreet, and brave, and of infinite service to me. Adjt. Charles Loomis, of the Fifty-fourth, who was my only aide, discharged his duties with the utmost promptness and gallantry. He was intelligent, brave, and is a very meritorious officer.

It is my duty to make special mention of Adjutant Hart, of the Seventy-first Regiment, who, having lost his own regiment, sought a place in the ranks of the Fifty-fifth, and with 17 men of that regiment fought there bravely from first to last. Every captain in the Fifty-fifth did his duty, with one disgraceful exception, and he is under arrest. The same is true of the lieutenants, with one exception, and he also is arrested.

The following-named officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates are reported to me by Lieutenant-Colonel Malmborg as meriting notice especially:

Captain Wright, Co. F, who was wounded; Captain Heffernan, Co. H; Captain Chandler, Co. D; Captain Slattery, Co. I; Second Lieut. E. C. Lawrence, Co. B, who was wounded; Second Lieutenant Hodges, Co. C, killed; Second Lieut. J. R. Roberts, Co. D; First Lieutenant Weldon, Co. H, badly wounded; Second Lieutenant Aagessen, Co. H, badly wounded; First Lieutenant Crooker, Co. I, badly wounded; Sergeant Glass, Co. A; Corporal Williamson, Co. A, wounded; Corporal Simpson, Co. A, wounded; Corporal Erickson, Co. A; Private Hebb, Co. A; Sergeant Elliot, Co. B, badly wounded; Sergeant Huntington, Co. B, badly wounded; Corporal Payne, Co. B; Private Sullivan, Co. B; Private Bradford, Co. B; First Sergeant Partch (A. E.), Co. C, badly wounded; Sergeant Curtiss, Co. C; Corporal Shultz, Co. C, badly wounded; Corporal Oliver, Co. C; Private Mahan, Co. C, badly wounded; Private Kettleson, Co. C, badly wounded; Sergeant Smith, Co. D, badly wounded; Sergeant Greer, Co. D, badly wounded; Corporal Knapp, Co. D, badly wounded; Corporal Harrell, Co. D, badly wounded; Private Burk, Co. D, badly wounded; Private Rodenbaugh, Co. D, badly wounded; Sergeant Porter, Co. E, badly wounded; Sergeant Short, Co. E; Corporal Campbell, Co. E; Corporal Merrill, Co. E; Private Arndt, Co. E; Private Boltinghouse, Co. E; Sergt. George Sanford, Co. F, wounded—dead; First Sergeant Shreves, Co. F, wounded; Corporal Haney, Co. F, wounded; Corporal Ferguson, Co. F, wounded; Private Bone, Co. F, wounded; Private Keffer, Co. F, wounded; Corporal Davis, Co. G, wounded; Corporal Newell, Co. G, wounded; Private Hawk, Co. G, wounded; Private Mix, Co. G, wounded; Sergeant McCready, Co. H; Sergeant De Wolf, Co. H, killed; Sergeant Crouch, Co. H, killed; Corporal Richardson, Co. H, wounded; Corporal Healey, Co. H, wounded; Private Adams, Co. H; Private Beers, Co. H, wounded; Sergt. E. T. Slattery, Co. I, badly wounded; Sergeant Armstrong, Co. I, wounded; Corporal Lynn, Co. I, wounded; Corporal Lull, Co. I, wounded; Private Peters, Co. I, wounded; Private Kimberk, Co. I, wounded; Sergeant Kendrick, Co. K, wounded; Corporal Hanthorn, Co. K, wounded; Corporal Rouse, Co. K, wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. STUART,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Capt. J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 69.

Report of Col. Rodney Mason, Seventy-first Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OHIO VOLS.,
April 10, 1862.

When we formed in line on Sunday morning we had an aggregate of 510 commissioned, non-commissioned officers, and privates in line. You were yourself witness to the conduct and disposition of the regiment during the battle on Sunday. When the artillery opened upon our front from the north bank of the creek the regiment fell back, but were promptly rallied and reformed on another ridge of ground about 150 yards in rear—a strong position for infantry, and the only defensible one near. While there awaiting the attack the Fifty-fifth Illinois and Fifty-fourth Ohio formed in the ravine on our left. I had seen two or three regiments form in line on the ground lately abandoned by us, and thence at right angles towards our new position, threatening the right of the line formed by the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth. I was deterred from opening fire upon them by a message, communicated by a mounted orderly from Colonel McArthur, that they had been visited by officers of his regiments, and that they were our own men, displaying a secession flag captured from the enemy, intended as a decoy. When they opened on you, however, I gave the order to fire, and my men delivered a well-directed and well-sustained fire, which must have been destructive, for the enemy were thrown into confusion and fell back; but they soon rallied—almost immediately. It was here that the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Kyle fell, mortally wounded. His fall had a most disheartening effect upon the entire regiment, by whom he was greatly esteemed, the regiment having been recruited and organized by him. We continued to fire from our line until I saw the left of the brigade falling back and was informed that our left flank had been turned, when I gave the order to fall back. I was on the right. Major Andrews was on the left. The country in our rear, as you are aware, is much broken by short, deep ravines, leading into the main channel running into Lick Creek. In this retreat the regiment was separated. I led part of it towards our right and rear, as Major Andrews led part to the bank of the Tennessee River, where he spoke one of the gunboats, which, shelling the roads, covered their retreat. Part of the regiment went back under your personal command. At the Landing we rallied as many of our men as could be collected, about 250, and took part in the last combat, in which the enemy were checked.

In the battle on Monday we started with about 200 men. These were scattered through the woods shortly after our entering into the action, a few remaining in line. The others I disposed of, as far as I was able to collect them, in other regiments or in such way as I could make them available.

I desire to make special mention of Major Andrews for the steadiness, discretion, and gallantry with which he conducted that portion of the regiment under his command after we were broken, and to Adjutant Hart and Sergeant Major McConnell for their untiring efforts and constant gallantry throughout the day.

I am required to state especial cases of misconduct. None came under my observation, nor have I been informed of any deserving especial notice. I regret that the regiment did not bear themselves with greater steadiness; but it must be remarked, in extenuation, that the regiment was new; that it had been rapidly organized, and that we were ordered

unarmed into the field, and that up to the time of our arrivel at this post the regiment had never spent ten hours in the battalion drill Soldiers thus situated are never reliable, and when exposed to the fire of artillery, to which they have no means of replying, are almost always disheartened, if not demoralized. The fact that our loss amounts to one-fifth of the entire force engaged—the actual killed and wounded, certainly known and reported, of over one-eighth—shows that there was no want of personal courage or exposure. The severest loss fell on Company K, Captain Bown, who held the log house formerly occupied by the Fifty-fifth Illinois as a hospital until they were cut off by the enemy, losing, killed, wounded, and prisoners, more than one-half of their officers and men.

R. MASON,
Colonel Seventy-first Ohio Volunteers.

Col. DAVID STUART,
Commanding Second Brigade, Fifth Division.

No. 70.

Report of Col. Jesse Hildebrand, Seventy-seventh Ohio Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISION,
West Tennessee District, Camp, April 10, 1862.

I have the honor herewith to submit a consolidated report of the part taken by my brigade in the battle of Pittsburg.

Early on the morning of Sunday, 6th instant, our pickets were fired on, and shortly after 7 o'clock the enemy appeared in force, presenting himself in columns of regiments at least four deep. He opened upon our camp a heavy fire from infantry, which was immediately followed by shell. Having formed my brigade in line of battle I ordered an advance. The Seventy-seventh and Fifty-seventh Regiments were thrown forward to occupy a certain position, but encountered the enemy in force within 300 yards of our camp. Unfortunately we were not supported by artillery, and consequently were compelled to retire under cover of our camp, the engagement becoming general along the entire front of my command.

A battery having been brought to support our right, the Fifty-seventh and Seventy-seventh Regiments stood side by side for four hours, contending with a force of not less than four to one.* The battery having been forced from its position, and the infantry, both on our right and left, having fallen back, it became necessary that the two regiments forming part of my command should fall back, lest their retreat be effectually cut off.

The Fifty-third Regiment, after forming in line of battle under my order, fired two rounds, and immediately fell back into the woods. It appears from the report of Colonel Appler that, apprehending a flank movement on his left, he ordered a retreat, but subsequently rallied in the rear of the Eighteenth Illinois. This regiment became separated from my command, and its movements throughout the balance of the day were general. The Fifty-seventh, under command of Lieutenant-

*The nominal lists of casualties in these regiments are embodied in revised statement, p. 104; but see also division return, p. 253.

Colonel Rice, united with other regiments during the day, and did good service.

My brigade having thus been broken, I became separated from it, and personally took an active part throughout the day in rallying other regiments and parts of regiments. At one time I had the honor of being named by General McClernand as one of his staff. About 3 p. m. I assumed command of a regiment already formed, composed of fragmentary regiments. I marched in a northwestern direction, where I aided a regiment of Sharpshooters in defeating the enemy in an attempt to flank our rear. I passed the night on the battle-field, in company with Colonels Buckland, Cockerill, Rice, and other officers.

On Monday morning I collected my brigade as far as practicable and marched to a point near the field of battle, forming near the rear, holding my force in readiness to enter into action whenever ordered. We remained in this position until the enemy had retreated and the victory achieved.

On the 8th instant, in obedience to your orders, I marched my brigade, attended by a large cavalry force, also by Colonel Buckland's brigade, to a point about 4 miles on the Corinth road, then, bearing left about half a mile, halted in an open field. Skirmishers were sent forward, who discovered rebel cavalry in considerable force. The skirmishers immediately fired upon the enemy, when the Seventy-seventh, under Lieutenant-Colonel De Hass, was ordered up to support them. Soon after forming in line of battle a large body of cavalry made a bold and dashing charge on the skirmishers and whole regiment. So sudden and rapid was the charge, shooting our men with carbines and revolvers, they had no time to reload or fix bayonets, and were forced to fall back under cover of our cavalry. Unhappily the cavalry were not sufficiently near to render assistance. The rebel cavalry literally rode down the infantry. We sustained a loss in killed, wounded, and missing of 57 men. Nineteen were killed on the spot, 30 wounded, and the balance missing. Capts. A. W. McCormick and A. Chandler, and other officers, are of the number missing. Second Lieut. Hanson Criswell is also among the number.

Having buried the dead and removed the wounded, I returned with my brigade to camp on the same evening before 10 o'clock. I submit tabular statements of the number killed, wounded, and missing from the regiment.

Of the officers and men who participated in the battle of Pittsburg and the affair of Tuesday I am happy to bear testimony to the fidelity, bravery, and devotion of all. A few retired without orders, but generally all acquitted themselves with credit.

Maj. B. D. Fearing and Lieut. Col. W. De Hass behaved well, and exhibited much judgment, as well as bravery. Major Fearing had immediate command of the regiment, and acquitted himself with as much skill, bravery, and military bearing as an officer of long experience, and was not excelled by any field officer who came under my observation. Lieutenant-Colonel De Hass aided on the field of battle wherever his services could be useful, directing the movement of troops who had not been assigned to positions, assisting batteries to form where the most effective service could be performed, and rendering such other aid as was proper and judicious.

It is due to Lieutenant-Colonel De Hass that the disaster of Tuesday is not responsible to him. He did his best to rally the men and behaved with becoming bravery. The Fifty-seventh, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Rice, rendered efficient service. Lieutenant-Colonel Rice

behaved with bravery, and exhibited much skill in the movement of the regiment. Colonel Mungen was prevented from going to the field by sickness, from which he had suffered several days. The adjutant and company officers generally behaved well. The Fifty-third I have already referred to. The regiment under the command of J. J. Appler fell back after two rounds, under the order of Colonel Appler. Soon afterward, as I am informed, he left the field, and was not again with the regiment during the day or Monday.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fulton, in command of the regiment, the adjutant, and company officers behaved well.

All of which I respectfully submit.

J. HILDEBRAND,
Colonel, Commanding.

General WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, *Commanding.*

NOTE.—About 6 o'clock on Sunday evening a portion of my brigade, including the Fifty-third and Seventy-seventh Regiments, took a position near the heavy guns on the hill near Pittsburg, where they were prepared to support them. This was during the critical period when the enemy attempted to storm our position. The Fifty-third Regiment did good service during the afternoon of Sunday operating with other regiments.

J. H., *C., C.*

No. 71.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert A. Fulton, Fifty-third Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTY-THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Camp, Shiloh, April 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the engagements of the 6th, 7th, and 8th:

Shortly after daylight on the morning of the 6th the regiment was formed on the color line under order and direction of Colonel Appler. After remaining here for a time they were moved to the left of our camp, forming line of battle perpendicular to the first line. Soon after Colonel Appler ordered the regiment to face about and wheel to the right and take position in rear of the camp, which maneuver was executed under fire of the rebel skirmishers. The new line of battle was formed just in rear of our camp, in the edge of the woods. A section of Waterhouse's battery took position in the woods to our right. General Sherman and staff rode up to the open field in front of the left wing, and were fired upon by the rebel skirmishers, now advancing through the thicket in front of our camp, killing an orderly.

General Sherman, riding back, ordered Colonel Appler to hold his position; he would support him. A battery opened upon us. The section of artillery on our right, after firing two shots, limbered up and went to the rear.

A line of rebel infantry advanced to within 50 yards and were fired into by the left wing and recoiled. Advancing again, they were met by a fire from the regiment, under which they again fell back. At this time Colonel Appler gave the command, "Fall back and save yourselves." Hearing this order, the regiment fell back in disorder, passing around the flanks of the Illinois Forty-ninth.

Here, in connection with the company officers and the adjutant, I succeeded in rallying the regiment, and was about to station them at the crossing of the creek, above the Big Springs, to repel the force who were turning the flank of the Fifty-seventh Ohio, when Colonel Appler, by direction, he says, of a staff officer of General McClernand, moved the regiment by the left flank up the ravine and afterward by the right flank, taking position on the hill to the left of Shiloh Chapel, and near the front of General Sherman's headquarters.

The regiment remained in this position for some time exposed to a galling fire, which could not be returned without endangering the regiment in front, who were hotly engaged. Colonel Appler here abandoned the regiment, giving again the order, "Fall back and save yourselves." Companies A and F, under command of Capts. W. S. Jones and J. R. Percy, with Adjutant Dawes, remained in the front, and soon after became hotly engaged, in connection with the Seventeenth Illinois. This regiment retreating, these two companies fell back after them, making as much resistance as possible. They afterwards joined the Forty-eighth Ohio, and with them aided in repelling the final assault made Sunday evening, and joined me again at night.

When the remaining eight companies of the regiment fell back I became separated from them. When I again joined them they were formed with a portion of the Seventy-seventh Ohio, under command of Maj. B. D. Fearing.

I immediately assumed command. Shortly afterwards, at the request of Captain Bouton, First Illinois Artillery, moved to a point near the siege-gun battery, where he took position, with my regiment as support. Shortly after, at about 3.30 p. m., Captain Hammond, assistant adjutant-general to General Sherman, rode up and ordered Captain Bouton's battery into position on the front and right. He called upon us to go out and support the battery. I immediately formed my men and marched out, several fragments of regiments near by refusing to go.

Marching out, probably half a mile, the battery halted, and I formed on their left. Captain Bouton opened fire and was answered by a sharp fire of shot and shell from the rebel batteries, followed by canister, which killed a number of his horses and rendered his position untenable.

A detail from my regiment, under Sergt. M. K. Bosworth, assisted in drawing off his guns. Remained here during the night, and in the morning were ordered to advance, the Eighty-first Ohio on our left and the Forty-fifth Illinois on our right.

Moved out with skirmishers well to the front for nearly a mile, when our skirmishers, under command of Lieut. R A. Starkey and Lieut. J. W. Fulton, encountered the rebel vedettes, driving them steadily until we reached the edge of the field known as McClernand's drill ground. Here a rebel battery opened upon us, doing but little damage, however, as our men were protected by the conformation of the ground. This battery was soon partially silenced by our artillery, and we were ordered to fix bayonets and charge. My men advanced in good style across the field. Nearing the battery, it was discovered to be entirely abandoned.

The line was halted, and skirmishers sent out in front reported a large rebel force rapidly advancing immediately in our front. They opened a sharp fire upon us, which was returned with good effect. Shells from a battery of our own upon our right and rear commenced bursting over our heads. The rebels, repossessing the battery from which we had once driven them, opened upon us again. The Eighty-

first Ohio, upon my left, fell back across the open field. The staff officer who had taken upon himself the direction of the line rode up and twice ordered my regiment to retreat. The second time they fell back in considerable disorder, having to pass the line of fire of our own and the rebel batteries. While engaged in rallying my regiment, upon the other side of the field, General McClernand rode up and ordered me to post them as sharpshooters. Remained in this position until the advance of General Buell's troops across the field to the left closed the day in our favor, when I marched my regiment to the left, through the drill ground of our division, to Shiloh Chapel, where I was shortly afterward joined by the remainder of the brigade.

On the morning of the 8th we were ordered with the rest of the brigade to pursue the retreating army. About 5 miles out a cavalry charge was made upon the Seventy-seventh Ohio, deployed in the advance, resulting in the rout of that regiment and a battalion of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, their immediate support. We were ordered by Colonel Hildebrand to their support, and advanced at a double-quick, with fixed bayonets, driving the rebel cavalry before us, killing and wounding a number of them and forcing them to relinquish most of the prisoners taken.

Halting here, details were made from my regiment to destroy the rebel camp near at hand, to carry off the wounded, bury the dead, and collect the arms. This being accomplished, we returned to our old camp near Shiloh Chapel. The list of casualties during the 6th and 7th is as follows: Killed, 9; wounded, 44; missing, 0.*

Seven men were slightly wounded on the 8th.

Respectfully,

R. A. FULTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. S. S. McNAUGHTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 72.

Report of Col. Ralph P. Buckland, Seventy-second Ohio Infantry, Commanding Fourth Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISION,
April 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the brigade under my command in the battle of Pittsburg:

Between 6 and 7 o'clock on Sunday morning I was informed that our pickets were fired upon. I immediately gave orders for forming the brigade on the color line, which was promptly done. About this time I was informed that the pickets were being driven in. I ordered the Forty-eighth Regiment, Colonel Sullivan, to advance in support of the pickets, which he did, but discovered that the enemy had advanced in force to the creek, about 80 to 100 rods in front. I immediately ordered the brigade to advance in line of battle. We had marched about 30 to 40 rods when we discovered the enemy, and opened fire upon him along the whole line, which checked his advance and caused him to fall back. Discovering that he was pushing a column up a narrow ravine, which

* But see revised statement, p. 104.

extended from the left of the Seventy-second Regiment to the flat at the creek, bearing somewhat to the right, I ordered the Seventy-second to change front, so as to form a line parallel to the ravine extending down to the flat, Company B forming an angle across the head of the ravine. In this position our line was maintained for more than two hours under a deadly fire from the enemy. Officers and men behaved with great coolness and bravery, keeping up a constant stream of fire upon the enemy. He several times recoiled and rallied, but did not advance his line after the action commenced until we were ordered to fall back upon the Purdy road, which we did in good order.

Lieutenant-Colonel Canfield, in command of the Seventy-second Regiment, was mortally wounded early in the engagement and was carried from the field. Major Crockett had been taken prisoner on the Friday previous, which left the Seventy-second Regiment without any field officers, except myself. The captains of Companies A and B, and quite a number of the other company officers, were sick and unable to go into the action, consequently I remained on the right of the brigade and took command of the Seventy-second Regiment, having full confidence that Colonels Sullivan and Cockerill would maintain their parts of the line, which they did gallantly until the regiment on the left of my brigade gave way and we were ordered to fall back.

In this action the Seventy-second had the lieutenant-colonel mortally wounded (since dead), Captain Wegstein, Company H, and 10 non-commissioned officers and privates, killed, and 3 officers and 65 non-commissioned officers and privates wounded; the Forty-eighth Regiment, 8 privates killed and a large number wounded; the Seventieth Regiment, 5 privates killed and about 20 wounded. The enemy's loss was very heavy in front of this brigade. Eighty-five bodies of the enemy were counted along and at the foot of the ravine flanked by the Seventy-second Regiment, among which was the body of Colonel Mouton, of the Eighteenth Louisiana Regiment, as I learned from a wounded enemy found at our camp on our return. Large numbers of dead bodies were found on the enemy's line opposite our front, to the left of the 85, in the ravine. I think I may safely put the number killed by my brigade in that action at 200. The number of wounded must have been immense.

We formed line again on the Purdy road, but the fleeing mass from the left broke through our lines, and many of our men caught the infection and fled with the crowd. Colonel Cockerill became separated from Colonel Sullivan and myself, and was afterwards engaged with part of his command at McClernand's camp. Colonel Sullivan and myself kept together and made every effort to rally our men, but with very poor success. They had become scattered in all directions. We were borne considerably to the left, but finally succeeded in forming a line and had a short engagement with the enemy, who made his appearance soon after our line was formed. The enemy fell back, and we proceeded to the road, where you found us. At this point I was joined by Colonel Cockerill, and we there formed line of battle, and slept on our arms Sunday night. Colonel Sullivan, being out of ammunition, marched to the Landing for a supply, and while there was ordered to support a battery at that point. The next morning he joined me, and we rallied all the men we could, and advanced, under your directions, to McClernand's camp. At that point we were again brought into action at a critical time and under heavy fire. The manner in which my brigade came into line and fought was observed by you, and therefore I need not describe it.

In this action the Seventy-second lost 1 sergeant and 1 private killed

and 5 privates wounded; the Forty-eighth had 6 privates killed, Colonel Sullivan and a large number of privates wounded; the Seventieth, 2 privates killed and about 10 wounded.

In this action we advanced our line upon the enemy a considerable distance, and my brigade kept up their fire until their ammunition was expended, when we fell back, replenished, and again advanced, but were not afterwards engaged, the enemy being in full retreat. We encamped on Monday night in the camp we left on Sunday morning.

On Tuesday morning, the 8th instant, my brigade, with others, marched in pursuit of the enemy on the road to Corinth some miles, and when a portion of Hildebrand's brigade engaged the enemy mine was ordered into line of battle, and came into line in gallant style, although the men were much fatigued by their labors and hardships during Sunday and Monday. The men were eager to engage the enemy again, but we were not called upon to do so. We returned to camp in the evening.

Lists of the killed, wounded, and missing in the three regiments have been sent you.

As to Colonels Sullivan and Cockerill, I need add nothing more. My report shows that they were always where duty called them, regardless of danger. In the last action at McClernand's camp Colonel Sullivan was wounded in the arm. As to the officers and men under their command, I refer to their respective reports.

Lieut. Col. Herman Canfield was mortally wounded on Sunday morning while bravely passing along the line encouraging and cheering the men. He was as brave as the bravest. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Lieut. E. A. Rawson, adjutant Seventy-second Regiment Ohio Volunteers. His horse was shot under him on Sunday morning, but he continued on foot, bravely performing his duty to the end of the battle. After the lieutenant-colonel was taken from the field Rawson was the only officer left to aid me in rallying and keeping the regiment together, and most nobly did he stand by me through all the vicissitudes of the battle.

The following company officers were distinguished for bravery and good conduct throughout:

Company A, First Lieut. Henry W. Gifford (severely wounded Sunday morning), and Second Lieut. Spencer Russell; Company B, First Lieut. Henry W. Buckland; Company C, First Lieut. M. T. Williamson; Company D, Capt. Andrew Nuhfer and First Lieut. M. A. Fowler; Company E, First Lieut. C. Dennis; Company F, Capt. Leroy Moore; Company G, Capt. James Fernald; Company H, Captain Wegstein (killed Sunday morning), and First Lieut. Anthony Young; Company I, Capt. Jacob Fickes. Captain Eaton, Company A, Captain Raymond, Company B, Captain Thompson, Company K, Lieutenant Biddle, Company G, and Lieutenant Rice, Company F, were sick and unable to go into the action.

I take the liberty to refer to the important services of Surg. J. B. Rice and the assistant surgeons of the Forty-eighth, Seventieth, and Seventy-second Regiments Ohio Volunteers. They labored at the landing among the wounded almost incessantly night and day, taking no sleep for two days and nights. Also the chaplain of the Seventy-second, the Rev. A. B. Poe, who labored with the surgeon during the same time, rendering very important services.

I take pleasure in commending Lieut. D. M. Harkness, quartermaster, for the energy and good conduct displayed by him in his department during the battle. So many non-commissioned officers and privates

displayed great courage that I cannot undertake to select individuals as more distinguished than others.

Officers and men lost nearly everything, except what they had on their persons when the fight commenced. They are destitute of overcoats, blankets, knapsacks, and haversacks; also dress-coats, they having on their blouses.

Your obedient servant,

R. P. BUCKLAND,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Brigade.

General WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Division.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISION,
April 9, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded, with list of killed, wounded, and missing. This brigade attracted my attention, and has received notice in my report. I feel assured the officers named by Colonel Buckland will receive their reward in season.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Fifth Division.

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HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISION,
April 10, 1862.

SIR: I annex a list of the killed, wounded, and missing of this brigade, which sums up as follows:*

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
48th Ohio	1	13	5	85	.....	49	153
70th Ohio	.....	9	1	53	.....	.....	63
72d Ohio	2	13	3	70	.....	45	133
Total	3	35	9	208	.....	94	349

Many of the missing will doubtless be found alive and well.

R. P. BUCKLAND,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Brigade.

General WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Fifth Division.

* But see revised statement, p. 104.

No. 73.

Report of Lieut. Col. Job R. Parker, Forty-eighth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-EIGHTH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Camp, Shiloh, Tenn., April 9, 1862.

On the morning of the 6th our regiment met the enemy about 200 yards in front of our color lines. They came upon us so suddenly that for a short time our men wavered, but soon rallied again, when we kept him back for two hours and until General Sherman ordered us to fall back to the Purdy road. With the exception of Sergeant Jones, our color-bearer, who shamefully deserted us in five minutes after the action commenced, our men fought bravely, as a visit to the ground after the battle indicated. Our regiment retreated and rallied several times through the day, and was in the last stand made by our forces late in the evening, when the enemy was forced to retire. We slept upon our arms that night. On the morning of the 7th we were called upon to support a battery upon our right wing. Here we remained until the opposing battery was silenced, when we were again brought into a hot action with rebel infantry, where our colonel was wounded in the right forearm, and Capt. W. L. Warner, of Company B, was instantly killed. During two days our officers and men, with the single exception above mentioned, fought bravely, and deserve much praise.

Respectfully submitted.

J. R. PARKER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

No. 74.

Report of Col. Joseph R. Cockerill, Seventieth Ohio Infantry.

CAMP, SHILOH, *April* 10, 1862.

SIR: On Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, an alarm was made in the front of this brigade, and I called my regiment from breakfast and formed it in line of battle on color line. I then heard heavy firing on the left and in front of our line, and advanced my regiment about 200 paces in the woods, and formed line of battle, in pursuance of your order. I ordered my regiment to open fire, with the left thrown back, and did great execution among the enemy, who retired into the hollow. We remained in this position two hours. After this I found that the enemy was turning our left flank about one-half mile to the left of Shiloh Meeting-House, and was rapidly advancing at almost right angles with our line. Having received no order I retired to my color line, and while in this position the enemy from the hill in front opened upon us with shot and shell, and some few were killed and several wounded. We then retired to the rear of the camp, having no support, and seeing the enemy near by on the left flank, I formed my regiment in line of battle in the small ravine and at right angles with the camp, and remained in that position until ordered by Captain Hammond to retire to the Purdy road and form line of battle. I formed on the road, but so many retiring troops mingled with us we became much broken and separated. I retired about 400 yards by the right flank, and finding the rebels advancing almost parallel with

us, we opened fire, which did good service. This was about 12 m. Soon after this Colonels McDowell, Hicks, and others formed their regiments and I fell in with them, and we advanced to the northeast across the open fields and into the fire then raging in McClernand's camp, where I was ordered by General Sherman to file to the left in line of battle; which maneuver I executed well under the circumstances, the enemy's fire being very heavy. All the troops were forced back to the end of the camp under this tremendous fire, and the loss on both sides must have been heavy. We were compelled to fall back, and I again formed line on the top of the next ridge, when you arrived with your regiment and we bivouacked for the night, being exposed most of the time to a severe rain-storm. Our pickets were placed in advance by your order, and all was reasonably quiet during the night.

Early on the morning of the 7th a severe cannonade was opened by General Wallace's battery on our right, and we were ordered to advance, which we did in good order, the Forty-eighth on the right, Seventieth in the center, and Seventy-second on the left. We, under your orders and that of General Sherman, after advancing about one-half mile, were moved to the right and ascended a hill and passed by the flank under a severe fire, where we were ordered to halt and remained for about two hours, while the batteries on both sides were in full play. About 12 m. we were ordered to advance, and the Seventy-second, Forty-eighth, and Seventieth (in this order) advanced to the southeast about three-quarters of a mile into McClernand's camp (precisely the position occupied by the Seventieth the day before), where we deployed into line under the immediate orders and presence of General Sherman (superintended by yourself), where we opened fire with good effect upon the enemy, one-half of the Seventieth Regiment firing to the right and the other to the left oblique. The enemy fell back under this fire, and we advanced to the edge of the woods at the head of the camp near a pond.

Our ammunition at this point failed, and part of General McCook's division coming up opened upon the enemy in fine style. The whole brigade retired to receive a fresh supply of ammunition, which as soon as we received we again advanced over the same ground and towards our encampment; but the enemy was rapidly retiring, and we entered our original camp about 5 o'clock p. m. Our camp had been torn down by the enemy, and we lay upon our arms during the night exposed to a severe rain-storm, the enemy having hastily retreated and with great loss.

Our camp was plundered of nearly everything—officers' uniforms, camp equipments, blankets, knapsacks, haversacks, clothing, &c. Our men, when called out on Sunday morning, supposed it was only to support the pickets, who had been in constant alarm for the two preceding days, and we never made any provision whatever for any retreat. In this great battle for two consecutive days, from morning till night, under the most terrific fire of modern times, I am happy to state that our loss is compartively small: Killed, 9; wounded, 57; missing, 36.*

A large number of non-commissioned officers and privates behaved themselves under the most trying circumstances like old veterans. They deserve to be remembered for their good conduct. Many other brave men were broken and separated in the *mêlée*, and found their way into

* But see revised statement, p. 104.

other regiments; some others were panic-stricken, and did not return until the battle was over. I believe the regiment will at any time prove itself effective, and trust its conduct in the battle will elicit your commendation.

Lieutenant-Colonel Loudon and Major McFarren gave me their aid and support and displayed great gallantry and good conduct. Each of these officers had their horses shot in the engagement. Captains Brown, Summers, and Wilson discharged their duties in every particular, and proved themselves to be brave, gallant, and effective officers, and stood with the regiment from first to last. Captain Naylor became separated from the regiment during the 6th, and returned early on the morning of the 7th, and fought with us throughout the day. First Lieutenants Philips (adjutant of the regiment) and Campbell performed their duties in every respect as brave and gallant officers. Lieutenant Drennin became separated on Sunday about 2 p. m., returned to the regiment early on Monday, and performed his duty throughout the day. Second Lieutenants Spurgeon, of B; Spurgeon, of E; Nelson, Cooper, Denham, Ellis, and Adams performed their duties to my entire satisfaction. Lieutenant Taylor was wounded early in the action and has since had his right arm amputated, being the only severely wounded officer in the regiment.

In submitting this short report, made so soon after the action, I may have omitted some particulars of small moment, but it is in all respcts substantially correct. I will submit a more minute account at some future day, and speak more fully in reference to individual conduct, both as to men and officers.

I desire to call your attention to the fact that, on the morning of the 8th instant, this regiment, under the orders of General Sherman, turned out about 500 men in line of battle, with nearly all its officers, and marched under your immediate direction about 5 miles towards Corinth after the retreating enemy, and returned about 10 p. m., after a heavy and fatiguing march.

You were an eye-witness of the whole of this day's proceedings, and can speak of the efficiency and good conduct of the entire regiment, both officers and men, throughout the entire day.

Respectfully submitted.

J. R. COCKERILL,
Commanding Seventieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Colonel BUCKLAND,
Comdg. Fourth Ohio Brig., Fifth Div., Army of the Tennessee.

No. 75.

Report of Maj. Ezra Taylor, First Illinois Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery, Fifth Division.

BATTALION HEADQUARTERS,
Camp near Pittsburg, Tenn., April 10, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the forces under my command in the affair of the 6th and 7th instant:

By instructions from the general commanding the division, the Morton Battery, Captain Behr commanding, was placed on the Purdy road,

in rear of McDowell's brigade; Taylor's battery, Captain Barrett commanding, to the right and in advance of the chapel, on the road leading to Corinth; Capt. A. C. Waterhouse's battery near the left of the division—four guns on the right bank of Owl Creek and two guns on the left bank of Owl Creek.

The enemy appearing in large masses, and opening a battery to the front and right of the two guns, advanced across Owl Creek. I instructed Captain Waterhouse to retire the two guns to the position occupied by the rest of his battery, about which time the enemy appeared in large force in the open field directly in front of the position of this battery, bearing aloft, as I supposed, the American flag, and their men and officers wearing uniforms so similar to ours, that I hesitated to open fire on them until they passed into the woods and were followed by other troops who wore a uniform not to be mistaken. I afterward learned that the uniform jackets worn by these troops were black. As soon as I was certain as to the character of the troops I ordered the firing to commence, which was done in fine style and with excellent precision. After instructing the battery to be cool and watch all the movements of the enemy, who was throwing large forces into the timber on the left of its position, I went to the position occupied by Taylor's battery and ordered Captain Barrett to open fire with shell, which was done promptly, causing the enemy to take shelter in the timber, under cover of which he advanced to within 150 yards of the guns, when they opened a tremendous fire of musketry, accompanied by terrific yells, showing their evident intent to intimidate our men; but the only effect it had on the men of this battery was to cause them promptly to move their guns by hand to the front and pouring into them a shower of canister, causing both the yelling and the firing of the enemy to cease for a time.

In the mean time the enemy was pushing our force on the left of both of these batteries—Waterhouse's and Taylor's. Seeing Waterhouse's battery limbering to the rear, and fearing the result of a too hasty retreat, I hastened to the position, and finding him retiring, I at once ordered him to unlimber and contest every foot of ground, while I sent a messenger to find another battery to come to their assistance. My order was promptly obeyed, and they were soon throwing canister among the enemy; but their bravery alone could not drive back the masses who were swarming around their left and pushing back the infantry and opening a flank fire of musketry and a battery, which they had succeeded in planting in the timber in front, they were compelled to retire under a galling fire, leaving three guns and their entire camp and garrison equipage on the field. I take great pleasure in stating that the conduct of this battery was such as to entitle them to my entire approbation, and I consider too much praise cannot be bestowed upon them for their gallant conduct on their first battle-field.

I respectfully refer you to the official report of Lieut. J. A. Fitch, commanding, Captain Waterhouse and Lieutenant Abbott both being severely wounded.

Some time after this battery had retired the infantry support on the left of Taylor's battery, Captain Barrett commanding, had fallen back, and the enemy had planted his flag on the ground occupied by Waterhouse's battery. I deemed it prudent to order Captain Barrett to limber to the rear and retire in good order to a new position, which was accomplished without any confusion, but owing to a number of his

horses being shot he was compelled to leave two of his caissons on the field, one of which he has recovered.

Instructing Captain Barrett to take up a new position on the left of the First Brigade, First Division (General McClernand's), and taking the responsibility of ordering two guns of Schwartz's battery to take position on their left (Major Schwartz having been wounded and left the field), I had not long to wait before I opened fire again, silencing a battery which the enemy had opened with terrific effect upon them. After five hours' hard fighting in these two positions, having one man killed and several wounded, their ammunition became exhausted, and I instructed them to retire out of range and get a new supply, after which our section engaged the enemy for half an hour, driving him to the corner of the timber.

For casualties I refer you to the official report of Captain Barrett. In regard to the services done by this battery I can only state, from my personal observation on the ground in front of the positions occupied by them during the engagement, I am satisfied that the enemy's mortality list has been much increased by their being there. The bravery of both officers and men of this battery needs not my evidence at this time to establish. I can only say that I am satisfied with their conduct, which must add new luster to their well-earned laurels. Their camp and garrison equipage was completely destroyed, the enemy probably experiencing great satisfaction in capturing anything belonging to Taylor's battery. In regard to Captain Behr, Morton's Battery, I confess I am unable to give you any further information than that I sent a messenger to him in the morning to have his battery ready for action immediately; to which he replied, "All is ready." The next news from his battery was that it was in the hands of the enemy; a consummation which I must regret, and trust that it may soon be recaptured. In the mean time I think he may be supplied with a battery from those captured from the enemy, there being seven guns at your disposal which have been taken from the enemy, together with five caissons and a good supply of fixed ammunition.

I regret that Captain Silfversparre's battery of four 20-pounder Parrott guns have not been able as yet to report with the battery to this field, owing to some deficiency in his horses and other equipage. I understand, however, that he did good service near the Landing on the evening of the 6th instant.

I deem it my duty to make honorable mention of the services of Company A, Chicago Light Artillery, under command of Lieut. P. P. Wood, on the 7th instant. The battery, not having been assigned to this division, did not properly come under my jurisdiction, but by instructions received from General U. S. Grant and Colonel Webster, I was authorized to take any battery or parts of batteries from the State of Illinois and use them at any point of attack where I could put them to advantage. Consequently I brought them up, and turned over to the general commanding this division Lieut. P. P. Wood, with four guns, but from some cause he had to send one gun to the rear. How well he served the other three guns I refer you to the general himself, who assures me he never saw guns better served. I have also to mention Captain Bouton's battery of six guns (James rifled 6-pounders), which I found on Sunday, the 6th, anxious to distinguish themselves, and as good fortune would have it I got them a good position near Colonel McArthur's division, where they did most excellent service, driving the enemy from a very commanding position, both officers and men behaving themselves like veterans, notwithstanding they only landed the

day previous and their horses had never heard a gun fired. Yet the battery stood its ground gallantly under the fire of the enemy's batteries until they had expended their entire supply of ammunition.

On Monday morning, after taking a new supply of ammunition, I brought them into action again on the hardest-contested portion of the field, near the forks of the road, near General McClernand's headquarters, where the enemy opened a terrific fire from across Owl Creek, which made sad havoc among his horses, rendering them quite unmanageable; yet by a few well-directed shots the enemy's guns were silenced, and he was able to retire out of range and repair damages, and I am proud to predict that with proper time to drill their horses and men the battery will be second to none in the service.

In order to do justice to all I cannot close this report without mentioning Dresser's battery, commanded by Captain Timony, who were put in battery under my direction on Sunday, the 6th, under the most terrific fire, perhaps, that occurred at any point or at any time during the fight. This occurred at the same point on the field, in front of General McClernand's headquarters, where the enemy had a full sweep of the field in front with his batteries and a galling fire of musketry on our left. To say that they fought bravely till their horses were literally piled up, creating a barrier to the retreat of their guns, is a simple statement of facts, and I doubt not the general commanding the First Division will give to them the credit due them. Such bravery cannot but obtain its reward.

Trusting you will not consider this somewhat lengthy report more than is in justice due to those who have sought to do their best to inflict a just chastisement upon these rebellious subjects against the best government under the sun, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

EZRA TAYLOR,
Major, Commanding, and Chief of Artillery.

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General Fifth Division.

[Indorsement.]

Have examined Major Taylor's report, and approve his recommendation that the Morton Battery be reconstructed out of captured guns. Also make special mention of Captain Barrett, Company B, First Illinois Artillery, and Lieut. P. P. Wood, Company A, Chicago Light Artillery; also of Capt. E. Bouton, of Company I, First Illinois Artillery.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Fifth Division.

No. 76.

Report of Capt. Samuel E. Barrett, Battery B, First Illinois Light Artillery.

HDQRS. COMPANY B, FIRST REGT. ILL. ART.,
Near Pittsburg Landing, April 10, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the battery under my command during the engagement at this place on the 6th and 7th instant:

We were stationed near the outposts, and on the alarm being given, at about 7.30 o'clock on Sunday morning, the battery was promptly got in readiness, and in ten minutes thereafter commenced firing on the right of the log church, some hundred yards in front of General Sherman's headquarters, where the attack was made by the enemy in great force. The enemy once charged on the battery, but were repulsed with great loss. The enemy, however, succeeded in turning our left flank, and, finding the battery in a critical condition, I retired to the open field occupied by the First Brigade, First Division, and awaited orders which were soon received, to go into battery on the upper end of the field. This movement was promptly executed, and we engaged for two hours a rebel battery (masked) in the camp of the Forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Infantry, suffering a loss of 1 man killed and 3 wounded. As the firing had been very rapid all the morning my supply of ammunition became exhausted, and I retired to an open field some half mile in the rear, where, finding my baggage wagons, I refilled my caissons and gun-limbers. I remained on this field the most of the day and the day following until about 4 o'clock p. m., when I was ordered to move forward and go into battery near the point we occupied when the attack was made on the preceding day, but finding the rebels in full retreat, and being out of the range of my guns, we were not brought into action.*

My camp and garrison equipage was almost totally ruined, much of it being plundered and the remainder destroyed. I beg leave to call your attention to the annexed list of property destroyed and captured by the enemy while in my camp.

Very respectfully, yours,

SAML. E. BARRETT,
Captain, First Regiment Illinois Artillery.

Maj. EZRA TAYLOR,
Comdg. First Battalion, First Regt. Illinois Artillery.

No. 77.

Report of Lieut. John A. Fitch, Battery E, First Illinois Light Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS WATERHOUSE'S BATTERY,
April 9, 1862.

SIR: I would respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by Company E, First Regiment Light Artillery Illinois Volunteers, in the action of Sunday, the 6th instant:

The battery consisted of four 3½-inch and two 4½-inch James rifled cannon. We had received our horses ten days previous to the action and had been in camp one week, in which time we had opportunity for drill only three days. Under these disadvantages we went into action. By your order the battery took position at 7 a. m., two sections on a hill to the left and front of General Sherman's headquarters, and one section across Owl Creek, about 150 yards to the front. The section in advance was compelled to retire, and took position to the left of the other sections. At this time the enemy had a strong force in the woods on the left, and another force, supported by a battery, on the right; a column also advanced across an open field in front. The battery held this position one hour and three quarters, silencing the enemy's battery, when the infantry supporting us on the left gave way and exposed

* List of casualties embodied in revised statement, p. 104.

us to a severe flanking fire. At this time Captain Waterhouse was wounded and was obliged to leave the field, first giving the order to retire. The rear part of one caisson, having been caught among the trees by reason of the rawness of our horses, was necessarily left here. The battery was retiring slowly, under command of Lieut. A. R. Abbott, when you ordered it to open fire a second time at a point about 100 yards in the rear of our first position. This position was held but a few minutes. The infantry on our left continued to retreat, and the enemy again outflanked us, this time advancing rapidly up the hill upon our left. Lieutenant Abbott, being now wounded, I gave the order to retreat, which was effected under a close fire of musketry, when the enemy had approached to about 50 yards from our position. Many of our men and horses had been wounded, and I was obliged to leave on the field two 4½-inch and one 3½-inch guns. After retiring from action it was found upon examination that the remaining guns were disabled from faulty construction of the iron part of the axle-tree. By your order the battery retired to the river. One gun was so far disabled that it broke down and was left on the way to the river. That night, by your advice, I detailed one lieutenant and 24 men, with 3 horses, temporarily to assist Company B, Captain Barrett commanding. The camp and garrison equipage of the company was almost entirely destroyed.*

The battery is at present unfit for service.

Respectfully submitted.

J. A. FITCH,
First-Lieutenant, Commanding Company.

Maj. EZRA TAYLOR,
Chief of Artillery, Fifth Division, Army of the Tennessee.

No. 78.

Report of Brig. Gen. B. M. Prentiss, U. S. Army, commanding Sixth Division.

QUINCY, ILL., *November* 17, 1862.

COLONEL: Upon my return from captivity in the hands of the public enemy I have the honor to submit my report of the part taken in the battle of the 6th of April last, near Pittsburg Landing, by the Sixth Division, Army of West Tennessee, the command of which had been assigned to me. I have the honor to transmit field return of the force which was subjected to my control, as it appeared upon the morning of the engagement, the same being marked A.†

Saturday evening, pursuant to instructions received when I was assigned to duty with the Army of West Tennessee, the usual advance guard was posted, and in view of information received from the commandant thereof, I sent forward five companies of the Twenty-fifth Missouri and five companies of the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, under command of Col. David Moore, Twenty-first Missouri. I also, after consultation with Col. David Stuart, commanding a brigade of General Sherman's division, sent to the left one company of the Eighteenth Wisconsin Infantry, under command of Captain Fisk.

At about 7 o'clock the same evening Colonel Moore returned, report-

* List of casualties embodied in revised statement, p. 104.
† Embodied in revised statement, p. 112.

ing some activity in the front—an evident reconnaissance by cavalry. This information received, I proceeded to strengthen the guard stationed on the Corinth road, extending the picket lines to the front a distance of a mile and a half, at the same time extending and doubling the lines of the grand guard.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, April 6, Col. David Moore, Twenty-first Missouri, with five companies of his infantry regiment, proceeded to the front, and at break of day the advance pickets were driven in, whereupon Colonel Moore pushed forward and engaged the enemy's advance, commanded by General Hardee. At this stage a messenger was sent to my headquarters, calling for the balance of the Twenty-first Missouri, which was promptly sent forward. This information received, I at once ordered the entire force into line, and the remaining regiments of the First Brigade, commanded by Col. Everett Peabody, consisting of the Twenty-fifth Missouri, Sixteenth Wisconsin, and Twelfth Michigan Infantry, were advanced well to the front. I forthwith at this juncture communicated the fact of the attack in force to Major-General Smith and Brig. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut.

Shortly before 6 o'clock, Col. David Moore having been severely wounded, his regiment commenced falling back, reaching our front line at about 6 o'clock, the enemy being close upon his rear. Hereupon the entire force, excepting only the Sixteenth Iowa, which had been sent to the field the day previous without ammunition, and the cavalry, which was held in readiness to the rear, was advanced to the extreme front, and thrown out alternately to the right and left.

Shortly after 6 o'clock the entire line was under fire, receiving the assault made by the entire force of the enemy, advancing in three columns simultaneously upon our left, center, and right. This position was held until the enemy had passed our right flank, this movement being effected by reason of the falling back of some regiment to our right not belonging to the division.

Perceiving the enemy was flanking me, I ordered the division to retire in line of battle to the color line of our encampment, at the same time communicating to Generals Smith and Hurlbut the fact of the falling back, and asking for re-enforcements.

Being again assailed, in position described, by an overwhelming force, and not being able longer to hold the ground against the enemy, I ordered the division to fall back to the line occupied by General Hurlbut, and at 9.05 a. m. reformed to the right of General Hurlbut, and to the left of Brig. Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, who I found in command of the division assigned to Major-General Smith. At this point the Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, commanded by Colonel Tindall, which had just disembarked from a transport, and had been ordered to report to me as a part of the Sixth Division, joined me. This regiment I immediately assigned to position on the left. My battery (Fifth Ohio) was posted to the right on the road.

At about 10 o'clock my line was again assailed, and finding my command greatly reduced by reason of casualties and because of the falling back of many of the men to the river, they being panic-stricken—a majority of them having now for the first time been exposed to fire—I communicated with General W. H. L. Wallace, who sent to my assistance the Eighth Iowa Infantry, commanded by Col. J. L. Geddes.

After having once driven the enemy back from this position Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant appeared upon the field. I exhibited to him the disposition of my entire force, which disposition received his commendation, and I received my final orders, which were to maintain that posi-

tion at all hazards. This position I did maintain until 4 o'clock p. m., when General Hurlbut, being overpowered, was forced to retire. I was then compelled to change front with the Twenty-third Missouri, Twenty-first Missouri, Eighteenth Wisconsin, Eighteenth Missouri, and part of the Twelfth Michigan, occupying a portion of the ground vacated by General Hurlbut. I was in constant communication with Generals Hurlbut and Wallace during the day, and both of them were aware of the importance of holding our position until night. When the gallant Hurlbut was forced to retire General Wallace and myself consulted, and agreed to hold our positions at all hazards, believing that we could thus save the army from destruction; we having been now informed for the first time that all others had fallen back to the vicinity of the river. A few minutes after General W. H. L. Wallace received the wound of which he shortly afterwards died. Upon the fall of General Wallace, his division, excepting the Eighth Iowa, Colonel Geddes, acting with me, and the Fourteenth Iowa, Colonel Shaw; Twelfth Iowa, Colonel Woods, and Fifty-eighth Illinois, Colonel Lynch, retired from the field.

Perceiving that I was about to be surrounded, and having dispatched my aide, Lieut. Edwin Moore, for re-enforcements, I determined to assail the enemy, which had passed between me and the river, charging upon him with my entire force. I found him advancing in mass, completely encircling my command, and nothing was left but to harass him and retard his progress so long as might be possible. This I did until 5.30 p. m., when, finding that further resistance must result in the slaughter of every man in the command, I had to yield the fight. The enemy succeeded in capturing myself and 2,200 rank and file, many of them being wounded.

Col. Madison Miller, Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, was during the day in command of a brigade, and was among those taken prisoner. He acted during the day with distinguished courage, coolness, and ability. Upon Col. J. L. Geddes, Eighth Iowa, the same praise can be partly bestowed. He and his regiment stood unflinchingly up to the work the entire portion of the day during which he acted under my orders. Col. J. S. Alban and his lieutenant-colonel, Beall, of the Eighteenth Wisconsin, were, until they were wounded, ever to the front, encouraging their command. Col. Jacob Fry, of the Sixty-first Illinois, with an undrilled regiment fresh in the service, kept his men well forward under every assault until the third line was formed, when he became detached, and fought under General Hurlbut. Colonel Shaw, of the Fourteenth Iowa, behaved with great coolness, disposed his men sharply at every command, and maintained his front unbroken through several fierce attacks. Colonel Tindall, Lieutenant-Colonel Morton, and Major McCullough, of the Twenty-third Missouri, are entitled to high meed of praise for gallant conduct.

It is difficult to discriminate among so many gallant men as surrounded me when we were forced to yield to the overpowering strength of the enemy. Their bravery under the hottest fire is testified to by the devotion with which they stood forward against fearful odds to contend for the cause they were engaged in. To the officers and men who thus held to the last their undaunted front too much praise cannot be given.

Captain McMichael, assistant adjutant-general, attached to the division commanded by General Wallace, joined me upon the field when his gallant leader fell. He is entitled to special mention for his conduct while so serving. Col. David Moore is entitled to special mention.

Capt. A. Hickenlooper, of the Fifth Ohio Battery, by his gallant conduct, commended himself to general praise.

My staff consisted of but three officers. Brigade Surg. S. W. Everett was killed early in the engagement, gallantly cheering the Eighteenth Missouri Regiment to the contest. Lieut. Edwin Moore, aide-de-camp, during the entire battle, was by my side, unless when detached upon the dangerous service of his office. Capt. Henry Binmore, assistant adjutant-general, was with me, performing his duty to my great satisfaction, until, being exhausted, I compelled him to leave the field.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. M. PRENTISS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

No. 79.

Report of Col. Francis Quinn, Twelfth Michigan Infantry, commanding Sixth Division.

HDQRS. SIXTH DIVISION, ARMY OF WEST TENNESSEE,
April 9, 1862.

Permit me to submit the following account of the part the Sixth Division of this command took in the battle of Pittsburg on Sunday last:

At 3 o'clock a. m. of that day several companies were ordered out from the First Brigade of this division to watch, and endeavor, if possible, to capture, a force of the enemy who were prowling near our camp. Our brave boys marched out, and had not over 3 miles to go before they met the enemy, and immediately a sharp firing commenced, our little force giving ground.

About daylight the dead and wounded began to be brought in. The firing grew closer and closer till it became manifest a heavy force of the enemy was upon us. The division was ordered into line of battle by General Prentiss, and immediately advanced in line about one-quarter of a mile from the tents, where the enemy were met in short firing distance. Volley after volley was given and returned and many fell on both sides, but their numbers were too heavy for our forces. I could see to the right and left. They were visible in line, and every hill-top in the rear was covered with them. It was manifest they were advancing in not only one but several lines of battle. The whole division fell back to their tents and again rallied, and although no regular line was formed, yet from behind every tree a deadly fire was poured out upon the enemy, which held them in check for about one-half hour, when, re-enforcements coming to their assistance, they advanced furiously upon our camp, and we were forced to again give way. At this time we lost four pieces of artillery. The division fell back about one-half mile, very much scattered and broken. Here we were posted, being drawn up in line behind a dense clump of bushes, when General Prentiss rode up and proposed heroically for us to fight our way back to our tents, but finally gave this up and formed the line for defense where it was.

Here occurred one of the noblest and most determined resistances ever offered by an inferior number to an overwhelming foe. The remnant of the division was so posted as to command the road leading from Corinth to Pittsburg Landing, on which road were posted two pieces of artillery. Our men were ordered to lie down on the ground, which they did, nor did they have long to wait. On came the enemy, yelling and yelping, and for about ten minutes kept up a dreadful and incessant firing, with but little effect, for our men were flat on the ground, and their balls went by mostly harmless. Not so with ours, for the groans and shrieks in the bushes told the destructiveness of our fire. Again they fell back and threw their forces more to our left, and then again came back to our point and repeated just what has been described. It was about 9 o'clock in the morning when the first charge was made upon this part of our lines. About 2 o'clock p. m., a movement being made to outflank us, the line on the left of our division fell back, forming a line at right angles with our division, which still stubbornly held its place. Now a most determined rush was made on the Sixth Division to drive them from their place. Our men were killed at the guns; the horses were shot in the harness; but the rebels dared not venture over the bushes to take or spike the guns, for our boys were pouring into them a most destructive fire. The enemy again retired, and our boys brought the guns in by hand back of the line, and opened a way through the line of battle for them to play, which they did, adding speed to the retreating enemy. In a short time they rallied again, and made another dash at this point, but met with the same result.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, as near as I can judge, two regiments, it is said, surrendered on the immediate right of our division. General Prentiss ordered me to go and rally some of our men—meaning men of the Twelfth Michigan Infantry, of which regiment there were not over 40 or 50 on the ground, and very few officers. Our major had gone of his own request for this purpose early in the day, but had not returned. I immediately went, but found the fire worse in going on our right and rear than in front. Fire was also being found on our left. At this time General Prentiss must have been taken prisoner. He was a brave man, and cheered his men to duty during the whole day. Where the fight was thickest and danger the greatest there was he found, and his presence gave renewed confidence.

Moore, of General Prentiss' staff, deserves especial mention. He not only bore orders, but in the most gallant manner assisted to see them executed. He did much to encourage the men, as did also Captain Donnelly as long as he was on the ground. Capt. Robert Brethschneider deserves great praise for his coolness and bravery on that bloody day. He added to the fame he had already acquired at the battle of Bull Run. Colonel Peabody, of the Twenty-fifth Missouri Regiment, was killed in camp early in the day. He was a brave soldier and a good man. The great numbers of the dead in front of this one position caused remark and astonishment by all who beheld it the following day.

This point was held from 9 o'clock a. m. till 4.30 p. m., amid the most dreadful carnage for a little space ever witnessed on any field of battle during this war. It is no more than just that favorable mention should be made of Colonel Moore, of the Twenty-first Missouri, who fell badly wounded while bravely leading his men on early in the day; and also Colonel Allen, of the Sixteenth Wisconsin, who also received a severe wound in his arm while gallantly conducting his men; and Major Pow-

ell, of the Twenty-fifth Missouri, who received a mortal wound whilst doing everything an officer could do to rally and cheer the men to renewed action; nor can I close without mentioning Lieutenants Van Riper, Flannigan, and Graham, of the Twelfth Michigan, who were taken prisoners at their posts like brave men, as they had proved themselves during the whole action.

Your obedient servant,

F. QUINN,
Colonel Twelfth Mich. Inft., Acting Commander Sixth Division.

No. 80.

Report of Col. David Moore, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry (of the First Brigade).

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIRST MISSOURI INFANTRY,
SIXTH DIVISION, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
April 11, 1862.

SIR: In pursuance of the order of Brig. Gen. B. M. Prentiss, commanding Sixth Division, Army of West Tennessee, I on Saturday proceeded to a reconnaissance on the front of the line of General Prentiss' division and on the front of General Sherman's division. My command consisted of three companies from the Twenty-first Missouri Regiment—companies commanded by Captains Cox, Harle, and Pearce. A thorough reconnaissance over the extent of 3 miles failed to discover the enemy. Being unsuccessful, as stated, I returned to my encampment about 7 o'clock p. m.

On Sunday morning, the 6th instant, at about 6 o'clock, being notified that the picket guard of the First Brigade, Sixth Division, had been attacked and driven in, by order of Col. Everett Peabody, commanding the First Brigade, Sixth Division, I advanced with five companies of my command a short distance from the outer line of our encampment. I met the retreating pickets of the First Brigade bringing in their wounded. Those who were able for duty I ordered and compelled to return to their posts, and learning that the enemy was advancing in force I sent for the remaining five companies of my regiment, which companies having joined me, I ordered an advance and attacked the enemy, who was commanded by Brigadier-General Ruggles, of the rebel army. A terrific fire was opened upon us from the whole front of the four or five regiments forming the advance of the enemy, which my gallant soldiers withstood during thirty minutes, until I had communicated the intelligence of the movement against us to my commanding general.

About this time, being myself severely wounded (the bone of the leg below the knee being shattered), I was compelled to retire from the field, leaving Lieutenant-Colonel Woodyard in command.

D. MOORE,
Colonel Twenty-first Missouri Volunteers.

Capt. HENRY BINMORE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Sixth Division, Army of West Tennessee.

No. 81.

Report of Lieut. Col. Humphrey M. Woodyard, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIRST MO. INFT., FIRST BRIGADE,
SIXTH DIVISION, ARMY OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Pittsburg, Tenn., April 12, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 6th of April, before sunrise, General Prentiss ordered Colonel Moore, with five companies of our regiment, to sustain the pickets of the Twelfth Michigan Infantry. The colonel had not proceeded more than half a mile when he met the pickets coming in, with many killed and wounded. Colonel Moore immediately dispatched Lieutenant Menn for the remaining five companies. General Prentiss, being in camp, ordered me to join Colonel Moore. We marched some 300 yards together, after I formed the junction, in a nearly westerly direction, by flank movement, four ranks, when the head of the column came to the northwest corner of a cotton field. We were here fired upon, and Colonel Moore received a severe wound in the right leg and Lieutenant Menn was wounded in the head. I then assumed command of the regiment, and formed a line of battle on the brow of a hill on the cotton field, facing nearly west. I held this position for some half or three-quarters of an hour and kept the enemy in check. He fell back and endeavored to outflank me. Discovering this, I moved my line to the north of the field again. I was then joined by four companies of the Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry. Having no field officers with them, I ordered them to a position east of the field, and as soon as this was done joined them with my command. This line of battle formed, facing south, behind a small incline, enabling my men to load and be out of range of the enemy's fire. The position proved a strong one, and we managed to hold it for upwards of an hour. Finding they could not dislodge us, the enemy again tried to outflank us and deal a cross-fire. I then fell back in good order, firing as we did so, to the next hill. Colonel Peabody, commanding First Brigade, here came up with the Twenty-fifth Missouri Regiment. I requested him to bring his men up to the hill on our right, as it would afford protection to his men and be of assistance to my command. He did so, but the enemy coming by heavy main center and dealing a cross-fire from our right and left, we could not maintain this position for over thirty minutes. We gradually began to fall back and reached our tents, when the ranks got broken in passing through them. We endeavored to rally our men in the rear of the tents and formed as well as could be expected, but my men got much scattered, a great many falling into other regiments, under the immediate command of General Prentiss; others divided to other divisions, but continued to fight during the two days.

Falling back to the second hill, Major King received a mortal wound, and died in about thirty minutes. He rendered me great assistance in the action, cheering on and encouraging the men. His death is a heavy loss to us. He was ever active, energetic, and at his post of duty; vigilant in attending to the wants of the men. Adjt. C. C. Tobin, who is now missing, also proved himself very active on the field. His brave example in leading the men to fight had a good effect. He is supposed to be a prisoner, and taken at the same time with General Prentiss.

I cannot too highly praise the conduct of the officers and men of my command, and of the companies of the Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, who acted in concert with me.

Respectfully submitted.

H. M. WOODYARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-first Missouri Regiment.

Capt. HENRY BINMORE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Sixth Division, Army of West Tennessee.

No. 82.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert T. Van Horn, Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT MO. VOLS, FIRST BRIG.,
SIXTH DIVISION, ARMY OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Near Pittsburg Landing, April 9, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor herewith to submit a report of the part taken by the regiment under my command in the battles of the 6th and 7th instant. The regiment occupied the right of the First Brigade, commanded by Colonel Peabody, acting brigadier-general, and had the honor of opening the fight on the 6th, the attack being made on its front at 3 o'clock in the morning. By order of the acting brigadier-general three companies—Captains Schmitz, Company B; Eveans, Company E, and Dill, Company H—under Major Powell, were dispatched to engage the enemy's advance, which was successfully done until reenforced by the Twenty-first Missouri, under Colonel Moore. The fighting now became general and heavy, and I was ordered to support with the whole regiment. The enemy had now reached within the distance of half a mile of the encampment, where they were checked and held until near 7 o'clock, when our force fell back to the line of encampment, where another stand was made. The fighting was very severe until 8 o'clock, when we were compelled to fall back still farther behind our encampments on the division, which had by this time formed in line of battle on an elevation in our rear. My regiment had by this time become badly cut up, but they rallied and took position on the right of the Twelfth Michigan, with the loss of several of my most valuable officers. The fighting now became most determined, and continued with little intermission for three hours. The enemy, being thrice repulsed, finally moved to our left.

It was in this part of the engagement that Maj. James E. Powell, a most valuable officer and brave soldier, fell mortally wounded, and Sergt. Matthew Euler, color-bearer, was killed, clinging to the staff until it had to be disengaged from his grasp by Sergeant Simmons, who took his place. My command was after this detached to Colonel Hildebrand, acting brigadier-general, where it remained, without taking any decisive part in the engagement for the remainder of the day.

On the 7th I was placed with the First Missouri Battery near the river, except one company, under Capt. William Millar, who was attached to the Seventh Iowa (Colonel Crocker), where, I am gratified to state, this brave officer rendered efficient service.

I beg particularly to mention Captains Wade, Millar, and Donnelly, and Lieutenants Bradshaw, Newberry, John H. Millar, and Singleton, for bravery displayed in the most trying periods of the fight; but where

so many did well it is difficult to discriminate. I mention these as coming particularly under my own observation. I must also be permitted to bear testimony to the distinguished bravery of Maj. James E. Powell, who fell in the hottest of the battle, cheering on his men. He was an officer in the Regular Army.

I have to report Surg. John T. Berghoff as missing, but whether a prisoner or not it is impossible to say, as he has been in camp once since the battle. He was at the hospital in front on yesterday, but supposed to be cut off by rebel pickets.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. T. VAN HORN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-fifth Missouri Volunteers.

Capt. HENRY BINMORE, *A. A. G., Sixth Div., Army of West Tenn.*

No. 83.

Report of Col. Benjamin Allen, Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry.

SIR: Having heard various and conflicting reports in regard to the part taken in the engagement of the 6th and 7th of April by the regiments comprising General Prentiss' division, I deem it my duty to myself and command to submit a statement, which I should have done sooner but for the painfulness of a wound received on the battle-field.

The regiment which I have the honor to command formed the left of Colonel Peabody's brigade, and was encamped on the south road leading from Pittsburg Landing to Corinth. On the evening of the 5th four companies of my regiment and two companies of the Twenty-first Missouri, under the command of George K. Donnelly, acting assistant adjutant-general, First Brigade, Sixth Division, was sent, by order of Colonel Peabody, on picket duty. At about 5.30 a. m. on the 6th a part of this force discovered some of the enemy's cavalry about 1½ miles in front and to the right of our camp, and while advancing upon them came upon a large force of the enemy concealed behind a fence and were fired upon by them. This was the first fire of the enemy. Captain Saxe and Sergeant Williams, of Company A, in my regiment, were killed, and Colonel Moore, who had just arrived with re-enforcements from the Twenty-first Missouri, was wounded. After firing they retreated, followed by our men, but they were soon re-enforced, and our men fell back toward our camp.

At about 6 o'clock I was ordered by General Prentiss to form my regiment and advance on the enemy. This I did, taking my position in a thicket of small timber about 80 rods in front of my camp. After remaining in this position about thirty minutes, waiting the approach of the enemy, I was ordered by General Prentiss to change front to the right, which I did, and in this position received the fire of the enemy, who appeared simultaneously on my front and left flank. We held this position, and delivered our fire with great effect, checking the advance of the enemy on our front, until we were ordered by General Prentiss to fall back, which I did, forming my second line about 40 rods in front of my camp. At this time the regiment on my right and left had fallen back, and we were entirely unsupported by any force. We maintained this position against a greatly superior force of the enemy until again ordered to fall back.

I made my next stand directly in front of our camp. While holding this position I was re-enforced by party of Company A, who were out

on picket. A desperate conflict here ensued, in which Lieutenant-Colonel Fairchild was wounded in the thigh and carried from the field. I also had my horse shot under me, and my second horse was shot dead as I was about to remount. I was again ordered by General Prentiss to fall back, take to the trees, and hold the enemy in check as much as possible until re-enforcements could arrive. My men immediately took to the trees and fell bacl slowly, firing upon the enemy, until the advance of General Hurlbut's division made their appearance. I then fell back to the rear of his lines and formed my men, but finding them out of ammunition, I drew off for a fresh supply. My men were nearly exhausted, having been engaged since 6 o'clock without food or water, contesting the field inch by inch with a greatly superior force of the enemy.

After receiving a fresh supply of ammunition, and while waiting orders from General Prentiss, I was requested by a field officer to take the place of an Indiana regiment he said were out of ammunition and were falling back. I immediately complied with his request, and opened fire on the enemy. This position we maintained until we were flanked by the enemy on our left and were compelled to fall back. In this engagement I received a wound, the ball passing through my left arm, a little below the elbow, and I was obliged to leave the field about 3 p. m.

Of my regiment there were 46 killed, 176 wounded, and 23 missing.* Of the wounded several have since died.

I cannot speak in too high terms of commendation of the bravery and endurance of both officers and men in my command, although never before in action. They with very few exceptions exhibited in an eminent degree the qualities of veteran soldiers, and in the last engagement I lost some of my brave and valuable men, among whom was Capt. O. D. Pease, of Company D, who received a wound that caused his death.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. ALLEN,
Colonel Sixteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT.

No. 84.

Report of Col. Alexander Chambers, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry (of the Second Brigade).

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH IOWA VOLS., THIRD BRIGADE,
SIXTH DIVISION, ARMY OF WEST TENNESSEE,
Near Pittsburg Landing, April 24, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on Sunday morning, April 6, while my regiment was preparing to join General Prentiss' division, as was previously ordered, an aide of General Grant ordered my regiment in line on the right of the Fifteenth Iowa Volunteers, to act as a reserve and prevent stragglers from reaching the river. The line had been formed but a short time when I was ordered to march it, following the Fifteenth Iowa, to General McClernand's division, whose right was giving way. At this time large numbers of men in squads were returning. Cavalry, infantry, and several batteries of artillery were met on the road without being disabled or having lost their horses or expended their ammunition. From 9.30 a. m. to 10.30 a. m., the time occupied

* But see revised statement, p. 104.

in reaching the battle-field, we met more men returning, of all arms, than belonged to the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Regiments, but I must say, for the credit of the State of Iowa, not one of her quota did I meet.

On crossing an open field, beyond which was the position of the rebels, two of my command were wounded. My regiment was formed on the right of this field in rear of a fence. An aide ordered the regiment to be formed across this open field, which was raked by heavy fire of musketry and a part of a battery of artillery. I marched the men there and ordered them to lie down, when the greater part of the enemy's fire passed harmlessly over us. I had, however, several wounded here. From this position the regiment was ordered forward to the edge of timber, within close range of the enemy, as many of my men were wounded at the same time by both ball and buck-shot. The right of the regiment was of very little service, as they were not in a position, from the lay of the ground, to fire with much effect; but the left of the regiment became hotly engaged with the enemy, and did great execution.

For nearly or quite an hour the regiment held its ground against a much larger force of the enemy, supported by artillery, when they were compelled to give way to their destructive fire and advance or be captured. Word came down the line that a retreat had been ordered, but no such order came through me. At this our whole line gave way and became mixed up with other regiments. My regiment was rallied by Lieut. Col. A. H. Sanders to the number of about 300 and was posted in rear of a battery during the remainder of that day and night, during which time those who had become mixed with other regiments returned and reformed with those under the lieutenant-colonel, I having been wounded and struck by a spent ball in the hip-joint, which was very painful, and rendered me quite lame.

The next day the regiment held the same position in rear of this battery during the fight. I am thus particular in giving an exact account of the part taken in Sunday's and Monday's fight, as some correspondents have been trying to throw the disgrace of their own regiments' actions on a new regiment that had never gone through the motions of loading a gun even, but notwithstanding this behaved with as much gallantry as any regiment on the field, as its list of killed and wounded will show, for the time they were engaged.

With a few exceptions all the officers and men behaved with judgment and gallantry. The field officers were particularly cool under a destructive fire and rendered great assistance. The horses of all the field and staff officers were killed or wounded, evidently showing an intention on the part of the enemy to pick off the most prominent officers. Captains Ruehl and Zettler, both gallant men, were killed or mortally wounded, and First Lieut. F. N. Doyle, a brave and efficient officer, was also killed.

The loss during Sunday's fight was 2 officers and 16 non-commissioned officers and privates killed, and 9 officers and 94 non-commissioned officers and privates wounded, and 15 non-commissioned officers and privates missing.*

I inclose a list of the killed, wounded, and missing,

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. CHAMBERS,
Colonel Sixteenth Iowa Volunteers.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
General McClernand's Division, Army of West Tennessee.

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* But see revised statement, p. 104.

No. 85.

Report of Col. Hugh T. Reid, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry.

I have the honor to report that the Fifteenth Regiment of Iowa Volunteer Infantry from Benton Barracks arrived at Pittsburg on Sunday morning, with orders from General Grant's headquarters to report to General Prentiss. Finding that his headquarters were some 4 miles from the Landing, I proceeded at once to report to him in person, and found a heavy fire of artillery and musketry already commenced along his lines. Orders were received from his aide to bring up my command as soon as possible, and I returned to the river for that purpose. The regiment was rapidly disembarked, ammunition distributed, and the men for the first time loaded their guns. We then marched to the heights in rear of the Landing, and formed in line of battle preparatory to an advance, our right resting on the road leading from the Landing to the field. At this time an order was received from a member of General Grant's staff directing me to hold the position upon which we had formed, and to post such other troops as could be found about the Landing on the right of the road, extending to the bluff of the creek, emptying into the river below the Landing, in order to prevent the enemy from flanking it through the valley of this creek, and also to prevent all stragglers from returning from the battle-field to the Landing, and to hold ourselves as a reserve. The regiment was then advanced across the road to the right, so as to stop the progress of the multitudes returning from the battle-field, which could only be done by threatening to shoot them down. Some of them were induced by threats and persuasions to fall into line, but most of them had the Bull Run story, that their regiments were all cut to pieces, and that they were the only survivors, and nothing could be done with them but to stop their progress. Captain Benton [Bouton] placed his battery on our right, commanding the road leading from the battle-field to the river, and also commanding the ravines to our right and left. Colonel Chambers, of the Sixteenth Iowa, formed his regiment on the right of Benton's [Bouton's] battery, resting the right of his regiment on the bluff of the creek above mentioned. In this position we remained for about an hour, when an order was received from the engineer of General McClernand's staff, by order, as he said, of General Grant, for the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa to advance some 2 miles to the support of General McClernand's division, on the extreme right of our lines. The advance was made, the Fifteenth leading, supported by the Sixteenth. We were led by the staff officer of General McClernand first to the right, across a deep ravine and through thick underbrush, in a direction directly from the firing; then one of General Grant's staff came up and said a wrong order must have been given us, in which opinion the undersigned fully concurred, and after consultation of the two staff officers the head of our column was turned to the left, and we marched in search of General McClernand's division, his staff officer showing us the way. The road as we marched was filled with retreating artillery, flying cavalry, straggling infantry, and the wounded returning from the field. We reached an open field in front of the enemy, who were concealed in a dense wood and among tents, from which other regiments had been driven earlier in the day. Through this field the two regiments marched under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, and took position, by direction of General McClernand, near the tents.

A regiment, said to be from Ohio, was on the field when we arrived,

or came on soon after, and took position on the extreme right of the Sixteenth. The Fifteenth, which occupied the left, advanced upon the enemy and drove a part of them from their concealments among the tents and planted our colors in their midst, while the whole left wing of the regiment advanced under a murderous fire of shot and shell from the enemy's artillery and an incessant fire from the musketry. Our flag-staff was shot through and our colors riddled with bullets. For two hours, from 10 to 12 o'clock, we maintained our position, our men fighting like veterans. The undersigned was severely wounded by a musket-ball through the neck, which knocked him from his horse, paralyzed for the time, but, recovering in a short time, remounted and continued in command throughout the fight. Fifteen of the 32 commissioned officers who went on the field had been killed, wounded, or taken prisoners; 22 officers and men had been killed, and 156 wounded. The Ohio regiment had left the field. The enemy were attempting to outflank us on the right and left. We were unsupported by artillery or any other regiment except the gallant Sixteenth, which had also suffered severely. It became necessary for the two regiments to retreat or run the risk of being captured, and by order of General McClernand the retreat was made. Portions of the regiments rallied, and fought with other divisions later in the day and on Monday.

Where nearly all fought with bravery it might seem invidious to particularize, but I hope to do no one injustice by specially pointing out those whose personal valor during the action came under my notice. Lieutenant-Colonel Dewey had his horse shot under him. Major Belknap was always in the right place at the right time, directing and encouraging officers and men as coolly as a veteran. He was wounded but not disabled and had his horse shot under him, but remained on the field performing his duty on foot. Adjutant Pomutz distinguished himself during the action for his coolness and courage. He, too, was wounded. Captains Kittle, of Company A; Smith, of Company B; Seevers, of Company C; Madison, of Company D; Hutchcraft, of Company E; Cunningham, of Company G; Day, of Company I; Hedrick, of Company K, who was captured in a charge upon the enemy, all distinguished themselves for their gallantry and courage in leading for ward and encouraging their men. Captain Blackmar, of Company F, was wounded in the action and disabled. First Lieutenant Goode, of same company, also wounded. Captain Clark, of Company H, was not in the engagement, having been left sick in the hospital at Saint Louis. Captains Hutchcraft and Day were both severely wounded. Second Lieutenant Penniman, of Company A, and Hamilton, of Company I, were killed whilst bravely performing their duty. First Lieutenant King and Second Lieutenant Danielson, of Company H, were both severely wounded while acting well their part, thus leaving the company without a commissioned officer. First Lieutenants Studer, of Company B; Porter, of Company D; Craig, of Company E; Hanks, of Company G; J. Monroe Reid, of Company I, who, though wounded himself, continued in command of the company after the captain was disabled and the second lieutenant killed, and Eldredge, of Company K, all deserve special praise for the manner in which they conducted themselves on the field. Second Lieutenants Lanstrum, of Company B; Brown, of Company E; Second Lieutenant Herbert, of Company C, and Sergeant-Major Brown, who was severely wounded, conducted themselves well on the field. The non-commissioned officers generally were at their posts and performed their duty. The color-sergeant, Newton

J. Rogers, who fought in the First Iowa at Springfield, gallantly bore our standard forward and planted it among the enemy, where it was bravely maintained and defended by portions of Company C, Company E, Company I, and Company K.

It must be remembered that this regiment had just received its arms, and that the men had never had an opportunity of learning the use of them until they came on the battle-field; that they had just landed and were attached to no brigade, and fought the enemy without the support of artillery in a position from which more experienced troops had been compelled to retire. The enemy, too, against whom we fought, the Twenty-second Tennessee and two Louisiana regiments, are understood to be among their best troops.

We have no means of learning the loss of the enemy in this engagement except from what they told some of our wounded men who were taken prisoners by them and left behind the next day, when the enemy made their final retreat, but from this source we learned that they had 40 men killed in the immediate vicinity of our colors and a large number wounded.

While we mourn our comrades in arms the gallant dead whose lives were sacrificed on the altar of their country, we are solaced with the belief that a grateful people will in after times pay a proper tribute to their memory.

To Quartermaster Higley great credit is due for the masterly manner in which he performed the arduous duties of his office on the field and elsewhere during the fight, and after it was over in providing for the comforts of the wounded and protecting the property of the regiment. To our surgeon, Dr. Davis, we are under great obligations for his energy and skill in the performance of the numerous operations rendered necessary. Assistant Surgeon Gibbon also performed valuable service in the midst of great danger on the battle-field in attending the wounded there and having them carried to our temporary hospital on board of the steamer Minnehaha. The chaplain, the Rev. W. W. Estabrook, too, for the time laid aside his sacred office and resumed the use of the surgeon's scalpel with great success, and the wounded of numerous regiments besides our own shared in the skill of our medical staff.

Attached hereto will be found a list of the killed, wounded, and missing, making a total loss of 186.*

H. T. REID,
Colonel, Commanding Fifteenth Iowa.

ASST. ADJT. GEN. FIRST DIV., ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Commanded by General McClernand.

No. 86.

Report of Lieut. Col. Quin Morton, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry.

LEXINGTON, MO., *December* 1, 1862.

GOVERNOR: I deem it my duty to make a report of the action o the Twenty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteers at Pittsburg Landing April 6:

At 7 a. m., by order of Col. J. T. Tindall, I marched the regiment

* See revised statement, p. 105.

in the direction of General Prentiss' camp. After marching about 2 miles an officer of General Prentiss' staff ordered us to halt and prepare for action, which was promptly done. As soon as the regiment was placed in position the enemy opened fire on us from a battery at about 400 yards' distance, which continued without intermission for two hours. We were then ordered to change our position and to engage a large force of the enemy who were pressing upon the center, which was done. After a severe engagement at the distance of 25 or 30 yards we drove the enemy back, not, however, without serious loss.

We held the position assigned us until 4 p. m., fighting almost without intermission, at which time we were ordered to change our front to meet the enemy, who had outflanked us. Here we fought until 5 o'clock, driving the enemy back, although they charged us frequently during the time. Again we were compelled to change our position, and soon after this change we were surrounded and fired upon from front and rear by two batteries and infantry. Here there was a most terrible shower of shot and shell. We repulsed the enemy in our rear and determined to try and reach the main body of the army, which had fallen back to the river, and in the effort to lead our now broken forces back the gallant and much-lamented Colonel Tindall fell, shot through the body, after having done his duty most nobly during the day. After retiring about 200 yards we were met by a large force of the enemy and compelled to surrender at about 6 p. m., after ten hours' almost incessant fighting.

Officers and men behaved nobly. I feel it my duty to mention the gallant conduct of Maj. John McCullough, who displayed great coolness and bravery throughout the day.

Captains Dunlap, Robinson, and Brown, Adjutant Martin, and Lieutenants Munn and Simms were wounded; 30 privates were killed, about 170 wounded, and 375 were taken prisoners.*

This report would have been made earlier, but being a prisoner until very recently, I have not been in a situation to make it.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

QUIN MORTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-third Regiment Mo. Vols.

His Excellency H. R. GAMBLE,
Governor of Missouri.

No. 87.

Report of Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Ohio, with congratulatory orders.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Field of Shiloh, April 15, 1862.

SIR: The rear division of the army under my command, which had been delayed a considerable time in rebuilding the Duck River Bridge, left Columbia on the 3d instant. I left the evening of that day, and arrived at Savannah on the evening of the 5th. General Nelson, with his division, which formed the advance, arrived the same day. The other divisions marched with intervals of about 6 miles.

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*Nominal list of casualties shows 27 officers and 463 men killed wounded, and missing. See also revised statement, p. 105.

On the morning of the 6th the firing of cannon and musketry was heard in the direction of this place. Apprehending that a serious engagement had commenced, I went to General Grant's headquarters to get information as to the best means of reaching the battle-field with the division that had arrived. At the same time orders were dispatched to the divisions in rear to leave their trains and push forward by forced marches. I learned that General Grant had just started, leaving orders for General Nelson to march to the river opposite Pittsburg Landing to be ferried across. On examination of the road up the river I discovered it to be impracticable for artillery, and General Nelson was directed to leave his to be carried forward by steamers.

The impression existed at Savannah that the firing was only an affair of outposts, the same thing having occurred for the two or three previous days; but as it continued I determined to go at once to the scene of action, and accordingly started with my chief of staff, Colonel Fry, on a steamer, which I had ordered to get under steam. As we proceeded up the river groups of soldiers were seen upon the west bank, and it soon became evident that they were stragglers from the army that was engaged. The groups increased in size and frequency, until, as we approached the Landing, they amounted to whole companies, and almost regiments, and at the Landing the banks swarmed with a confused mass of men of various regiments. The number could not have been less than 4,000 or 5,000, and later in the day it became much greater.

Finding General Grant at the Landing I requested him to send steamers to Savannah to bring up General Crittenden's division, which had arrived during the morning, and then went ashore with him.

The throng of disorganized and demoralized troops increased continually by fresh fugitives from the battle, which steadily grew nearer the Landing, and with these were mingled great numbers of teams, all striving to get as near as possible to the river. With few exceptions all efforts to form the troops and move them forward to the fight utterly failed.

In the mean time the enemy had made such progress against our troops that his artillery and musketry began to play into the vital spot of the position, and some persons were killed on the bank at the very Landing. General Nelson arrived with Colonel Ammen's brigade at this opportune moment. It was immediately posted to meet the attack at that point, and, with a battery of artillery which happened to be on the ground and was brought into action, opened fire on the enemy and repulsed him. The action of the gunboats also contributed very much to that result. The attack at that point was not renewed, night having come on, and the firing ceased on both sides.

In the mean time the remainder of General Nelson's division crossed, and General Crittenden's arrived from Savannah by steamers. After examining the ground as well as was possible at night in front of the line on which General Grant's troops had formed and as far to the right as General Sherman's division, I directed Nelson's and Crittenden's divisions to form in front of that line, and move forward as soon as it was light in the morning. During the night and early the following morning Captain Bartlett's Ohio battery, Captain Mendenhall's regular battery, and Captain Terrill's regular battery, Fifth Artillery, arrived. General McCook arrived at Savannah during the night of the 6th, and reached the field of battle early in the morning of the 7th. I knew that the other divisions could not arrive in time for the action that day.

The patch of country on which the battles of the 6th and 7th were fought is called Shiloh, from the little church of that name which stands near the center of it. It consists of an undulating table-land, elevated some 80 or 100 feet above the river bottom. Along the Tennessee River to the east it breaks into abrupt ravines, and towards the south, along Lick Creek, which empties into the Tennessee River some 3 miles above Pittsburg Landing, rises into a range of hills of some height, whose slopes are gradual towards the battle-field and somewhat abrupt towards Lick Creek. Owl Creek, rising quite near the source of Lick Creek, flows to the northeast around the battle-field into Snake Creek, which empties into the Tennessee River 4 miles below Lick Creek. The drainage is mainly from the Lick Creek Ridge and the table-land into Owl Creek.

Coming from Corinth, the principal road crosses Lick Creek at two points some 12 miles from its mouth, and separates into three or four principal branches, which enter the table-land from the south at a distance of about a mile apart. Generally the face of the country is covered with woods, through which troops can pass without great difficulty, though occasionally the undergrowth is dense. Small farms or cultivated fields of from 20 to 80 acres occur now and then, but as a general thing the country is in forest. My entire ignorance of the various roads and of the character of the country at the time rendered it impossible to anticipate the probable dispositions of the enemy, and the woods were always sufficient to screen his preparatory movements from observation.

Soon after 5 o'clock on the morning of the 7th General Nelson's and General Crittenden's divisions, the only ones yet arrived on the ground, moved promptly forward to meet the enemy. Nelson's division, marching in line of battle, soon came upon his pickets, drove them in, and at about 6 o'clock received the fire of his artillery. The division was here halted and Mendenhall's battery brought into action to reply, while Crittenden's division was being put into position on the right of Nelson's. Bartlett's battery was posted in the center of Crittenden's division in a commanding position, opposite which the enemy was discovered to be formed in force. By this time McCook's division arrived on the ground, and was immediately formed on the right of Crittenden's. Skirmishers were thrown to the front and a strong body of them to guard our left flank, which, though somewhat protected by rough ground, it was supposed the enemy might attempt to turn, and, in fact, did, but was handsomely repulsed, with great loss. Each brigade furnished its own reserve, and in addition Boyle's brigade, from Crittenden's division, though it formed at first in the line, was kept somewhat back when the line advanced, to be used as occasion might require. I found on the ground parts of about two regiments—perhaps 1,000 men—and subsequently a similar fragment came up of General Grant's force. The first I directed to act with General McCook's attack and the second was similarly employed on the left. I saw other straggling troops of General Grant's force immediately on General McCook's right, and some firing had already commenced there. I have no direct knowledge of the disposition of the remainder of General Grant's forces nor is it my province to speak of them. Those that came under my direction in the way I have stated rendered willing and efficient service during the day.

The force under my command occupied a line of about 1½ miles. In front of Nelson's division was an open field, partially screened toward his right by a skirt of woods, which extended beyond the enemy's line, with a thick undergrowth in front of the left brigade of Crittenden's

division; then an open field in front of Crittenden's right and McCook's left, and in front of McCook's right woods again, with a dense undergrowth. The ground, nearly level in front of Nelson, formed a hollow in front of Crittenden, and fell into a small creek or ravine, which empties into Owl Creek, in front of McCook.

What I afterward learned was the Hamburg road (which crosses Lick Creek a mile from its mouth) passed perpendicularly through the line of battle near Nelson's left. On a line slightly oblique to ours, and beyond the open fields, the enemy was formed, with a battery in front of Nelson's left, a battery commanding the woods in front of Crittenden's left and flanking the fields in front of Nelson, a battery commanding the same woods and the field in front of Crittenden's right and McCook's left, and a battery in front of McCook's right. A short distance in rear of the enemy's left, on high, open ground, were the encampments of McClernand's and Sherman's divisions, which the enemy held.

While my troops were getting into position on the right the artillery fire was kept up between Mendenhall's battery and the enemy's second battery with some effect. Bartlett's battery was hardly in position before the enemy's third battery opened fire on that part of the line, and when, very soon after our line advanced, with strong bodies of skirmishers in front, the action became general and continued with severity during the greater part of the day and until the enemy was driven from the field.

The obliquity of our line, the left being thrown forward, brought Nelson's division first into action, and it became very hotly engaged at an early hour. A charge of the Nineteenth Brigade from Nelson's right, led by its commander, Colonel Hazen, reached the enemy's second battery, but the brigade sustained a heavy loss from the fire of the enemy's batteries, and was unable to maintain its advantage against the heavy infantry force that came forward to oppose it. The enemy recovered the battery and followed up his momentary advantage by throwing a heavy force of infantry into the woods in front of Crittenden's left.

The left brigade (Col. W. S. Smith) of that division advanced into the woods, repulsed the enemy, and took several prisoners. In the mean time Captain Terrill's battery, Fifth Artillery, which had just landed, reached the field, and was ordered into action near the left, with Nelson's division, which was very heavily pressed by the greater numbers of the enemy. It belonged, properly, to McCook's division. It took position near the Hamburg road, in the open ground in front of the enemy's right, and at once began to act with decided effect upon the tide of battle in that quarter. The enemy's right battery was silenced. Ammen's brigade, which was on the left, advanced in good order upon the enemy's right, but was checked for some time by his endeavor to turn our left flank and by his strong counter-attack in front. Captain Terrill, who in the mean time had taken an advanced position, was compelled to retire, leaving one caisson, in which every horse was killed or disabled. It was very soon recovered. Having been re-enforced by a regiment from General Boyle's brigade, Nelson's division again moved forward and forced the enemy to abandon entirely his position. This success flanked the enemy's position at his second and third batteries, from which he was soon driven, with the loss of several pieces of artillery, by the concentrated fire of Terrill's and Mendenhall's batteries and an attack from Crittenden's division in front. The enemy made a second stand some 800 yards in rear of this position and opened fire with his artillery. Mendenhall's battery was thrown

forward, silenced the battery, and it was captured by General Crittenden's division, the enemy retreating from it.

In the mean time the division of General McCook on the right, which became engaged somewhat later in the morning than the divisions on the left, had made steady progress until it drove the enemy's left from the hotly-contested field. The action was commenced in this division by General Rousseau's brigade, which drove the enemy in front of it from his first position and captured a battery. The line of attack of this division caused a considerable widening of the space between it and Crittenden's right. It was also outflanked on its right by the line of the enemy, who made repeated strong attacks on its flanks, but was always gallantly repulsed. The enemy made his last decided stand in front of this division in the woods beyond Sherman's camp.

Two brigades of General Wood's division arrived just at the close of the battle, but only one of them (Colonel Wagner's) in time to participate actively in the pursuit, which it continued for about a mile and until halted by my order. Its skirmishers became engaged for a few minutes with skirmishers (cavalry and infantry) of the enemy's rear guard, which made a momentary stand. It was also fired upon by the enemy's artillery on its right flank, but without effect. It was well-conducted by its commander, and showed great steadiness.

The pursuit was continued no farther that day. I was without cavalry, and the different corps had become a good deal scattered in a pursuit over a country which screened the movements of the enemy, and the roads of which I knew practically nothing.

In the beginning of the pursuit, thinking it probable the enemy had retired partly by the Hamburg road, I had ordered Nelson's division to follow as far as Lick Creek, on that road, from which, I afterwards learned, the direct Corinth road was separated by a difficult ravine which empties into Lick Creek. I therefore occupied myself with examining the ground and getting the different divisions into position, which was not effected until some time after dark.

The following morning, in pursuance of the directions of General Grant, General Wood was sent forward with two of his brigades and a battery of artillery to discover the position of the enemy, and press him if he should be found in retreat. General Sherman, with about the same force from General Grant's army, was on the same service, and had a spirited skirmish with the enemy's cavalry, driving it back. The main force was found to have retreated beyond Lick Creek, and our troops returned at night.

The loss of the forces under my command is 263 killed, 1,816 wounded, 88 missing; total, 2,167.* The trophies are twenty pieces of artillery, a greater number of caissons, and a considerable number of small-arms. Many of the cannon were recaptured from the loss of the previous day. Several stand of colors were also recaptured.

There were no idlers in the battle of the 7th. Every portion of the army did its work. The batteries of Captains Terrill and Mendenhall were splendidly handled and served; that of Captain Bartlett was served with great spirit and gallantry, though with less decisive results.

I specially commend to the favor of the Government, for their distinguished gallantry and good conduct Brig. Gen. A. McD. McCook, commanding Second Division; Brig. Gen. William Nelson, commanding Fourth Division; Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden, commanding

* But see revised statement, p. 108.

Fifth Division; Brig. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, commanding Fourth Brigade; Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle, commanding Eleventh Brigade; Col. J. Ammen, Twenty-fourth Ohio, commanding Tenth Brigade; Col. W. S. Smith, Thirteenth Ohio, commanding Fourteenth Brigade; Col. E. N. Kirk, Thirty-fourth Illinois, commanding Fifth Brigade; Col. W. H. Gibson, Forty-ninth Ohio, temporarily commanding Sixth Brigade; Capt. W. R. Terrill, Fifth Artillery; Capt. John Mendenhall, Fourth Artillery; Capt. Joseph Bartlett, Ohio Volunteer Battery. For the many other officers who won honorable distinction I refer to the reports of the division, brigade, and regimental commanders, transmitted herewith, as also for more detailed information of the services of the different corps. I join cordially in the commendations bestowed by those officers on those under their command. The gallantry of many of them came under my personal observation.

The members of my staff, Col. James B. Fry, chief of staff; Capt. J. M. Wright, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. C. L. Fitzhugh, Fourth Artillery, aide-de-camp; Lieut. A. F. Rockwell, New York Chasseurs, aide-de-camp; Lieut. T. J. Bush, Twenty-fourth Kentucky, aide-de-camp; Capt. J. H. Gilman, Nineteenth Infantry, inspector of artillery; Capt. E. Gay, Sixteenth Infantry, inspector of cavalry; Capt. H. C. Bankhead, Fifth Infantry, inspector of infantry, and Capt. Nathaniel Michler, Topographical Engineers, were distinguished for gallant bearing throughout the battle, and rendered valuable service. The gallant deportment of my orderlies, Privates A. J. Williamson, Fourth Cavalry, and N. M. Smith, J. R. Hewitt, J. A. Stevenson, and V. B. Hummel, of the Anderson Troop, also deserves to be mentioned. I am particularly indebted to Colonel Fry, chief of staff, for valuable assistance in the battle, as well as for the ability and industry with which he has at all times performed the important duties of his position. Surgeon Murray, medical director, always assiduous in the discharge of his duties, was actively engaged on the field in taking the best care of the wounded the circumstances admitted of. Capt. A. C. Gillem, assistant quartermaster, is entitled to great credit for his energy and industry in providing transportation for the troops from Savannah. Lieut. Col. James Oakes, Fourth Cavalry, inspector of cavalry, and Capt. C. C. Gilbert, First Infantry, acting inspector-general, who have rendered zealous and valuable service in their positions, were detained at Savannah, and unable to be present in the action.

The troops which did not arrive in time for the battle, General Thomas' and part of General Wood's divisions (a portion of the latter, as I have previously stated, took part in the pursuit, and the remainder arrived in the evening), are entitled to the highest praise for the untiring energy with which they pressed forward night and day to share the dangers of their comrades. One of those divisions (General Thomas') had already under his command made its name honorable by one of the most memorable victories of the war—Mill Springs—on which the tide of success seemed to turn steadily in favor of the Union.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

Capt. N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Mississippi.

Division.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Second	6	87	33	771	.....	9	906
Fourth	6	84	33	558	.....	58	739
Fifth	9	71	21	396	.....	21	518
Sixth	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
*Total	21	242	87	1,729	.....	88	2,167

* But see revised statement, pp. 105–108.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Field of Shiloh, Tenn., April* 8, 1862.

The general congratulates the army under his command on the imperishable honor which they won yesterday on the battle-field of Shiloh, near Pittsburg Landing. The alacrity and zeal with which they pressed forward by forced marches to the succor of their comrades of a sister army imperiled by the attack of an overwhelming force; the gallantry with which they assaulted the enemy, and the persevering courage with which they maintained an incessant conflict against superior numbers from 6 o'clock in the morning until evening, when the enemy was driven from the field, are incidents which point to a great service nobly performed.

The general reminds his troops again that such results are not attained by individual prowess alone; that subordination and careful training are essential to the efficiency of every army, and that the success which has given them a brilliant page in history is greatly due to the readiness with which they have seconded the labors of their division, brigade, and regimental commanders, who first disciplined them in camp and then led them judiciously and gallantly in battle.

By command of Major-General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 88.

Report of Surg. Robert Murray, U. S. Army, Medical Director, with return of casualties.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp on Field of Shiloh, April 21, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the medical department during and after the battle of the 6th and 7th instant:

On the morning of the 6th I was at Savannah, and being ordered to remain at that place, I occupied myself in procuring all the hospital accommodation possible in that small village and in directing the prep-

aration of bunks and other conveniences for wounded. In the afternoon the wounded were brought down in large numbers, and I then superintended their removal to hospitals, and did all in my power to provide for their comfort. On Sunday evening, the divisions being under orders to come up as rapidly as possible, I ordered the medical officers, as it was impossible to take their medical and hospital supplies—the teams and ambulances being in the rear and the roads blocked up with trains—to take their instruments and hospital knapsacks and such dressings and stimulants as could be carried on horseback, and to go on with their regiments. I left Savannah by the first boat on Monday, and arrived at Pittsburg Landing at about 10 a. m. I found the principal depot for wounded established at the small log building now used as a field post-office. They were coming in very rapidly, and very inadequate arrangements had been made for their reception. I found Brigade Surgeon Goldsmith endeavoring to make provision for them, and at his suggestion immediately saw General Grant, and obtained his order for a number of tents to be pitched about the log house.

I then rode to the front and reported to you. The great number of wounded which I saw being transported to the main depot, and the almost insurmountable difficulties which I foresaw would exist in providing for them, convinced me that my presence was needed there more than at any other point on the field. After spending an hour in riding a little to the rear of our lines, and seeing as far as possible that there were surgeons in position to attend immediately to the most urgent cases, I returned to the hill above the Landing, and used every exertion to provide for the wounded there. I ordered Brigade Surgeons Gross, Goldsmith, Johnson, and Gay to take charge of the different depots which were established in tents on the hills above the Landing, directing such regimental and contract surgeons as I could find to aid them. Many of the wounded were taken on board boats at the Landing and some of our surgeons were ordered on board to attend them. On Tuesday I had such boats as I could obtain possession of fitted up with such bed-sacks as were on hand and with straw and hay for the wounded to lie upon, and filled to their utmost capacity, and at once dispatched to convey the worst cases to the hospitals on the Ohio River, at Evansville, New Albany, Louisville, and Cincinnati. In removing the wounded we were aided by boats fitted up by sanitary commissions and soldiers' relief societies and sent to the battle-field to convey wounded to the hospitals. Some of these, especially those under the direction of the United States Sanitary Commission, were of great service. They were ready to receive all sick and wounded, without regard to States or even to politics, taking the wounded Confederates as willingly as our own. Others, especially those who came under the orders of Governors of States, were of little assistance, and caused much irregularity. Messages were sent to the regiments that a boat was at the Landing ready to take to their homes all wounded and sick from certain States. The men would crowd in numbers to the Landing, a few wounded, but mostly the sick and homesick. After the men had been enticed to the river and were lying in the mud in front of the boats it was determined in one instance by the Governor to take only the wounded, and this boat went off with a few wounded, leaving many very sick men to get back to their camps as they best could. By the end of the week after the battle all our wounded had been sent off, with but few exceptions of men who had been taken to camps of regi-

ments in General Grant's army during the battle. These have since been found and provided for.

The division medical directors were very efficient in the discharge of their duties, and they report most favorably of the energy and zeal displayed by the medical officers under them in the care of the wounded under most trying circumstances—of want of medical and hospital stores, and even tents. Owing to the fact that a large majority of the wounded brought in on Monday and Tuesday were from General Grant's army, some of whom had been wounded the day before, it was impossible to attend particularly to those from our own divisions. Many Confederate wounded also fell in our hands, and I am happy to say that our officers and men attended with equal assiduity to all. Indeed, our soldiers were more ready to wait on the wounded of the enemy than our own. I regret to say that they showed incredible apathy and repugnance to nursing or attending to the wants of their wounded comrades, but in the case of the Confederates this seemed in some measure overcome by a feeling of curiosity and a wish to be near them and converse with them.

We were poorly supplied with dressings and comforts for the wounded and with ambulances for their transportation, and it was several days after the battle before all could be brought in. Our principal difficulty, however, in providing for the wounded was in the utter impossibility to obtain proper details of men to nurse them and to cook and attend generally to their wants, and in the impossibility of getting a sufficient number of tents pitched, or in the confusion which prevailed during and after the battle to get hay or straw as bedding for the wounded or to have it transported to the tents. The only details we could obtain were from the disorganized mob which lined the hills near the Landing, and who were utterly inert and inefficient. From the sad experience of this battle and the recollections of the sufferings of thousands of poor wounded soldiers crowded into tents on the wet ground, their wants partially attended to by an unwilling and forced detail of panic-stricken deserters from the battle-field, I am confirmed in the belief of the absolute necessity for a class of hospital attendants, enlisted as such, whose duties are distinct and exclusive as nurses and attendants for the sick, and also of a corps of medical purveyors, to act not only in supplying medicines, but as quartermasters for the medical department.

I append a list of the number of killed and wounded in each regiment, brigade, and division engaged, in all amounting to 236 killed and 1,728 wounded.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. MURRAY,
Surgeon, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Army of Ohio.

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* But see revised statement, pp. 105–108, and Buell's return, p. 297.

[Inclosure.]

Return of killed and wounded in the Army of the Ohio in the battle of Shiloh.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.
SECOND DIVISION.		
Fourth Brigade:		
6th Indiana	4	34
5th Kentucky	7	56
1st Ohio	2	49
15th, 16th, and 19th U. S. Infantry (battalions)	14	135
Total	27	274
Fifth Brigade:		
34th Illinois	15	112
29th Indiana	4	65
30th Indiana	22	111
77th Pennsylvania	1	7
Total	42	295
Sixth Brigade:		
32d Indiana	10	82
39th Indiana	4	23
15th Ohio	8	60
49th Ohio	3	38
Total	25	203
Terrill's battery	2	13
Total in Second Division	96	785
FOURTH DIVISION.		
Tenth Brigade:		
36th Indiana	8	37
6th Ohio	2	5
24th Ohio	4	72
Total	14	114
Nineteenth Brigade:		
9th Indiana	21	147
6th Kentucky	10	87
41st Ohio	19	115
Total	50	349
Twenty-second Brigade:		
1st Kentucky	7	59
2d Kentucky	11	65
20th Kentucky	3	21
Total	21	145
Total in Fourth Division	85	608
FIFTH DIVISION.		
Fourteenth Brigade:		
11th Kentucky	5	48
26th Kentucky	7	62
13th Ohio	11	49
Total	23	159
Eleventh Brigade:		
9th Kentucky	10	70
13th Kentucky	10	37
19th Ohio	4	45
59th Ohio	6	17
Total	30	169
Bartlett's battery	.....	3
Mendenhall's battery	2	4
Total in Fifth Division	55	335
Grand total	236	1,728

No. 89.

Report of Capt. J. H. Gilman, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, Inspector of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Field of Shiloh, Tenn., April 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in the battle of the 7th instant at this place three batteries of the Army of the Ohio were engaged, viz: Captain Terrill's Fifth U. S. Artillery, consisting of two 10-pounder Parrott guns and four light 12-pounders; Captain Mendenhall's Fourth U. S. Artillery, with two 3-inch rifled guns and two 12-pounder howitzers, and Captain Bartlett's First Ohio Artillery, with four 6-pounders and two 12-pounder Wiard guns.

Captain Terrill's battery reached the scene of action at about 9 a. m. and immediately opened fire. This battery did terrible execution, and too much praise cannot be awarded it. Throughout the day it was with General Nelson's division, and was employed against both infantry and artillery with good effect. At one time, not being sufficiently supported, it was obliged to retire before an overwhelming infantry force, which it did in good order, retiring with fixed prolonge, firing canister into them as it went. At this time he was compelled to leave one of his caissons, which, however, was soon retaken. At about 2 p. m. I found the captain serving one of his pieces himself, with only 2 men to assist him, the other cannoneers being either killed or wounded. His loss was 1 man killed and 15 wounded, 12 horses killed and 7 wounded. No injury was sustained by his guns, carriages, or equipments except that the axle-straps were torn off one of the axles by a ball, which have been replaced, and injuries to harness, which can be repaired from captured pieces. He expended with his two Parrott guns 26 shell (time fuse), 11 percussion shell, 11 case shot, and 28 canister; with his light 12-pounders 53 solid shot, 19 shell, 65 spherical case, and 29 canister; in all, 242 rounds.

Captain Mendenhall went into action with his battery about 6 a. m. It was first employed against infantry, which was driven back, and then against a rebel battery, which he caused several times to change position and finally silenced. Until about 1 p. m. he was with General Nelson's division, when he joined General Crittenden's, and replied to a battery there, from which the cannoneers were soon driven and the battery taken by our troops. This battery had very severe work during the entire day, was well handled, and efficiently served. His loss was 2 men killed and 8 wounded, had 6 horses killed and 8 wounded, and 3 escaped during the battle. He expended 244 case shot and 12 canister in his 3-inch guns, and 90 shell, 120 spherical case, and 32 canister in his howitzers; in all, 498 rounds expended.

Captain Bartlett's battery, with General Crittenden's division, began firing shortly after 6 o'clock a. m. It was employed both against infantry and artillery, and rendered most important service. The officers and men worked hard, faithfully, and efficiently until about 12 m., when their ammunition gave out, and the captain took his limbers back, filled them, and returned. This, however, was not accomplished in time to permit the battery to participate any further in the action. During the six hours that the battery was engaged 600 rounds were fired. His loss was 2 men wounded, 1 horse killed, 1 set harness lost. His battery sustained no injury, except that one elevating screw was bent and rendered unserviceable.

Captain Goodspeed's battery (A, First Ohio) having arrived from Savannah and disembarked, I was directed late in the day by the general commanding to bring it up. This was done, but by the time it reached the point designated the enemy had retreated beyond its reach. It pressed on after them for some distance, but did not get an opportunity to open fire, and at the close of the pursuit was put in position with our advance forces.

Captain Terrill will require 20 horses and the same amount of ammunition that he expended, having found only about 17 rounds (captured) that would fit his guns. He, however, has a supply on the road. Captain Mendenhall requires 14 horses, 240 case shot, and 12 canister for 3-inch guns, and 60 spherical case and 20 canister for his howitzers, having partially supplied the latter from captured ammunition. Captain Bartlett will require 15 horses, 60 canister, 120 percussion shell, and 40 solid shot for 6-pounder Wiard guns, and 100 canister, 100 percussion shell, and 60 solid shot for 12 pounder Wiard guns.

The artillery captured by the Army of the Ohio on Monday, the 7th instant, I will report upon as soon as it is collected. The number of pieces is about 20. I will here state that many of these are the same that were taken from the forces here by the rebels on Sunday, and that when retaken on Monday they were taken off by the batteries that had lost them Sunday; a proceeding that could not well be interfered with, as it would delay them in getting their batteries again in order.

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. GILMAN,
Capt. Nineteenth U. S. Inft., Insp. of Arty., Army of the Ohio.

Capt. J. B. FRY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. Army, Chief of Staff.

No. 90.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Field of Shiloh, April 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to report that on the morning of the 6th instant, while on the march, at a point 12 miles from the town of Savannah, Tenn., I received an order to hasten forward with my division, with three days' rations in haversacks and all my supply of ammunition. On account of the condition of the roads and baggage trains it was impossible for me to get more than two days' rations and the 40 rounds of cartridges in the cartridge boxes of the men. I hastened forward, arriving at Savannah at 7 p. m. on the 6th instant, with my entire division, except the Second Regiment of Kentucky Cavalry, which was left to guard the baggage. After resting my men two hours I marched to the river with General Rousseau's brigade, ordering the other brigades and the artillery to follow immediately. Arriving at the steamboat landing, I found no preparation made whatever to convey my division to this battle-field. I ordered my staff aboard boats at the Landing, compelling the captains to get out of their beds and prepare their boats for my use. I succeeded in embarking General Rousseau's brigade. As boats arrived I pressed them into service, and embarked

the Thirty-fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, belonging to Colonel Kirk's brigade, and left with it for the field, leaving instructions at Savannah for the other portion of my division to follow as rapidly as means of transportation was afforded.

Arriving at Pittsburg Landing at 5 o'clock a. m. on the 7th instant, finding General Rousseau's brigade disembarking, I marched forward to a point where I believed it would be of the most service. I there met General Buell, who directed me to form my line of battle with my left resting near General Crittenden's right and my right resting toward the north. I immediately formed this line with General Rousseau's brigade upon the ground designated, my right being without support. As soon as the remainder of Colonel Kirk's brigade arrived I placed his brigade in position as a reserve. When these arrangements were completed I ordered the line to cross a ravine and to take advantage of the high ground in front, having previously thrown two companies from each regiment of General Rousseau's brigade forward as skirmishers. The line became immediately engaged with a superior force of the enemy, the main attack being made on the right Knowing that my right had no support, I ordered Colonel Kirk's brigade, with the exception of Colonel Stumbaugh's Seventy-seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, forward to take a position on the right of General Rousseau's brigade, with instructions to watch the enemy, and if they were attacked, to hold that ground at every hazard. In the mean time a portion of Colonel Gibson's brigade arrived, and I, still believing that the heaviest attack was being made on my right, ordered Colonel Willich's Thirty-second Regiment of Indiana Volunteers to form a line in the rear of the center, to be used as circumstances might require. The enemy's attack on the right and center was continuous and severe, but the steady valor of General Rousseau's brigade repulsed him. He was vigorously pursued for the distance of a mile, when he received large re-enforcements and rallied among the tents of a portion of General McClernand's division, from which it had been driven on the 6th instant. Here, supported by two pieces of artillery, which were lost the day before, the enemy made a desperate stand.

At this juncture Colonel Buckley's Fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers charged and captured the two guns in position, with four more of the same battery, partially disabled, which the enemy could not carry off. Here General Rousseau had the pleasure of retaking General McClernand's headquarters, and at this time it is supposed General A. S. Johnston fell, as his body was found on the outer edge of this encampment. The enemy fell back over an open field, and reformed in the skirt of the woods beyond. General Rousseau's brigade then advanced into the open field to engage him. The advance of my division had created a space between it and General Crittenden's, and the enemy began massing troops to take advantage of this gap in our line, made unavoidable by the attempt of the enemy to turn my right flank and his subsequent retreat. I immediately ordered Colonel Willich to advance to the support of General Rousseau's left and to give the enemy the bayonet as soon as possible. His regiment filed through the lines of Colonel Kirk's brigade, which had been withdrawn from the right when the danger menacing that flank had passed, and advanced into a most withering fire of shell, canister, and musketry, which for a moment staggered it; but it was soon rallied, and for an account of the numerous conflicts and desperate charges this regiment made I refer you to Colonel Willich's report, transmitted herewith.

Being now satisfied that the enemy had changed his point of attack

from the right to my extreme left, I ordered Colonel Stumbaugh's Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers to take up a position on my extreme left and repel the assault there being made. He immediately engaged them, and at this moment the contest along the whole line became terrible. Colonel Kirk's brigade was now ordered to engage, and he arrived precisely at the right moment, as the cartridges of General Rousseau's brigade were all expended. General Rousseau's brigade fell back through openings made in Colonel Kirk's ranks, and retired to the woods in the rear to be supplied with ammunition.

Three hours before, being convinced from the stubbornness with which the enemy was contending and the rapid discharges of my regiments that their 40 rounds of cartridges would soon be exhausted, I dispatched Lieutenant Campbell, my ordnance officer, for teams to bring up ammunition. He arrived at the opportune moment with three wagon loads. While General Rousseau's brigade was being supplied with ammunition, I ordered Colonel Gibson's brigade to engage on the left of Colonel Kirk's, where the enemy was still endeavoring to force his way. At this moment every available man was under fire, and the enemy seemed to increase in the vigor and the rapidity of his attack. Now the contest for a few moments became terrific. The enemy, to retake the ground and battery lost, advanced with a force of at least 10,000 men against my two brigades, and when he deployed in line of battle the fires from the contending ranks were two continuous sheets of flame. Here Major Levanway, commanding the Thirty-fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, was killed by a shell, and the regiment wavered for a moment, when Colonel Kirk, colonel of the regiment, but commanding the Fifth Brigade, seized a flag, rushed forward, and steadied the line again. While doing this he was severely wounded in the shoulder.

The enemy now began to turn the left of Colonel Gibson's brigade, when the Forty-ninth Ohio, by this disposition of the enemy, was compelled to change its front twice, which was done under a heavy fire. I am proud to say that this hazardous maneuver was performed with apparently as much steadiness as on parade.

As soon as General Rousseau's brigade received its ammunition it was again ordered into line, and I directed into action two regiments belonging to General Hurlbut's division, which had been lying in reserve on my left since morning. When these dispositions were made I ordered an advance of my whole command, which was made in gallant style. The enemy did not withstand the charge, but fled, leaving all of their wounded, and were pursued by my division beyond General Sherman's headquarters of the day before, where the pursuit was taken up by the cavalry and artillery. During the action I momentarily expected the arrival of Captain Terrill and his battery. I sent an aide-de-camp to conduct him to me, so that I could put him in position. The aide-de-camp, through mistake, took the road which led to General Nelson's right. Captain Terrill was there ordered by General Buell into position. This officer did not fight under my immediate supervision, but from his report, herewith appended, and the verbal acknowledgment to me of General Nelson, he fought his battery gallantly and judiciously, and I commend him and his officers to my superiors. Captain Terrill, on account of his strict attention to duty in the past and conspicuous gallantry in this terrible conflict, is worthy of any promotion that can be bestowed upon him. My other two batteries, Captains Stone's and Goodspeed's, did not arrive in time to participate in the conflict.

To the three brigade commanders—General Rousseau, Colonels Kirk

and Gibson—the country is indebted for much of the success in this part of the field. General Rousseau led his brigade into action, and opened the conflict in this division in a most handsome and gallant style. He was ever to be seen watching the contest with a soldierly care and interest, which made him the admiration of the entire command. Colonel Kirk, who during the action was severely wounded in the shoulder, coolly and judiciously led his men under fire. He has been in command of the Fifth Brigade for some months, and much of its efficiency is due to the care and labor he bestowed upon it. I respectfully call your attention to his meritorious services upon this day.

Colonel Gibson, although temporarily in command of the Sixth Brigade, displayed great steadiness and judgment during the action. The maneuvers of his troops in the face of the enemy attest his skill and ability.

Colonel Stumbaugh, with the Seventy-seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, early in the action being ordered to watch the enemy upon my left, was at a later period ordered to engage. His regiment, partially isolated from the rest of the division, steadily moved over an open field in its front under a heavy fire. While here the enemy's cavalry charged this regiment twice, but were each time repulsed with heavy loss. Colonel Stumbaugh had the satisfaction of receiving the sword of Colonel Battle, of the Twentieth Tennessee, who surrendered to him as a prisoner. Lieutenant-Colonel Housum and Major Bradford ably seconded the efforts of Colonel Stumbaugh.

Colonel Bass, of the Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, was wounded twice; which is the best evidence of his bearing and bravery. After Colonel Bass' last wound Lieutenant-Colonel Dodge, ably assisted by Major Hurd, took the command of the regiment. All three of these officers deserve the thanks of their State and country.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dunn, commanding the Twenty-ninth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, was marked by all for his coolness and bravery. Captain Bristol, of the Thirty-fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, who took command of the regiment after the death of Major Levanway, greatly distinguished himself during the day. Capt. S. T. Davis, of the Seventy-seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general of the Fifth Brigade; Captain Beehler and Lieutenant Dexter, of the Thirty-fourth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers (all upon Colonel Kirk's staff), were of great assistance to him during the engagement. I mention the names of the officers in the Fifth Brigade because the debility incident to Colonel Kirk's wound precludes the possibility of getting a report from him.

For the instances of individual bravery and gallantry in the Fourth and Sixth Brigades, where all were gallant, I refer you to the reports of General Rousseau and Colonel Gibson, transmitted herewith.

The bravery and steadiness of the officers and men under my command are worthy all praise, considering the circumstances surrounding them. The day before the battle they marched 22 miles; a portion of them stood all night in the streets of Savannah in a driving storm, without sleep; all the way from Savannah the river banks were lined with fugitives in Federal uniform. At Pittsburg Landing the head of my column had to force its way through thousands of panic-stricken and wounded men before it could engage the enemy. I take pleasure in calling your attention to the conduct of Colonel Oliver and a portion of the Fifteenth Regiment of Michigan Volunteers. When my division was marching into the field Colonel Oliver, before unknown to me,

requested the privilege of serving with my command. His regiment was attached to General Rousseau's brigade, and during the day was under the hottest fire, where he, his officers and men, behaved with conspicuous gallantry.

To the members of my staff, Capt. Daniel McCook, assistant adjutant-general; Lieuts. S. W. Davis, W. T. Hoblitzell, and W. F. Straub, aides-de-camp; Lieut. J. A. Campbell, ordnance officer; Capt. Orris Blake, provost-marshal; Lieutenant Blake, assistant provost-marshal; Capt. J. D. Williams, assistant commissary of subsistence; Lieutenants Galbraith and Johnson, Signal Corps, and Acting Aide-de-Camp J. P. Collier, of Ohio, I return my grateful thanks. I commend them to my superiors for their gallantry in action and for the intelligent manner in which they conveyed and communicated my orders on the field of battle. Capt. J. F. Boyd, my ever-efficient division quartermaster, was absent in Savannah, superintending the embarkation of the troops.

I did not see Dr. Meylert, medical director, upon the field, but am informed he was assigned to a post of duty elsewhere.

Lieut. Col. E. A. Parrott, First Ohio Volunteers, my acting inspector-general, did not attend me as a staff officer, but joined and fought with his regiment, and for mention of his services I refer you to General Rousseau's report.

I am sorry that I was deprived upon this day of the services of Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson, commanding the Sixth Brigade. Severe illness caused his absence from his command at Columbia, Tenn. The efficiency of the Sixth Brigade is very much due to his talents and abilities, and it is to be regretted that he did not have an opportunity upon this day to add new laurels to his military name.

My casualties during the conflict were 93 killed, 803 wounded, and 9 missing. The small number of the latter indicates the manner in which the division was held in hand. I herewith inclose a tabular statement of the killed and wounded and missing in each brigade.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Division.

Capt. J. B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

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* But see revised statement, pp. 105–106.

Return of casualties in the Second Division, Army of the Ohio.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Enlisted men missing.	Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
Fourth Brigade:						
6th Indiana	.....	4	.....	36	2	4[illegible]
5th Kentucky	.....	7	.....	56	.....	6[illegible]
1st Ohio	.....	2	2	45	1	5[illegible]
15th U. S. (battalion)	.....	4	4	54	1	63
16th U. S. (battalion)	2	4	1	49	.....	56
19th U. S. (battalion)	.....	5	2	30	.....	37
Total	2	26	9	270	4	311
Fifth Brigade:						
34th Illinois	1	14	7	105	.....	127
29th Indiana	.....	4	4	63	.....	71
30th Indiana	.....	18	7	102	2	129
77th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8
Total	1	36	18	277	3	335
Sixth Brigade:						
32d Indiana	2	8	4	82	.....	.....
39th Indiana	1	4	1	30	.....	.....
15th Ohio	.....	9	1	63	2	.....
49th Ohio	.....	3	.....	35	.....	.....
Total	3	24	6	210	2	245
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery H*	.....	1	.....	13	.....	14
Grand total	6	87	33	770	9	905

* Twelve horses killed and 7 wounded.

No. 91.

Report of Brig. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE,
Battle-field of Shiloh, Tenn., April 12, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report to you, as commander of the Second Division of the Army of the Ohio, the part taken by my brigade in the battle at this place on the 7th instant. After a very arduous march on Sunday, the 6th instant, during much of which I was forced to take the fields and woods adjacent to the highway, from the narrowness of the latter and its being filled with wagon trains and artillery and for me at that time impassable, we reached Savannah after dark. Under your orders and superintendence we at once embarked on steamboats for this place. We reached the Landing here at daylight and soon after reported to you as ready for action. Under your order, and accompanied by you, we marched out on the field of the day before, a little after 6 o'clock a. m. Soon after, General Buell came up and directed you to deploy and form line of battle, our left resting on General Crittenden's right and our right extending in the direction of General McClernand's division, and to send out a company of skirmishers

into the woods in front. This was done at once, Major King detailing Captain Haughey for that purpose.

Within a half hour after this you looked over the ground and decided to take a position some 200 or 300 yards to the front, on the crest of a piece of rising ground. I moved up the brigade accordingly, taking the new position indicated. In this line a battalion of the Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Captain Swaine, and a battalion of the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, Captain Townsend, both under command of Maj. John H. King, were on the right; a battalion of the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, Major Carpenter, on left of King; the First Ohio, Col. B. F. Smith, on Carpenter's left, and the Sixth Indiana, Colonel Crittenden, on the left flank, while the Louisville Legion, Colonel Buckley, was held in reserve 150 paces in rear of the line. Thirty or forty minutes after this line was formed Captain Haughey's skirmishers were driven in, several of his men shot, and my command fiercely assailed by the enemy. The attack lasted perhaps twenty minutes, when the enemy were driven off. In this contest Captain Acker, of the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, was instantly killed, and many others of my brigade killed and wounded. The enemy soon rallied and returned to the attack more fiercely than before, but was met by a very rapid and well-directed fire from the commands of Majors King and Carpenter and Colonel Smith, the Sixth Indiana being out of range on the left. This attack was also, after a severe contest, repulsed and the enemy driven off, our loss being much more than before. We were ignorant of the ground in front occupied by the enemy, as it was covered with timber and thick undergrowth, but were informed that it was more open than where we were. I decided to advance my lines after this last attack, and at once cautiously felt my way forward, but had not gone far when I again encountered the enemy in heavy force, and again drove him off, after a yet severer contest than any before.

About this time I received several messages, announcing that the United States forces to our right and front, after very hard fighting, which we had heard all the morning, were giving way, leaving the center of the army exposed. I at once decided to move forward the whole brigade to the open ground, except the Sixth Indiana, which held a most important position on our left flank, which position the enemy had menaced in strong force for several hours. I ordered Colonel Buckley, with the Louisville Legion, to move up to the right and front and engage the enemy, who had rallied all his available forces and was moving down upon us. At the same time Majors King and Carpenter and Colonel Smith were ordered to advance in line with Colonel Buckley.

The advance was admirably made, and with alacrity the brigade, steadily, briskly, and in excellent order, moved forward. We advanced about 200 yards to the front, when we came in collision with the enemy. He was stronger at this point than either of the previous encounters. I afterwards learned from wounded prisoners that the force at this time opposed to us consisted of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Kentucky Regiments, and several others from various States. The fire of musketry was the heaviest I ever heard. My line when fired on halted of itself and went to work.

The issue was important, as my brigade was directly in the road of the enemy to the Landing, and they were evidently pressing for that point. I was the more fully impressed with the importance of driving the enemy from this position by your words to me when you ordered a change to the front of your original line of battle, which were, in

substance, that my position was in the center, and must be held at every hazard, and that you would support me with the balance of your division as it arrived on the field.

This fight lasted about forty minutes, when the enemy gave way and were at once pursued by the whole line up to the open ground in front, my brigade capturing several cannon, retaking a battery of ours captured by the enemy the previous day, and retaking the headquarters of General McClernand. We also took three flags from the enemy. At this time the 40 rounds of cartridges in the boxes of the men were exhausted and the line was halted.

Before I resolved to advance my whole brigade to the front I looked for the promised support, and found Colonel Kirk, with his brigade, in my rear, within short supporting distance. He told me he was there by your order to support me, and was ready for anything. He and his men were eager to move up with me. I requested that he would follow at the proper distance, which he did. After we had exhausted our ammunition I called on Colonel Kirk, who was immediately in rear of my lines, and informed him of that fact. He at once gallantly and eagerly offered to take my position in front, and did so, a portion of my command on the right passing quietly through his lines and halting in his rear. All was done without the least confusion or even excitement. I told him that if needed before we received ammunition we would support him with the bayonet. The part taken in the fight by Colonel Kirk and Colonel Gibson and their respective brigades after this, and also the part taken by Colonel Willich, I leave them to narrate, with the single remark that they and their officers and men behaved most gallantly.

About this time a battery of two or three guns—I do not know whose it was—took position about the center of my lines and opened on the enemy in front, then forming for attack. This battery I directed Majors King and Carpenter and the Sixth Indiana to support, Colonel Crittenden having been just before ordered up from his former position on the left. I may here remark that the Sixth Indiana in its old position had been exposed to heavy cannonading on our left and front and had lost several men in killed and wounded, and I had ordered it back into the woods. The enemy soon after advanced in strong force and menaced the battery, and its commander withdrew it; but the support just named stood firm against several times their number and gallantly beat off the enemy. In the mean while a supply of ammunition for the whole command was received.

When thus repulsed the enemy fell back and his retreat began, soon after which I saw two regiments of Government troops advancing in double-quick time across the open fields in our front, and saw that one of them was the First Ohio, which had been moved to our left to wait for ammunition. I galloped to the regiment and ordered it to halt, as I had not ordered the movement, but was informed that it was advancing by order of General Grant, whom I then saw in rear of the line, with his staff. I ordered the regiment to advance with the other, which it did some 200 or 300 yards farther, when it was halted, and a fire was opened upon it from one of our camps, then occupied by the enemy. The fire was instantly returned, and the enemy soon fled, after wounding 8 men of the First Ohio. This closed the fighting of the day, and a small body of cavalry was sent in pursuit of the enemy.

I need not say to you, sir, that my brigade, officers and men, behaved well; for you were an eye-witness to the gallant conduct of them all, and you will join me in expressing the opinion that men have seldom

marched into battle under more unfavorable auspices and never bore themselves more gallantly. During the whole of the long and terrific battle neither officer nor man wavered for one moment. When all behaved so well there is little room for discriminative commendation of any. Many of them had been exposed, after great fatigue, to a heavy rain the night before on the steamboats, and all of them were necessarily greatly crowded, so that they could not sleep, and as they marched from the boats they passed through and among the ten thousand fugitives from the fight of the day before, who lined the banks of the river and filled the woods adjacent to the Landing. Within a quarter of a mile of the Landing, and directly on the way to our position on the field, lay hundreds of dead men, mostly our own, whose mangled bodies and distorted features presented a horrible sight. Numerous dead horses and our partially-sacked camps gave evidence of the havoc, and, which was far worse, of the reverses and disasters of the day before.

All around them impressed them with the belief that they must fight the battle for themselves. It must not be forgotten that we fought this battle some miles within the lines of the encampment of General Grant's army and in the camps occupied by his troops, and it was thereby rendered apparent to the most ignorant soldier that the army had been driven in by the enemy till within a few hundred yards of the river and that the work before us was by no means easy. Under all these unfavorable circumstances you will recollect, sir, the men were in no way appalled, but formed line of battle promptly and with great coolness and precision.

To Majs. J. H. King and S. D. Carpenter, of the Regular Army, who commanded the regular troops in my brigade, I am especially indebted for the valuable aid which their long experience as soldiers enabled them to render. Capts. P. T. Swaine and E. F. Townsend, commanding battalions under Major King, and Col. B. F. Smith, First Ohio Volunteers, a captain in the regular service, were likewise conspicuous for good conduct. I strongly recommend these officers to the proper authorities as soldiers by profession, who have shown themselves amply fit for higher offices of usefulness. I also return my thanks to Cols. T. T. Crittenden and H. M. Buckley; Lieut. Cols. E. A. Parrott, W. W. Berry, and Hiram Prather, and Majs. E. B. Langdon, J. L. Treanor, and A. H. Abbott for their coolness and gallantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Parrott was on detached service at the time, but joined his regiment during the action, and remained with it to the close. I also acknowledge my great obligations to Lieutenants Armstrong and Rousseau, my regular aides; to E. F. Jewett, esq., of Ohio, volunteer aide; to Lieut. John W. Wickliffe, of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, acting aide, and to Capt. W. M. Carpenter, brigade quartermaster, during the battle, for valuable services in the field. It is due to Colonel Oliver, officers, and men of the Fifteenth Michigan that I say he joined us early in the morning with about 230 officers and men of his regiment, and behaved well during the day of the battle. Accompanying this report you have a list of casualties incident to the battle,* and also the reports of the various commanders of battalions and regiments of the brigade.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Brigadier-General.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 105.

No. 92.

Report of Col. Thomas T. Crittenden, Sixth Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
In the Field, near Pittsburg, Tenn.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken in the action of the 7th instant by the regiment under my command:

We arrived on the field a few minutes before 7 a. m., and by order of Brigadier-General Rousseau took up our position adjoining the extreme right of Brigadier-General Crittenden's division, thereby being the extreme left of General McCook's division.

A short time after we had deployed the enemy opened a battery upon us and shelled us with some effect. I ordered the men to lie down, but the enemy's artillery soon obtained our range so perfectly, that General Rousseau ordered me to advance about 150 yards; which was promptly done, and my regiment was then partially sheltered by the formation of the ground.

In a short time General Rousseau advanced us about 100 yards farther to the front, and soon after, by a wheel of the battalion to the left, eight companies were formed at right angles to General Crittenden's division, facing its flank, while my two right companies, A and H, under command of Captain Baldwin, were faced to the front, behind a low fence, and commanding an open field, about 200 yards in width. Here the enemy opened upon us a heavy fire of canister and musketry, and one of our own batteries threw shell among us. I immediately sent an officer to our battery and rectified this mistake. I here ordered my men to lie down and fire from that position. They fired accurately, and from subsequent inspection of the point to which their fire was directed (in conjunction with the First Ohio, Col. B. F. Smith, next to us on our right) I feel satisfied that our fire was fearfully effective. Twice the rebel flag went down, and twice the enemy withdrew the regiments opposed to us and brought fresh regiments to replace them.

We held this position until the enemy's fire of musketry had ceased and they abandoned their position in front of us. Their artillery annoyed us here so much, we being unable to reach it by our fire, that I changed our position, and moved diagonally to the right and front, deploying Company B, Captain Tripp, to the left, as skirmishers, and then received orders from General Rousseau to move up squarely to the front, to act, in connection with five companies of the Nineteenth Infantry, as guards for —— battery of artillery. This battery opened on the rebels and fired with great rapidity, but fearing capture of the pieces soon left the field, under the steady advance of the enemy's infantry and a severe fire from their artillery.

We opened ranks for our artillery to pass through and then closed up for the coming struggle, which was almost instantly upon us. Here my regiment stood up and fired 20 rounds so rapidly as to make a steady storm of musketry and compelled the enemy to halt. Seeing this, I ordered the regiment forward about 100 yards, when the enemy gave way. This first breaking their center, they soon rallied, and our place was taken by the Sixth Brigade.

My regiment had fired 40 rounds of ammunition up to this time. We filled our cartridge-boxes again, and moved forward in rear of the Sixth Brigade, continuing action. The conduct of the officers and men of my regiment was admirable. At no time during the day did we ever yield

an inch of ground that we had taken, and although at one time exposed to their fire from different directions, no disorder appeared. It was distinctly understood by the Sixth Regiment that Indianians never retreat.

My regiment was under fire ten hours and fifteen minutes during the battle, and all having acquitted themselves so well, particular mention would be improper.

T. T. CRITTENDEN,
Colonel Sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

No. 93.

Report of Maj. John H. King, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, commanding battalion of Fifteenth and Sixteenth U. S. Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH INFANTRY,
Battle-field, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 13, 1862.

SIR: I went into the battle on Monday, the 7th instant, in command of two battalions of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Infantry, the former numbering eight companies, the latter seven companies. After forming line of battle, Maj. Stephen D. Carpenter, commanding five companies of the Nineteenth Infantry, formed on my left and continued with me all day, or until half an hour before the enemy retreated, when he detached his command from me to support a battery about to take a position some distance on our left. I am under obligations to the officers and men of my command for their brave and gallant conduct, and I feel well assured that their services will be properly appreciated by our country. Capt. P. T. Swaine, Fifteenth Infantry, and Capt. Edwin F. Townsend, Sixteenth Infantry, commanders of the two battalions, are entitled to special notice for the discipline and maneuvering of their commands. I take pleasure in referring you to their reports, which are herewith inclosed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN H. KING,
Major Fifteenth Infantry, Commanding.

Capt. D. ARMSTRONG,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 94.

Report of Capt. Peter T. Swaine, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry.

CAMP MCCLERNAND, TENN., *April* 12, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the First Battalion Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, in the battle of the 7th instant, consisted of eight companies. From the commencement to the close of the battle we were exposed to an incessant fire, but kept steadily advancing, compelling the enemy to yield ground to us. Three times we charged upon the foe, the last time with the bayonet, capturing a battery. My officers displayed great bravery, and gallantly conducted their companies in the hottest of the engagement with the regularity of a drill, and the men were cool, steady, and obedient, well exemplifying their discipline. Not only

did they keep gaining ground by driving the enemy before them, but at one time, when heavy re-enforcements were advanced by the rebels, breaking and dispersing the ranks of two adjacent regiments, they stood their ground, and poured such a deadly fire of rifle bullets into the ranks of the enemy that what bid fair at first to be a defeat was turned to a most glorious success.

Many of our enlisted men deserve special notice. Four of them came more particularly under my immediate observation. They are Sergt. Maj. Gustavus E. Teubnes, First Sergts. Roman H. Gray and John Williams, and Lance Sergt. John Mars, corporal of the permanent party at Newport Barracks.*

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. T. SWAINE,
Captain, Fifteenth Infantry, Commanding Battalion.

Maj. JOHN H. KING, *Commanding Infantry, Regulars.*

No. 95.

Report of Capt. Edwin F. Townsend, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry.

HDQRS. FIRST BATTALION SIXTEENTH INFANTRY,
Battle-field, near Pittsburg Landing, April 12, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 7th instant the battalion under my command went into action with the enemy at this place, numbering 276 rank and file and 18 officers. Shortly after being placed in position we were ordered forward, when the enemy opened a heavy fire upon us. At the first discharge I regret to say that Capt. William H. Acker, commanding Company C, was killed by a ball through the head. From this time we continued to move steadily forward, at no time falling back, except once, to refill the cartridge boxes, and then only after our position had been occupied by reserves coming to relieve us.

About the middle of the day First Lieut. Edward L. Mitchell, of Company F, was instantly killed by a ball through the brain while delivering an order from me to Captain Crofton. Toward the close of the battle Capt. P. T. Keyes, commanding Company D, while gallantly encouraging his men, was struck by a rifle-ball just below the shoulder, breaking the arm and causing a very severe wound. Shortly after Captain Keyes was wounded we were ordered to charge, and moving forward we passed a battery of two guns, which were recognized by some of the officers of my command as being a Tennessee battery.

Both officers and men behaved most gallantly during the whole of the fight, and where all are meritorious I cannot name those who particularly distinguished themselves.†

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWIN F. TOWNSEND,
Captain, Sixteenth Infantry, Commanding First Battalion.

Maj. JOHN H. KING,
Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Commanding.

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*Nominal lists omitted show that there were 18 officers and 318 men engaged, and that the casualties were 4 men killed, 4 officers and 54 men wounded, and 1 man missing. But see revised statement, p. 105.

†Nominal lists omitted from this report show that 18 officers and 276 men were engaged, and that the casualties were 2 officers and 4 men killed and 1 officer and 48 men wounded.

No. 96.

Report of Maj. Stephen D. Carpenter, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry.

PITTSBURG BATTLE-FIELD, *April* 10, 1862.

SIR: I herewith make the following statement of facts connected with the operations of my battalion during the engagement on Monday, the 7th instant, which to me appears proper to bring to your notice:

In the afternoon, while the right of your brigade was engaged with the enemy, Lieutenant Andrews, of my regiment, observed to me the enemy's flag, behind which were forming his columns doubled upon the center. Having been confirmed in my mind that this was the flag of the enemy, behind which his force were forming for the purpose of taking our left directly in flank, I immediately changed my front forward on the left company, and sent my adjutant, Lieutenant Snyder, to ask you for the support of the left of your brigade. You immediately ordered up the Sixth Indiana, Colonel Crittenden, in support, when instantly, as you will doubtless recollect, we were engaged hotly by the enemy in front, and after hard fighting, in which our own and the enemy's forces nearly came together, he finally gave way and fled.

One more incident I will also state, which occurred a short time after this: While resisting another attack of the enemy in our front and in pursuit my battalion moved over and took the ground and a battery of the enemy, which I presume had been taken from our forces the day before. This battery consisted of a 24 and a 12 pounder howitzer, which, after examination, and finding them spiked, we left on the ground. For particulars in reference to these forces taken by my battalion Captain Gilman, on duty with General Buell's staff, can give information. I will only add that during the entire day, from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m., during most of the time under fire, my officers, without an exception, also the men of the command with but a very few exceptions, did their duty with a determination and zeal that in my opinion cannot be excelled.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. CARPENTER,
Major, Nineteenth Infantry, Commanding Battalion.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Fourth Brigade, Second Division.

P. S.—The list of killed and wounded of my battalion of five companies, amounting to 5 killed and 2 officers and 30 rank and file wounded, has been handed in to the adjutant-general of our brigade. During the day, with the exception of half an hour, from 3.30 to 4 p. m., my battalion occupied a position on the left of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth United States Infantry, during which half hour we were hotly engaged supporting one of our batteries. The assistant surgeon attached to my battalion, H. C. Parry, was present at the first engagement in the morning. At this time I called his attention to a soldier who had been wounded. After this I saw him no more upon the battlefield during the day, and the wounded of the regiment were sent to the rear by the officers of the regiment.

No. 97.

Report of Col. William H. Gibson, Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry, commanding Sixth Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH BRIGADE,
Field of Shiloh, April 10, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the participation of this command in the memorable action of the 7th instant:

Reaching Savannah at 10 p. m. of the 6th, and holding the rear of the Second Division, we were compelled to await transportation until the next morning at 9 o'clock.

After great exertions the entire brigade, with two batteries of artillery, was embarked on the steamer John J. Roe. We reached Pittsburg Landing about 11 o'clock, and at once hastened forward to the scene of conflict in the center, where a portion of the Second Division was then engaged.

Colonel Willich, with the Thirty-second Indiana, being the first to debark and to reach the field, was detached from the brigade and placed in position by General McCook in person. Nothing further was heard from him by me during the day, but his list of casualties shows that he was hotly engaged, and the testimony of distinguished officers, who witnessed the conduct of his command, justifies me in saying that officers and men gave proof of skill and courage worthy the heroes of Rowlett's Station. Herewith I submit Colonel Willich's report for full particulars.

Obedient to orders, the balance of the brigade was deployed in line of battle in rear of the Fourth Brigade, under General Rousseau, then closely engaged. His ammunition being exhausted, the Sixth Brigade was ordered to advance, which command was executed promptly and in perfect order. The enemy's infantry, concealed by tents, behind trees, and in dense undergrowth, opened a terrific fire on our whole line simultaneously. With one battery he opened on the left of the Fifteenth Ohio, holding the right; with another he annoyed the left of the Forty-ninth Ohio, holding the left, and with a third he poured a torrent of grape upon the Thirty-ninth Indiana, holding the center. The fire of the enemy's infantry was promptly responded to along our entire line. Our volleys were delivered with rapidity, regularity, and effect. The enemy's lines were shaken, and we steadily pressed forward, driving him before us at least 80 rods.

I here discovered that, under cover of a ravine, the enemy was turning my left, and I at once ordered the Forty-ninth Ohio to change line of battle to the rear on first company, which movement was executed with perfect order under a heavy fire. Lieut. William C. Turner was dispatched to General McCook to inform him of the danger to my left, but the fire of the Forty-ninth Ohio from its new position soon drove the enemy back, and the regiment moved forward into line.

The enemy now, with increased force, made a second demonstration on my left, and the Forty-ninth Ohio again changed line to the rear, and quickly arrested his advance.

Captain Bouton, with two guns of his Chicago battery, reached the ground at this juncture, and after silencing the enemy's battery, which had been annoying my left, moved quickly to the left of the Fifteenth Ohio, and opened on the batteries which had up to that time harassed that regiment and the Thirty-ninth Indiana. The enemy's guns were

quickly silenced, and Captain Bouton has my warmest thanks for the aid so skillfully and gallantly rendered.

The Forty-ninth Ohio having again moved forward into line, and my left being supported by troops ordered forward for that purpose by General McCook, I again ordered an advance, and our entire line pushed forward in gallant style, driving the enemy before us a full half mile, and taking possession of the camp from which a portion of General Sherman's division had been driven the day before, including the general's headquarters.

The enemy now abandoned the contest and retreated under the protection of his cavalry, leaving us in possession of that portion of the field and two of his hospitals crowded with his wounded.

As the whole conflict was waged under the immediate supervision of General McCook, commanding the division, I cheerfully submit the conduct of the brigade to his judgment and criticism. Every command was executed promptly, and nothing could exceed the order and firmness with which our entire line moved upon the enemy.

Colonel Dickey and Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, of the Fifteenth Ohio, being absent on account of sickness, the command of that regiment devolved upon Major William Wallace, who managed his command with promptness and skill, and exhibited throughout the bloody contest the highest proof of coolness, courage, and energy. His horse was shot upon the field. He called to his aid on the field Captains Dawsor and Kirby, who merit especial praise for their gallantry in cheering on the command under a galling fire of artillery and infantry. Adjutant Taft performed his whole duty regardless of danger, and the entire regiment gave proof of thorough discipline.

To the Thirty-ninth Indiana too great praise cannot be awarded. Active and vigilant at every moment, Colonel Harrison exhibited great skill and the highest courage and coolness in managing his command. Major Evans was prompt and courageous throughout the day, and every officer and man in the regiment was so heroic that distinctions would be invidious. Not the slightest wavering or confusion occurred in the command. Lieut. W. R. Phillips, a most gallant officer, fell at the post of duty, and Lieutenant Woodmansee, of the same regiment, was borne mortally wounded from the field.

The Forty-ninth Ohio was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Blackman, who performed his duty nobly, giving ample proof of his skill and courage on the field. The maneuvers of his command under the terrific fire before mentioned evince that discipline and firmness which are so essential to the glory and success of our arms. Major Drake occupied a most perilous position, but with undaunted courage he cheered on the extreme left under a cross-fire of infantry and a shower of shell and grape. Adjutant Norton was constantly at his post of duty, and showed himself a soldier worthy of his position.

Herewith I inclose a list of casualties in the brigade. Maj. S. W. Gross, brigade surgeon, was placed in charge of a depot of wounded, and merits especial praise for the skill and energy with which he treated and provided for those placed under his charge. The medical officers of the different regiments were on the field, giving prompt and skillful attention not only to the wounded of our own but of other commands. Our loss is: killed, 23; mortally wounded, 12; severely wounded, 84; slightly wounded, 126.*

I beg leave to make special mention of Mr. Rodig, hospital steward of the Fifteenth Ohio, whose industry and attention to the wounded

*But see revised statement, p. 106.

excited general admiration, and of Mr. Corey, hospital steward of the Forty-ninth Ohio, who rendered important service.

To the members of the brigade staff I am under great personal obligations for valuable suggestions on the field. Capt. Henry Clay, assistant adjutant-general, active and prompt in the performance of duty, gave exhibitions of genius and courage worthy of his ancestors. Lieut. William C. Turner, senior aide-de-camp, fully comprehended the responsibilities of his position, and bore my orders to every part of the field with the greatest alacrity, being exposed throughout the day to the most fearful dangers. Lieut. E. A. Otis, junior aide, though indisposed, kept the saddle, and has my warmest thanks for his activity in bearing orders and for his valuable assistance in the midst of the hottest fire.

Accidentally in command of the brigade, I disclaim any credit for its brilliant success on this memorable field. Unfortunately for the command, Brigadier-General Johnson was at home, prostrated with sickness. But to the thorough discipline and rigid study exacted by him from his officers and men we are indebted for the success and heroic bearing of the command and the honorable page it has won in history.

In behalf of the brigade I must thank General McCook for the labor and energy he has shown in bringing his division to that state of discipline and skill which renders it at once an honor and an ornament to the armies of the republic.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, &c.,

W. H. GIBSON,
Colonel, Commanding Sixth Brigade.

Capt. DANIEL MCCOOK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 98.

Report of Col. August Willich, Thirty-second Indiana Infantry.

FIELD OF SHILOH, *April* 10, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Thirty-second Indiana Regiment in the battle of the 7th instant:

The regiment arrived at 10 a. m. at Pittsburg Landing and marched up the hill, where it received orders from General Grant to start immediately for the field of action. The regiment marched as fast as possible, and having received no special direction, took its course to the heaviest firing. Having arrived at the line of battle, General McCook ordered the regiment to form the reserve of the center of his division, and in case the enemy should throw our lines, to advance and charge bayonet. The regiment took its position about 200 yards in the rear of the second line of battle. About this time, neither party advancing nor retreating, I asked General McCook for permission to pass with the regiment to the front and make a bayonet charge, which was granted. The regiment formed into double column to the center, marched up about 200 yards toward the enemy, when he turned and retreated, without stopping to receive the charge; after which the regiment was deployed into line of battle, to give him the benefit of all our rifles. The whole division then advanced for some time. The Thirty-second formed into the double column to the center again, and two companies deployed as skirmishers in advance, until General Beauregard in person brought up

his reserve against our forward movement, when, by bad management in our squeezed-up position, our skirmishers received fire from regiments behind, right and left, putting them in immense danger, which caused them to retreat in a hasty manner, when they should have retreated slowly and firing, and bringing disorder in the whole regiment for a few moments, forcing the commander to order a retreat into a ravine, where it was formed again in double column to the center, and immediately marched up to charge the enemy once more, supported by only one regiment on its left wing.

After having advanced for some time in this formation the regiment was deployed in line of battle, made a charge with the bayonet, and succeeded, after short and heavy firing, to check the enemy's advance till re-enforcements came up, which, supported by batteries, fell on both flanks of the enemy, when the whole of our force advanced again and threw the enemy back finally; the Thirty-second Regiment, making his last advance, with four companies deployed as skirmishers, and double column to the center following. Then the regiment advanced on the line of the enemy's retreat for over a mile, where the complete exhaustion of the men obliged me to give them some rest. Here I received orders to rejoin the division near the Landing, but not succeeding in finding the Sixth Brigade, the regiment bivouacked in an open field, coming up with the brigade the next morning.

I cannot but mention honorably the gallant and skillful conduct of my lieutenant-colonel, Von Trebra, particularly in leading the skirmishers; of my major, Schnackenberg, in commanding the left wing of the skirmishers and in forming the regiment when it was thrown into confusion by the fire from our own regiments; and of my adjutant, Lieutenant Schmitt, for the coolness and activity with which he supported me in every way and manner; also of all the company officers, without a single exception, for their courage and skill in performing their respective duties, and of the non-commissioned officers and men, with a very few single exceptions, for their bravery and coolness in the hottest fire. As a proof of the latter I will mention that when, during the last charge, they fired at too great a distance, I stopped the firing and practiced them in the manual of arms, which they executed as if on the parade ground, and then reopened deliberate and effective fire.

It was a very unhappy accident for the regiment that the ambulances had been left behind at Savannah and that I was ordered so rapidly to the scene of action that my surgeon could not follow, which obliged me to weaken my command considerably by having the wounded carried to the hospitals by their comrades. Lieutenants Cappell and Borck, against whom I had to prefer charges, behaved so gallantly, that the whole regiment would feel gratified if those charges could be withdrawn. I also feel bound to express my thanks to the chaplain of the regiment, Dr. Fischer, who is also a skillful surgeon, rendering most effective services, and without whose assistance our distinguished surgeon, Jeancon, would not have been able to procure the wounded all the help they needed.

I inclose a list of the killed and wounded.* Of those reported slightly wounded, 21, after having their wounds dressed, returned to the regiment, to do such service as they were able to do.

I have the honor to remain, your most obedient servant,

A. WILLICH,

Colonel, Commanding Thirty-second Regiment.

Colonel GIBSON, *Commanding Sixth Brigade.*

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*Embodied in revised statement, p. 106.

No. 99.

Report of Col. Thomas J. Harrison, Thirty-ninth Indiana Infantry.

SIR: On the 7th instant the Thirty-ninth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers was the last of your command to disembark at Pittsburg Landing. At 10.30 o'clock, guided by the din of battle, we moved upon the field, after being placed in position by yourself. At 11.30 o'clock we moved in line of battle under a galling fire, driving the enemy for a quarter of a mile. Finding our left greatly exposed and in danger of being outflanked, we fell back 150 yards in good order, keeping up a constant fire, when we again advanced under a heavy fire for a quarter of a mile, driving the enemy before us, when the rout became universal, we capturing and turning over 15 prisoners.

I regret to announce that Lieut. William R. Phillips, of Company D, fell early in the action at his post. Lieut. Gabriel Woodmansee, of Company K, also received a wound which is thought to be mortal. Many non-commissioned officers and privates were carried off the field dead or wounded, a list of which is herewith furnished.* I take pleasure in referring to the brave and cool conduct of Maj. John D. Evans, with all the company officers present.

The non-commissioned officers and privates generally exhibited a deportment worthy of heroes. There were, however, a very few exceptions, who will be left for punishment to the contempt of their brave comrades.

THOS. J. HARRISON,
Colonel Thirty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Colonel GIBSON,
Commanding Sixth Brigade.

No. 100.

Report of Maj. William Wallace, Fifteenth Ohio Infantry.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the part the Fifteenth Ohio Regiment, under my command, took in the action of the 7th of April, 1862, near Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.:

Being the only field officer present, I detailed Capt. I. M. Kirby, of Company D, and Capt. A. R. Z. Dawson, of Company G, as acting field officers. Under your directions the Fifteenth occupied the right of the Sixth Brigade, and about 12 m. engaged the enemy, and until near 4 o'clock p. m. we were under a most galling fire of the rebel forces. During the entire time no inch of ground was yielded, but twice we advanced our lines until we were in close proximity to the rebel forces. No language can do justice to the brave officers and men under my command. They poured a most deadly fire into the enemy's ranks amid a raking charge of musketry and artillery which was fast thinning my ranks, but nothing could move the gallant Fifteenth. Forty rounds of ammunition were discharged by my brave men with such precision that the enemy at last gave way and our artillery occupied the ground, the Fifteenth scattering the flying rebels in wild confusion.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 106.

To Captains Kirby and Dawson I am largely indebted for their invaluable assistance in maneuvering the regiment. To Adjutant Taft am I also indebted for his assistance for the same. Comparisons would be invidious, when all, both officers and men, under my command, conducted themselves with distinguished bravery and coolness. We are proud of the regiment, the Sixth Brigade, and the Second Division; of General McCook, its brave commander, and yourself, who led us to victory and honor.*

WM. WALLACE,
Maj., Comdg. Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Vols., U. S. Army.

Col. W. H. GIBSON,
Commanding Sixth Brigade.

No. 101.

Report of Lieut. Col. Albert M. Blackman, Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-NINTH REGT. OHIO VOL. MILITIA,
Camped on the Battle-field, April 10, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you the following particulars of the participation of this regiment in the engagement of the 7th instant:

We were brought into action about 2 o'clock p. m., occupying the left of the brigade and the extreme left of the division. Our position was taken under a severe fire from infantry and artillery, but my men came up firmly, and fired with the calmness and precision that soon caused a wavering in the ranks of the enemy. Shell and grape shot from one battery was very annoying to my left, without doing much damage, their range being too high.

We advanced to our second position, continuing our fire by file. The enemy now attempted to take advantage of the exposed condition of our left. He advanced up a ravine and opened his fire, quartering on my left and rear. I at once changed front to the rear on first company. This change was made in perfect order, the men behaving in the very best manner. Our fire soon drew the flanking force from their position, when, by order of Colonel Gibson, I changed front forward on first company, resuming my former place in line, and directing my fire on the main force.

We now advanced to our third position, when the enemy again made a demonstration on our left. I again changed front to the rear, but about the time I completed the maneuver a brigade arrived and took up the fight on our left, driving the foe from my new front. By order I again changed front forward, and advanced in brigade line, driving the foe from their position, and closing the engagement in this part of the field. On receiving orders to return to the Landing the regiment moved off in as fine style and order as they ever did from parade. All behaved with steadiness and bravery worthy of veteran troops. Every officer on duty with the regiment was at his post and acquitted himself like a man and a soldier. Major Drake was especially brave and active at his post, rendering me great assistance. Adjutant Norton was also very active and efficient.

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* Nominal list of casualties embodied in revised statement, p. 106.

My command to-day is in very good spirits and condition as regards health and discipline. It is in good fighting order.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. M. BLACKMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. HENRY CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Brigade.

No. 102.

Report of Capt. William R. Terrill, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Chief of Artillery, Second Division.

BATTLE-GROUND OF PITTSBURG LANDING,
April 8, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report:

On Sunday, April 6, by a forced march, General McCook's division, to which my battery was attached, reached Savannah, Tenn., at 8 o'clock p. m. We waited in a drenching rain until 3 o'clock on Monday morning, April 7, for a steamer to take us to Pittsburg Landing. The battery was embarked by daylight, and immediately after reaching Pittsburg Landing was disembarked and hurried into action. By Lieutenant Hoblitzell, General McCook's aide-de-camp, the battery was conducted to the ground occupied by General Nelson's division, which at that time was sorely pressed by the enemy. The battery fought until about 4 o'clock p. m., when the fire of the enemy was silenced. General Nelson then moved his division forward, and we encamped on the ground the enemy had occupied the night before. In the early part of the action the right section of my battery was assigned a position near the right of the division, and was of great service in silencing one of the enemy's, which was playing on the left and center of the division. After the firing on the left became very severe the section was moved, by permission of General Nelson, to the support of the remainder of the battery, and was of great assistance in repelling the advance of the enemy. This section was commanded by First Lieut. Francis L. Guenther, who behaved with that coolness and bravery which he displayed on a former occasion in Western Virginia, and I especially commend him to the favorable consideration of the highest authorities. Sergeants Davis, Egan, and Maubeck, and Corporals Ervin and Lynch, are especially commendable, though the conduct of all the men attached to the section gave much satisfaction to their chief.

Soon after the commencement of the action I advanced the left and center sections, commanded respectively by First Lieut. J. H. Smyser and Second Lieut. Israel Ludlow, along the line of skirmishers, where the fire was most galling. I was compelled to this to gain the crest of the ridge to fire upon the enemy's batteries, which were playing upon our skirmishers. After silencing their fire they seemed to be reenforced with fresh troops, and with vociferous cheers charged along the whole line. The infantry with us gave way before the storm of musket balls, canister shot, and shell, which was truly awful. Lieutenant Ludlow's section was immediately sent to the rear to protect

the retreat of Lieutenant Smyser's, which was well done. One of Lieutenant Ludlow's caissons was left here, all the horses having been killed or wounded, but we recovered it later in the day. I served one of Lieutenant Smyser's pieces (the fifth, a Napoleon) and he the other. We fixed prolonges and fired retiring. The enemy charged us, but were staggered by our discharges of canister, whilst Lieutenants Guenther and Ludlow, on our left, poured spherical case-shot into them. We checked their advance three times, retiring as they charged upon us. From the vigor of their fire, their cheering, and the impetuosity of their advance I judged they were re-enforced each time. For a time Lieutenant Smyser and Corporal Roberson served the fifth piece (a Napoleon) alone. Sergeant Metcalf, chief of the sixth piece, behaved with great gallantry and devotion. Though wounded in the head by a musket-ball, he gallantly stood by his captain till wounded in the leg and compelled to crawl off. Corporal Brodie and Private John T. Carroll served at this piece until we silenced the enemy's fire. A sergeant of infantry, seeing us sorely pressed, brought up ammunition at my request. He served but a few moments, when he was shot down. I do not know his name nor the regiment to which he belonged, and was not able to find his body after the battle. Private John Marshall, of Company E, Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, having expended his cartridges, threw down his musket and served as a cannoneer during the remainder of the action. He was of great service.

After checking the advance of the enemy we shelled the woods where they were, and at 3.30 p. m. all was quiet in front of General Nelson's division, when he ordered a change to the position last occupied by the enemy. The Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteers were then reserved as a support to my battery. The skirmishers thrown to our front discovered that the enemy had abandoned that position. Seeing General McCook sorely pressed and a battery in the woods about half a mile to our right playing upon his division, I opened fire upon the battery with two Napoleon guns. In an instant that battery and one to its rear, and nearer us, opened. Having but few cannoneers, I called upon Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson for a detail of men from his regiment to man the guns. The men soon came forward, and the Napoleons began to tell. Lieutenant Smyser's piece was disabled by a shot tearing off the center axle-strap, when the next recoil of the piece tore off the other two. Lieutenant Guenther, in the mean time, with his section had advanced with General Nelson's skirmishers, and he took these batteries in reverse. They were soon silenced, and I enfiladed the enemy's line with shells and spherical case-shot. My center section was posted so as to prevent our left flank being turned. Our fire must have told fearfully, for very soon General McCook's whole line rapidly advanced and drove the enemy before them, and the day was ours. After ascertaining that the enemy had retreated, Captain Fry, chief of staff, ordered me out on the road leading to Corinth, to camp for the night with General Nelson's division. We remained all night in the camp occupied by the enemy the previous night, and the next morning at daylight returned to the battle-ground.

I have already spoken of Lieutenant Guenther's gallant conduct, but I cannot close my report without doing justice to my other gallant officers. Asst. Surg. Dallas Bache, U. S. Army, who has been with my battery, and the chief medical officer of the artillery of the Second Division, was on the field of battle, attending the wounded, not only of the artillery, but of all arms, friends and foes. Words can hardly express my appreciation of his services and great devotion to duty. For

five long, weary months in camp, during the most trying weather, he has been unremitting in his devotion to the sick, and yesterday his conduct on the battle-field crowned it all. First Lieut. Jacob H. Smyser, Fifth Artillery, behaved with great gallantry, and fought his piece with desperation amid the hail of missiles of every description. With but one man left at his piece he brought it safely off. Second Lieut. Israel Ludlow, Fifth Artillery, behaved with great gallantry, and for so young a man acquitted himself with great credit. I commend him and Lieutenant Smyser to the favorable consideration of my superiors. Second Lieut. B. F. Rittenhouse, Fifth Artillery, had been left on the road to Savannah with our baggage train, and did not participate in the action. I regret his absence, inasmuch as it deprives me of the pleasure of adding his name to those of his gallant brother subalterns.

The Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, when selected to support my battery, came forward with alacrity. They stood by me to the last, and when the fire of two of the enemy's batteries was concentrated upon us, the shot and shell falling around us, not a man moved. Their gallant commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, proved himself a true soldier, and had the enemy charged us again, my Napoleons would have been protected by a support in which I have the utmost confidence.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. R. TERRILL,
Capt. Fifth Arty., Comdg. Bat. H, Chief of Arty., Second Div.

Capt. DANIEL MCCOOK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 103.

Reports of Brig. Gen. William Nelson, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION,
Camp on the Field of Battle, April 10, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders received yesterday from headquarters of the Army of the Ohio, I have the honor to report that the Fourth Division of the Army of the Ohio, under my command, left Savannah, by order of General Grant, reiterated by General Buell in person, at 1.30 p. m. on Sunday, April 6, and marched by land to the point opposite Pittsburg Landing. The anxiety of the soldiers to take part in the battle which was going on on the left bank of the river enabled me to achieve the distance, notwithstanding the dreadful state of the road over a lately overflowed bottom, in four hours. At 5 the head of my column marched up the bank at Pittsburg Landing and took up its position in the road under the fire of the rebel artillery, so close had they approached the Landing. I found a semicircle of artillery, totally unsupported by infantry, whose fire was the only check to the audacious approach of the enemy. The Sixth Ohio and Thirty-sixth Indiana Regiments had scarcely deployed, when the left of the artillery was completely turned by the enemy and the gunners fled from their pieces. The gallantry of the Thirty-sixth Indiana, supported by the Sixth Ohio, under the able conduct of Colonel Ammen, commanding Tenth Brigade, drove back the enemy and restored the line of battle. This was

at 6.30 p. m., and soon after the enemy withdrew, owing, I suppose, to the darkness. I found cowering under the river bank when I crossed from 7,000 to 10,000 men, frantic with fright and utterly demoralized, who received my gallant division with cries, "We are whipped; cut to pieces." They were insensible to shame or sarcasm—for I tried both on them—and, indignant at such poltroonery, I asked permission to open fire upon the knaves.

By 9 p. m. the infantry of my division were all across the river, and took up their positions as follows: Colonel Ammen's brigade, consisting of the Thirty-sixth Indiana, Colonel Grose; Sixth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson; Twenty-fourth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, took post on the left. On the right of them Bruce's brigade was posted, consisting of the First Kentucky Regiment, Colonel Enyart; Second Kentucky Regiment, Colonel Sedgewick; Twentieth Kentucky Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Hanson. On the right of Bruce's brigade the brigade of Colonel Hazen was posted, composed of the Ninth Indiana, Colonel Moody; Sixth Kentucky, Colonel Whitaker; Forty-first Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Mygatt.

Heavy pickets were immediately thrown well forward and every precaution taken to prevent surprise during the night. These dispositions were made by the direction and under the inspection of General Buell, who gave me orders to move forward and attack the enemy at the earliest dawn. The night passed away without serious alarm. The men lay upon their arms. Lieutenant Gwin, of the Navy, commanding the gunboats in the river, sent to me and asked how he could be of service. I requested that he would throw an 8-inch shell into the camp of the enemy every ten minutes during the night, and thus prevent their sleeping, which he did very scientifically, and, according to the report of the prisoners, to their infinite annoyance. At 4 a. m. I roused up the men quietly by riding along the line, and when the line of battle was dressed and the skirmishers well out and the reserves in position, I sent an aide to notify the general that I was ready to commence the action; whereupon the Fourth Division of the Army of the Ohio, in perfect order, as if on drill, moved toward the enemy. At 5.20 I found them, and the action commenced with vigor. My division drove them with ease, and I followed them up rapidly, when at 6 a. m. I was halted by commands from General Buell, I having gone farther forward than I should have done, my right flank being exposed.

The enemy was greatly re-enforced in front of me, and at 7 a. m. my advance, which had been resumed by order of General Buell, was checked. At 7.30 my division began to give ground slowly. We were exposed to the fire of two of the enemy's batteries, and I had no artillery. You are aware that owing to the want of transportation I was compelled to leave the three batteries of my division at Savannah. I asked for artillery to support my infantry. General Buell sent to my aid the battery commanded by Captain Mendenhall, of the Regular Army, belonging to Crittenden's division, the well-directed fire of which gave my division most refreshing relief. After 8 the firing of the enemy was tremendous. They had been again largely re-enforced on this point. General Buell, who rode along the lines at this time, saw for himself the behavior of the Fourth Division. The style in which Colonel Ammen handled his brigade excited my admiration. Colonel Hazen commanded the right brigade of this division, carried it into action, and maintained it there most gallantly. The heavy loss of his brigade attests the fierceness of the conflict at this point. He drove the enemy and captured the battery which so distressed us, but was forced back

on his reserves. The powerful re-enforcements which the enemy again had received, which made the woodland in front of us at times a sheet of flame, compelled me at 9 a. m. again to ask for support. The general sent to my aid Battery H, Fifth Artillery, Regular Army, commanded by Captain Terrill. This battery was a host in itself. It consists of four 12-pounder brass guns and two 10-pounder Parrott guns. Its fire was terrific. It was handled superbly. Wherever Captain Terrill turned his battery silence followed on the part of the enemy. Captains Terrill and Mendenhall and the officers and soldiers of their batteries are entitled to the thanks of the Fourth Division.

The Nineteenth Ohio, Colonel Beatty, attached to Crittenden's division, also came to my support. This regiment was ably handled and rendered efficient service. At 1 o'clock, by direction of General Buell, I ordered the division to move, with arms trailed, at double-quick, on the rising ground in front, held by the enemy, which the enemy with much promptitude abandoned to our use. The firing now diminished much along the front of this division, but was at 2 p. m. renewed on my right, on Crittenden's and McCook's divisions, with great fury. The Fourth Division had no more trouble during the action, the attacks on it after 2 o'clock being feeble and easily repulsed, and ceased entirely at 4 p. m.

I desire to call the attention of the general commanding the Army of the Ohio to the distinguished conduct of Col. Jacob Ammen, of the Twenty-fourth Ohio Regiment, commanding the Tenth Brigade. The cool, wary, and vigorous method in which he fought his brigade, protecting all the while the left flank of the army, gave me a profitable lesson in the science of battle.

To Colonel Hazen, commanding the Nineteenth Brigade, I beg also to invite the general's attention. The gallantry with which he led his troops to the attack was most conspicuous, and he handled them ably. During the long and bloody action the fortitude of the Fourth Division was sorely tried, pressed as it was by such superior numbers, but it maintained itself gloriously. I refer the general to the reports of the brigade commanders for the part each regiment took in the action, reserving to myself only to mention that during the action I rode up and thanked the Ninth Indiana Regiment for its gallantry; that the Sixth Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, and Twentieth Kentucky, Lieutenant-Colonel Hanson, were posted by me to cover the artillery. This important and arduous duty they performed perfectly, sustaining during the greater part of this long day with the coolness of veterans the fire of the enemy, without being permitted to return it.

The loss of the division, I regret to inform you, is heavy. It went into action 4,541 strong, of whom 6 officers and 84 enlisted men were killed, 33 officers and 558 enlisted men wounded, and 58 enlisted men missing, making a total loss of 739;* more than half of which occurred in Hazen's brigade.

I would recommend to your notice the officers of my staff, who did their duty well on the field. They are, viz: Capt. J. Mills Kendrick, assistant adjutant-general; Assistant Surgeon Irwin, Regular Army, medical inspector; Captain Chandler, U. S. Army, assistant quartermaster; Lieutenant Peck, Sixth Ohio Volunteers, division commissary; Lieut. William P. Anderson, Sixth Ohio Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Lieut. R. Southgate, Sixth Ohio Volunteers, aide-de-camp; W. Preston Graves, esq., volunteer aide-de-camp; Horace N. Fisher, esq., volunteer aide-de-camp; Lieutenant Horton, Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers,

* But see revised statement, p. 106.

ordnance officer. The energy of Lieutenant Horton in bringing up ammunition was conspicuous.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. NELSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Fourth Division.

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*Return of casualties in the Fourth Division, Army of the Ohio, at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 6 and 7, 1862.**

Command.	Officers and men taken into action.	Killed.		Wounded.		Enlisted men missing.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.			
Tenth Brigade:								Col. Jacob Ammen.
36th Indiana	380	1	7	1	36	2	.....	Col. William Grose.
6th Ohio	598	.....	2	.....	5	2	.....	Lieut. Col. N. L. Anderson.
24th Ohio	550	.....	6	5	59	21	.....	Lieut. Col. F. C. Jones.
Total Tenth Brigade	.....	1	15	6	100	25	147	
Nineteenth Brigade:								Col. William B. Hazen.
9th Indiana	569	2	18	6	144	4	.....	Col. G. C. Moody.
6th Kentucky	484	.....	9	5	76	10	.....	Col. W. C. Whitaker.
41st Ohio	371	1	21	6	104	1	.....	Lieut. Col. Geo. S. Mygatt.
Total Nineteenth Brigade	.....	3	48	17	324	15	407	
Twenty-second Brigade:								Col. S. D. Bruce.
1st Kentucky	522	.....	6	3	57	3	.....	Col. D. A. Enyart.
2d Kentucky	663	2	12	4	55	8	.....	Col. T. D. Sedgewick.
20th Kentucky	404	.....	3	3	20	6	.....	Lieut. Col. C. S. Hanson.
Total Twenty-second Brigade.	.....	2	21	10	132	17	182	
2d Indiana Cavalry	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2	*1	3	Lieut. Col. E. M. McCook; regiment not engaged.
Total in division	4,541	6	84	33	558	58	739	

* Orderlies.

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HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION OF THE ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp on Field of Shiloh, April 12, 1862.

SIR: I desire to call the especial attention of the general commanding this army to the admirable hospital arrangements adopted by Dr. Irwin, U. S. Army, medical inspector of this division, during the battle of the 7th instant. They will be found as nearly perfect as the circumstances would allow. The wounded in this division did not suffer from the inclement weather; they were all promptly sheltered and cared for.

I beg to recommend Dr. Irwin to the favorable consideration of his superiors.

Very respectfully,

WM. NELSON,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. J. B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

*But see revised statement, p. 106.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Field of Shiloh, Tenn., April 16, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of paragraph 5, Special Orders, No. 21, headquarters Army of the Ohio, requiring report to be made of the number of dead, both of our own and the enemy, buried by the different parties sent out for that purpose.

The number buried by details from the Fourth Division is as follows:

Buried of—	Union.	Rebel.
Tenth Brigade	20	112
Nineteenth Brigade	67	67
Twenty-second Brigade	10	53
Twenty-seventh Kentucky Infantry, Colonel Pennebaker	1	4
Total buried by Fourth Division	98	236

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. NELSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

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Abstract from return of the Fourth (Nelson's) Division, Army of the Ohio, for the month of March, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.			Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.			
Tenth (Ammen's) Brigade	63	1,924	1,987	2,864	6	The division staff (6) not embraced in columns of figures.
Nineteenth (Hazen's) Brigade	80	1,795	1,875	2,834	6	
Twenty-second (Bruce's) Brigade	80	1,892	1,972	2,648	6	
Cavalry	32	858	890	1,180	.....	
Total	255	6,469	6,724	9,526	18	

No. 104.

Report of Col. Jacob Ammen, Twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry, commanding Tenth Brigade, with diary of his march from Nashville.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH BRIGADE, FOURTH DIVISION,
April 10, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Tenth Brigade (composed of the Thirty-sixth Indiana, Col. W. Grose commanding; the Sixth Ohio, Lieut. Col. N. L. Anderson commanding, the Twenty-fourth Ohio, Lieut. Col. F. C. Jones commanding) in the battle fought near Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., on the 6th and 7th of April:

April 6, at 1 o'clock p. m., the Tenth Brigade marched from Savannah for the battle-field. Arriving at the river opposite Pittsburg Landing the brigade was passed over on steamboats with the greatest practicable expedition, and on reaching the shore thousands of human beings, who had fled from their colors and assembled here, obstructed the road and caused considerable delay. Reaching the top of the bank with the Thirty-sixth Indiana, General Grant directed me to send that regiment to support a battery less than a quarter of a mile from the Landing The Thirty-sixth marched promptly, and had been placed in position but a few minutes when the enemy attacked the battery and was repulsed. The enemy continued to assail the battery until the close of the day with a large force, but were repulsed by the Thirty-sixth with great coolness and gallantry. The Twenty-fourth and Sixth Ohio crossed the river as speedily as possible, and on arriving at the top of the bank the Twenty-fourth was ordered by General Grant to repair to a point one-half mile to the right, on a part of the line of battle threatened by the enemy. The Sixth Ohio was held in reserve.

During the night I received orders to assemble my brigade and form into line of battle on the extreme left. Strong parties of skirmishers were sent forward to examine the ground and ascertain the position of the enemy, if possible. Afterward the line of battle was formed about 300 yards in front of the battery, supported by the Thirty-sixth Indiana, that regiment being on the left, the Sixth Ohio to the right, and the Twenty-fourth Ohio in reserve, the skirmishers occupying the front and on the alert. The men in line were permitted to rest on their arms until the break of day.

April 7, in obedience to orders from General Nelson "to march forward in pursuit of the enemy and attack him," the Tenth Brigade was put in motion at daylight. The march was made slowly and with caution, the skirmishers examining the ground with great care and to my entire satisfaction. The regiments in line of battle and the reserve advanced in good order, considering the nature of the ground. After marching about 2 miles the enemy attacked in force. The Sixth Ohio having been withdrawn to support a battery, the Twenty-fourth Ohio was placed on the right of the Thirty-sixth Indiana, and two companies, sent forward as skirmishers, engaged the enemy with spirit and advantage.

The Thirty-sixth Indiana and Twenty-fourth Ohio now engaged the enemy with great spirit and gradually advanced, being assisted by a battery of artillery, and continued the fight for several hours, when their ammunition was exhausted. They retired slowly and with great regularity, received a fresh supply of ammunition, and renewed the battle with energy. Two sections of Capt. William R. Terrill's company, U. S. Artillery, rendered important assistance to our troops and did much harm to the enemy. Re-enforcements were sent to the Thirty-sixth Indiana and Twenty-fourth Ohio.

The three regiments, assisted by the fire from Captain Terrill's battery, rapidly advanced, and took possession of a camp abandoned by Union troops the 6th. The enemy had disappeared, and the battle on this part of the line ended.

I had expected much from the regiments composing the Tenth Brigade, but their coolness, regularity of movement, prompt obedience to orders, and firm resistance to the continued and powerful attacks of the enemy surpassed my expectations and deserve the highest praise.

To my aide-de-camp, Lieut. R. F. Wheeler, who was ever ready to go to any point to carry orders or bear information, I am much indebted

for assistance rendered. My escort discharged their duty faithfully and fearlessly. The commanders of regiments proved themselves worthy of their position.

For details of movements, names of killed, wounded, and missing, I refer you to the accompanying reports of regimental commanders. The Tenth Brigade was the advance brigade of the Army of Ohio.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

J. AMMEN,
Colonel, Commanding Tenth Brigade.

Capt. J. M. KENDRICK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division, Army of the Ohio.

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*Number of killed, wounded, and missing in the battle fought near Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 6 and 7, 1862.**

Regiment.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
36th Indiana Volunteers	8	37	2
6th Ohio Volunteers	2	5	2
24th Ohio Volunteers	5	64	29
Total	15	106	33

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

J. AMMEN,
Colonel, Commanding Tenth Brigade.

Capt. J. M. KENDRICK,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division, Army of the Ohio.

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Col. Jacob Ammen's diary of march to and battle at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.

[Extracts.]

March 17.—The Fourth Division (Tenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Brigades) struck tents [at Nashville, Tenn.], and took up the line of march for Franklin, Tenn., at 8 p. m. Encamped 12 miles from Nashville.

* * * * * * *

March 20.—On the march at 7 a. m. Proceed about 3 miles and encamp. Bridge over Duck River at Columbia burned by the rebels; river high; no boats. General McCook's division in advance, repairing bridge.

* * * * * * *

March 27.—General Buell pitches his tents on the opposite side of the road from the Tenth Brigade. Late in the evening General Nelson, in returning from General Buell's headquarters, informed me that he had

* But see revised statement, p. 106.

General Buell's permission to take the advance, and gave me a verbal order to cross Duck River at daylight the 29th. I inquired if the bridge would be done. He answered, "No." "Are there boats?" He said, "No; but the river is falling; and, d——n you, get over, for we must have the advance and get the glory." He enjoined secrecy, lest we should be prevented taking the advance.

March 28.—Went to Duck River to examine the fords; sent some of my cavalry in; river 200 yards or more wide; fords crooked. Fortunately, some army wagons return with forage and ford the river; the water just touches the beds of the wagons; current strong; water above and below, deep; no boats. Troops busy rebuilding bridge. General McCook's division encamped here. Sent orders to commanders of regiments to have reveille at 3 a. m. to-morrow and prepare to march.

March 29.—Reveille at 3 a. m., breakfast, wagons loaded, column formed; march commenced before it is light; reach the ford. The men are ordered to make bundle of pantaloons, drawers, &c., attach it to bayonets, and wade the stream. Cavalry were stationed in the river to point out the ford, break the force of the current, and protect the infantry, if necessary. The Tenth Brigade—infantry and artillery and train—crossed Duck River this cold and disagreeable day without accident; went 2 miles southwest of Columbia, Tenn., and encamped. The Nineteenth and Twenty-second Brigades came from their camp ground, 10 miles back, but did not all get across the river. Most of those troops and their wagons forded Duck River Sunday, 30th; bridge not completed. The division commanded by General T. L. Crittenden followed the Fourth.

March 30.—March about 4 miles; pass General Pillow's plantation and encamp on Captain Polk's plantation. The Tenth [Brigade] moves forward to give room to the troops crossing river.

March 31.—General Nelson directs me to conduct the march so as to reach Savannah, Tenn., Monday, April 7, as we are not wanted there before that time. Marched 10 miles, passed Mount Pleasant, encamp by a large stream; hear of some provisions about 3 miles off, belonging to the Confederates; send a detachment, and get six wagon loads of salt pork, &c.

April 1.—Marched 14 miles; encamped 3 miles after crossing Buffalo River.

April 2.—Marched 16 miles and encamped at Proctor's furnace, 5 miles from Waynesborough.

April 3.—Passed through Waynesborough; small Union flags on some houses; women ask to let the band play some old tunes—Yankee Doodle, &c. The music makes them weep for joy. March 15 miles and encamp. Very poor country, bad roads; land poor 5 miles after passing Mount Pleasant to this place.

April 4.—Marched 10½ miles; rough, poor country, but little improvement; bad roads.

April 5.—Marched 9½ miles over bad roads, and reached Savannah, Tenn., before 12 m. General Grant was not at his headquarters (Savannah), and no one to give orders. General Nelson ordered me to go into camp. The Tenth Brigade encamped on the southwest side of the town, about half to three-fourths of a mile from the brick house on the river (headquarters). About 3 p. m. General Grant and General Nelson came to my tent. General Grant declined to dismount, as he had an engagement. In answer to my remark that our troops were not fatigued and could march on to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., if necessary, General Grant said, "You cannot march through the swamps;

make the troops comfortable; I will send boats for you Monday or Tuesday, or some time early in the week. There will be no fight at Pittsburg Landing; we will have to go to Corinth, where the rebels are fortified. If they come to attack us, we can whip them, as I have more than twice as many troops as I had at Fort Donelson. Be sure and call at the brick house on the river to-morrow evening, as I have an engagement for this evening." He and General Nelson then rode off. General Buell arrived about sundown. I called on him at his headquarters, about a quarter of a mile from my tent. The Nineteenth and Twenty-second Brigades encamped near the road before reaching the town. I was not at these camps. As the division is to remain here some days, I issue orders to the Tenth Brigade for review and inspection, to take place Sunday, April 6, 9 a. m.

April 6.—A beautiful, bright, pleasant morning. The men of the Tenth Brigade are putting their guns in order and brushing their uniforms for the parade. The officers are busy with their commands to have all in readiness, and Jesse Crane is polishing my spurs and preparing my horse and his rider to appear to the best advantage at the review and inspection ordered. The sound of distant cannon in the direction of Pittsburg Landing is heard; not an uncommon occurrence when near a large army. The reports are more numerous and the intervals less, and soon there is almost a continuous roar of artillery; distant, it is true, but as it continues and increases without any cessation, all conclude that a battle has commenced and is raging. The officers and men of the Tenth Brigade are more diligent in preparing themselves to march, to have arms and ammunition ready for the conflict. The preparation for parade and review is abandoned and all attention given to what is required in battle. General Nelson comes dashing to our camp at the head of his staff, and gives me orders to be ready to proceed to the assistance of the Army of the Tennessee at Pittsburg Landing either by the boats or through the swamp, if the officers and cavalry sent by General Buell and himself found a practicable route through the swamp. He went to the landing on the river to watch for the boats and said he would send me orders. The Tenth Brigade was soon under arms and inspected, cartridge boxes filled, every gun examined. The Thirty-sixth Indiana, Sixth Ohio, and Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; also Cox's Indiana battery, six pieces, horses harnessed, regimental teams ready to move, all prepared. If the teams and battery had to be left, a guard was detailed to remain with them. Having my arms and ammunition in order and the men ready to march and no orders from General Nelson, I rode to the brick house (headquarters), on the river, and there met Generals Buell and Nelson, both very impatient, as there was no appearance of boats coming down the river from the battle-field. Part of those sent to the swamp had returned and reported unfavorably. The others were anxiously looked for, and it was hoped would find a route practicable for infantry at least. The roar of artillery continued and rumors of our defeat were numerous. The boats appeared to be the only means of our reaching our companions in arms. I ascertained that my friend General C. F. Smith was upstairs, a cripple, and obtained permission to see him. He was in fine spirits; laughed at me for thinking that a great battle was raging; said it was only a skirmish of pickets, and that I was accustomed to small affairs. He said it was a large and hot picket skirmish. As there was no cessation, no diminution, and the sounds appeared to be coming nearer and growing more distinct, he said a part of the army might be engaged.

At this point an orderly came to the door and said General Nelson

wanted to see me. I bade General Smith adieu, and was at once with Generals Buell and Nelson. A small steamer was approaching the landing from below and was soon to proceed up the river. The remainder of the officers and men had returned from the swamp without success, but a large, fine-looking Tennesseean, who professes to be a strong Union man and a desperate hater of rebels, is with the two generals. He says he knows every pass through the swamp; that he can conduct the infantry to the battle-field, but that wagons and artillery cannot get through the deep mud. It is about noon. General Buell orders General Nelson to march through the swamp if the boats do not soon appear in sight. General Buell and staff take passage on the steamer and start up the river for Pittsburg Landing. General Nelson orders me to my camp, to have my command formed ready to march either by boat or by land. About 1 p. m. an officer came with the guide and orders from General Nelson to march through the swamp, as no boats were in sight. The column being ready the forward is sounded; the march is commenced along a ridge. The teams, artillery, and guard are left in camp. General Nelson goes to start the other brigades of his division. The Tenth Brigade marches at a good rate, on a dry road at the beginning, to the music of the cannons' roar. On we go; the battle is evidently nearer, and we imagine the sound of small-arms can at times be heard. Three miles of good road on the ridge and our fine-looking guide leads down into the black-mud swamp, and consoles us by saying there are only about 5 miles more of it to the Landing. On the men march through the mud; cross a log bridge across a ditch full of water (bridge fastened down), to get into mud again. Our guide leads through a forest; no improvements. If there is a road, the subsiding waters leave but indistinct traces. The roar of cannon continues; the volleys of musketry can be distinguished. The men appear cool, yet marched a good rate through the mud; appear anxious to meet the foe. The Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Col. W. Grose, is in front. This regiment has not been under fire; has not seen much service. The Sixth Ohio, Lieut. Col. N. L. Anderson, is next; has seen more service than the Thirty-sixth, but has not been under fire as a regiment, although has had skirmishes, &c. The Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Lieut. Col. F. C. Jones, brings up the rear. This regiment has been under severe fire several times; behaved well, but does not appear as anxious as the other regiments to get into a fight. In spite of the mud and water we are making our way through the dense forest. General Nelson comes dashing along, followed by his staff and escort. Says to me, "I will take your guide; hurry on; you can follow our trail." A hundred horsemen moving rapidly by twos over such ground left a trail that we had no difficulty in following. Heavy as the marching is the men do their best to hurry on; no stop at the end of the hour; no lagging behind; all the men are eager to comply with the wish of their brave, impetuous general; rough at times, but always takes good care of the men under his command, and they have full confidence in his skill to direct their movements in battle, and to extricate them, if necessary, in good order, &c. The sound of the guns is more distinct; imagination hears the shout of the combatants; the field of strife is much nearer. Some distance in front of the head of the column a courier at full speed meets, halts, and says, "Colonel Ammen, the general sends his compliments, to hurry up or all will be lost; the enemy is driving our men." "How far to the river?" "A mile and a half or two miles." "Return, and tell the general we are coming as fast as possible." I ordered my

staff officers to continue in front and stop couriers if any more came; not to let such news get to the troops in column. I rode to the side and let the troops file by, asking them if they could march faster without too much fatigue, as they were needed. "O, yes, colonel; we are not tired. Do you think the fight will be over before we get there?" My answer, "I hope so, if it goes right." They answer, "You have seen the elephant often; we want to see him once, anyhow." The Thirty-sixth Indiana and Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry were eager for the fight. The Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry had seen the elephant several times, and did not care about seeing him again unless necessary. All three regiments were cheerful; considerably excited, yet cool.

Our pace was accelerated, and I was again at the head of the column, when another courier came with a message of the same import as the first, and soon another. Both were sent back, and the head of the column emerged from the dense forest into a field that bordered on the Tennessee River. Now at intervals the shouts of men could be heard, the steam-whistle, discharge of all kinds of arms—a confused noise. In we went to a point opposite the landing at Pittsburg. The pioneers were put to work to cut a road down the bank to enable men and horses to get on the boats. The northeast bank is low, the opposite bank is high—100 feet or more. The space between the top of the bank and the river, up and down a half a mile or more, was crowded with men; the river was full of boats with steam up, and these boats had many soldiers on them; men in uniform on the boats and under the river bank (10,000 to 15,000) demoralized. Signals urging us to hurry over, which I could not understand, as there were so many on the boats and under the bank not engaged of the reserve, as I supposed then. General Nelson went over on the first boat with a part of the Thirty-sixth Indiana, Colonel Grose. General Nelson ordered me to remain and see my brigade over and give orders to the commanders of the other brigades (Colonels Hazen and Bruce) to bring their brigades after the Tenth. I instructed Colonel Grose to be certain to keep guides at the river to conduct all our command to the same point on their arrival by boat. Part of the Tenth had been sent over; orders had been given to Colonels Hazen and Bruce, and I crossed half of the Tenth. On each side the boats were crowded with demoralized soldiers, so that only three or four companies could cross on a boat. On our passage over they said their regiments were cut to pieces, &c., and that we would meet the same fate, &c. The vagabonds under the bank told the same story, and yet my new troops pressed through the crowd without showing any signs of fear. In crossing the river some of my men called my attention to men with uniforms, even shoulder-straps, making their way across the stream on logs, and wished to shoot the cowards. Such looks of terror, such confusion, I never saw before, and do not wish to see again.

On top of the banks, near some buildings, I found the Thirty-sixth Indiana partly formed in line, persons running from the front passing through the line and breaking it. Here, too, were Generals Grant, Buell, and Nelson, all of them cool and calm. General Grant directed me to support a battery about 60 to 100 yards to the left of the road, which was done as soon as the line could be formed—probably in three or four minutes—Generals Buell and Nelson assisting. The Thirty-sixth Indiana and part of the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry were placed in position behind the crest of the hill, near the battery, the left protected by a deep ravine parallel to the river and having water in it;

the right about 300 yards from the landing. General Buell, that cool and clear-headed soldier, selected the position, and was with us when the rebels reached the crest of the hill, received our fire, were shaken, fell back, advanced again, &c. The assaults of the enemy were met by our troops and successfully resisted. About five minutes after we were in position the rebels made the first attack, and kept on a quarter to half hour (dusk), when they withdrew. Our loss was only 1 man killed. We were down the slope of the hill, and the enemy firing before they depressed their pieces, the balls went over our heads. Our men, in the hurry, fired in the same way. The balls followed the slope of the ground and were destructive. [?] The extreme left of the line of battle, which we occupied and where we repelled the attacks of the enemy, had not one soldier on it when we took position—open for the advance of the enemy. Lieut. R. F. Wheeler, of my staff, and some men of my escort were detailed to watch the boats and bring the troops of the Tenth Brigade to us as they arrived. The remainder of the Sixth was formed in rear of our line of battle, but the Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was ordered about half a mile to our right, where the enemy was making a desperate attack. Their position was watched and reported to me by some men of my escort. The night was soon very dark, and slight rain at first, then heavy at times. The other brigades of the Fourth Division were over or crossing. Ammunition was brought to a large tree close to our lines, the cartridge boxes were filled and 20 additional rounds given to every man to carry on his person. This done, General Buell directed me to send scouts to the front and ascertain if the enemy was near our front, and, if possible, advance our line of battle several hundreds yards and as near the deep bayou that was reported in our front as practicable. One company of the Thirty-sixth Indiana and one company of the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry were deployed as skirmishers on our front and ordered to advance cautiously and in order, but not to bring on an engagement—to advance to the opposite bank of the bayou and halt, sending back couriers to report from time to time. These companies moved cautiously and promptly, taking into account the darkness of the night and the difficulties of the ground, found no force between us and the bayou, and remained as our picket line until morning.

About 10 o'clock at night we commenced forming our new line of battle beyond the crest of the hill, in advance of our old line about 300 yards. Too dark to see, we prolonged our line by touch. The line was formed in a short time, although, if the ground could have been seen, it would have been a very long line—front line, Thirty-sixth Indiana and Sixth Ohio. About 10.30 o'clock at night Generals Buell and Nelson returned and asked if I was almost ready to commence forming my advance line. The answer was, "It is about formed," which gratified them. The Nineteenth was formed on the right of the Tenth and the Twenty-second on the right of the Nineteenth Brigade. The Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was brought back about midnight and formed my second line and reserve. The troops had orders to lie down in line with their arms and get such rest as they could in the rain, the pickets in front keeping watch. The Tenth Brigade is together again, formed in battle order; has had supper, and is supplied (every man) with 60 rounds of ammunition, to commence the battle to-morrow. The men are as comfortable as the enemy in front and the falling rain and want of shelter will permit, and certainly much more cheerful and prompt and obedient than I could expect. My staff officers, my escort, and myself are between the two lines of the

Tenth Brigade. The guns fired at intervals from the gunboats break the stillness of the night, but do not prevent sleep. It is after midnight, rain falling, and I am sitting at the root of a large tree, holding my horse, ready to mount if necessary. Sleep, sweet, refreshing sleep, removes all my anxieties and troubles for two hours. During the night Crittenden's and McCook's divisions crossed the river.

April 7, 3 *a. m.*—Less rain. General Nelson, that energetic and wide-awake officer, is at my headquarters, near a large tree, and issues his orders to me verbally: "Colonel Ammen, you will put the Tenth Brigade in motion, as soon as you can see to move, at dawn; find the enemy and whip him." He went towards the Nineteenth Brigade. The Tenth Brigade is in line, ready to meet an attack, and preparing the best possible breakfast that their haversacks, culinary advantages, &c., will afford; the skirmish line strengthened and advanced several hundred yards beyond the bayou in our front, and the brigade commences the march through the undergrowth, crosses the bayou, ascends the steep, high bank; first line advances far enough to let the second cross, halts, adjusts alignment, &c., the skirmishers advancing slowly and cautiously in the mean time. Our left is to rest on the marsh or Tennessee River, and our line of march is to be up the river. It is now light, and we are again in motion through the wet undergrowth and forest. Rain has ceased. An occasional shot is fired by our skirmishers, and now we are at a clearing, and some cabins and tents are standing, from which our troops were driven yesterday. We cross the open space and halt in the forest. The battle has commenced miles to the right. The fire is extending along the line, and has been coming nearer and nearer, and now we hear the shouts of the distant combatants. The Tenth is again in motion. Our skirmish line has some work, but the enemy falls back; does not advance on our front in force. The advance is slow and cautious; the position of our left flank is examined carefully and is near a swamp; cannot be easily turned. The undergrowth, the forest, and the clearing a short distance in front are favorable to us. About a mile from our position this morning; our advance has not been interrupted. The confidence of the men increased, if I may judge from their cheerful salutes and happy countenances as I pass along the lines. The roar of artillery and small-arms is extending to our left rapidly. The brigade on our right is engaged furiously. A battery is brought to the support of the Nineteenth, and the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry is taken from my front line to support the battery. The Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry takes position in the front line.

No sooner is our line formed than the enemy assault fiercely, but the brave men and officers of the Tenth Brigade stand cool and firm, and hurl the foe back again and again, as often as he reaches the crest of the small rise immediately in our front. The attacks of the enemy are frequent and desperate, but our new troops have the coolness of veterans. Captain Mendenhall's battery, Fourth U. S. Artillery, comes to our support when we need assistance. Right good service did Captain Mendenhall and his well-drilled and efficient battery perform. The troops on our right are hard up to hold their position, and are not able to dislodge the enemy in their front. We of the Tenth have our hands full. The enemy is massing in our front, apparently determined to carry our left flank. The Tenth is placed on the best ground for defense, concealed as far as practicable, and ready to receive the attack of superior numbers. On the rebels come with loud shouts, and when they are at the proper place the men of the Tenth rise, the front rank

fires, loads; the rear rank fires, &c. The rebels find the aim too accurate and the balls too numerous to continue the advance; they fall back, renew the attack repeatedly, but are each time repulsed by the brave men and officers under my command. Generals Buell and Nelson come along; call my attention to the great force in my front, which we had seen and been fighting some time. They were uneasy for the safety of the left, but when they witnessed the fierce assault of the rebels and the cool and determined courage of the men and officers of the Tenth and the decided repulse of the rebels, they expressed their admiration and promised me re-enforcements. Captain Mendenhal's battery was taken to another part of the line of battle which was sorely pressed. The battle rages with us; no cessation; no diminution of numbers in our front; no appearance of retreat, but evident signs of another attack. They come, but cannot move our line; another effort without seccess; our left baffles all their courage and skill. We have fought long against superior numbers; the men are weary; ammunition is nearly exhausted. Our brave and noble Generals (Buell and Nelson) have taken good care of their troops. Ammunition is close to our line; the boxes are taken to the line; the cartridge boxes are filled and each man has 20 more cartridges on his person. The gallant Captain Terrill, with his battery, Fifth U. S. Artillery, dashes in and takes position at the right of our line; opens fire on the enemy just at the decisive moment; dismounts several pieces of one of their batteries in our front. The fire of the infantry is also constant and protracted. The line of battle was more than 4 miles long; a partial cessation; distant firing suddenly all along the line; an incessant roar of fire-arms; shouts of men, &c. The left of our line and the right of the rebels are as busy, as determined, and as anxious as at any other part of the line of battle. The fire is terrible on both sides. The Tenth Brigade advances slowly, but is gaining ground. The rebels fall back slowly, stubbornly, but they are losing ground. Terrill's battery helps us greatly. We advance more rapidly; push the rebels across the field; pass the tents deserted by our troops early Sunday. The rebels take ammunition from the boxes as they tarry among the tents, where they made a stand for some minutes. Our troops rout the rebels, and also replenish their cartridge boxes from the ammunition at this camp. We pursue a short distance; the rebels are re-enforced; are too strong for us, and we in turn fall back slowly in good order to the forest we left an hour or more before. The fight continues, but our position is strong; we could not be driven from it. Re-enforcements were sent to me by the generals; the left advanced; the rebels fell back. The troops under my command made a charge; the rebels retreated in haste; disappeared in the forest, and the battle was at an end for that day about 3.30 p. m. Parties were sent in pursuit, but there was no fighting except slight skirmishing. The troops bivouacked about 2 miles in advance of our starting point this morning. General Nelson goes to the gunboats and leaves the division under my command. General Buell comes to prepare for tomorrow's fight; I accompany him; he selects line of battle; orders me where and how to form division; accompany him to Crittenden's division, &c.; get back about midnight. General Buell is indefatigable, careful of his men, cool in battle, labors hard to get the best positions, and sees and examines for himself. Rains hard. General Thomas' division arrived on boats at 11 a. m.

April 8.—The line of battle of the Fourth Division is formed before day; all ready to commence the terrible work again. The night was rainy, disagreeable, yet the men and officers move promptly and appear

ready and willing to meet the enemy. The scouts returning all report the enemy in full retreat for Corinth. There is now time to look over the field and witness the destruction—the dead, wounded, and dying, cannon dismounted, arms scattered, horses killed, &c.

The loss of the Tenth Brigade is as follows:

Killed	14
Wounded	106
Missing	4
Total*	124

Each brigade is to bury all the dead on the ground over which it marched. The Tenth has been at work, and buried 112 of the enemy that fell in our front. They took their wounded off the field, except the prisoners we captured.

No. 105.

Report of Col. William Grose, Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Near Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 8, 1862.

SIR: In discharge of my duty I make the following report of the part the Thirty-sixth Indiana Volunteers took in the general engagement at this place on the evening of the 6th and day of the 7th instant:

On our march from Savannah on the 6th my regiment had the advance of the column, and four companies forward as an advance guard, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Carey, leaving four under my command at the head of the column (two companies having been left behind on other duty). On reaching the river with the four companies at the head of the column they were immediately ferried over to join those under Colonel Carey that had passed over before my arrival.

On arriving on the south side of the river, under circumstances that looked discouraging to new troops, my regiment was formed (the eight companies about 400 strong) amid great commotion and excitement. While forming the regiment one of my men was killed by a ball of the enemy. As soon as formed I was ordered to advance, to support Captain Stone's battery, about 150 yards distant from my place of forming, which was done in tolerable order; and as soon as the regiment was in place the firing commenced and continued until near dusk. I there lost another man killed and one wounded.

During the forepart of the night with the brigade we took an advanced position of about 200 yards, and took our position on the left of the brigade, and extreme left of the line of battle, which seemed to have been formed during the night, and lay on our arms until 5.30 o'clock the next morning, when we were ordered and moved forward with the brigade in line of battle. With two companies thrown forward and to the left as skirmishers we advanced forward to the left of the Corinth road about one-half mile, when our skirmishers engaged the enemy, we advancing steadily and the enemy falling back for a distance of about 2 miles from where we lay in the morning, when the engagement became general in strong force on both sides. Seeing the enemy making continuous efforts to turn our left, I threw out, by your order, a third company as skirmishers, which, with the assistance of

* But see revised statement, p. 106, and Ammen's report, p. 329.

the skirmishers from the Twenty-fourth Ohio, on my right, succeeded in saving our left from being turned. We slowly advanced, our skirmishers maintaining their position, driving the enemy's cavalry, infantry, and artillery before them over the same ground fought over the previous day.

About 11 o'clock my remaining five companies (not on skirmish), to our left, were ordered forward, in conjunction with the Twenty-fourth Ohio and part of the Fifteenth Illinois, at this time on my left, into the general fight, and engaged the enemy in strong force, they with a heavy battery, cavalry, and infantry in our front. My regiment advanced to a fence, mostly thrown down, where a most desperate contest ensued, during which my regiment (five companies) advanced about 75 yards to a second fence, mostly down, my right resting on some old buildings. While in this position my ammunition gave out, most of my men having fired 40 to 50 rounds. I then ordered them to fall back behind the first fence, to procure a new supply of ammunition, which was obtained, and we then again advanced to the position we left and farther. The enemy at this time maintained an eminence about 400 yards distant, in woods and an old Union camp ground, when we received orders to charge bayonets upon them, which was commenced in quick-time. As my regiment reached the summit of the eminence the enemy was far out of our reach, moving off, with their battery and infantry in front, their cavalry taking the Corinth road to the left, all in double-quick time.

We now occupy the ground from which we drove the enemy, over which we found many of their dead. The main struggle at the fence, as above stated, before we received orders to charge, lasted for two hours—from 11 to 1 o'clock. My officers and men behaved well, stood the fire with great bravery, and even to daring, without flinching. I know not how, in truth, to compliment any one of my command over the rest, for I was well satisfied with all.

The casualties of my regiment during the engagement, including the first evening, were 8 killed, 1 missing, and about 50 wounded, 2 of whom probably mortally; a complete list of which will be forwarded as soon as it can be obtained.* Among my killed is Lieut. A. M. Davis, of Company H, who commanded Company E in the engagement. He fell by my side, bravely discharging his whole duty. During most of the engagement I was on foot, my horse having been shot at an early part of the main fight.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

WM. GROSE,

Colonel, Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Col. JACOB AMMEN,

Acting Brigadier-General, Tenth Brigade, Fourth Division.

No. 106.

Report of Lieut. Col. Nicholas L. Anderson, Sixth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Battle-field at Pittsburg Landing, April 9, 1862.

COLONEL: In compliance with your order I submit the following report of the action taken by the Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, in your brigade, in the late battle of Pittsburg Landing:

* But see revised statement, p. 106.

The regiment was disembarked at about 5 o'clock on the evening of the 6th instant, and marched up the hill as quickly as possible amid the confusion and panic existing among some disorganized regiments at the landing place. I formed line of battle, under your directions, some 200 yards from the river, to support a battery then in danger of being charged by the enemy. The regiment laid on arms all night, two companies acting as skirmishers.

At daylight on the 7th the brigade formed in line of battle, skirmishers in advance, the Sixth Regiment holding the right. About a mile from the place we had occupied in the night our advance met the enemy, and the battle was immediately opened. During the day the regiment was continually under a hot and heavy fire, supporting for the greater time Terrill's regular battery, and at one time furnishing a company to manage the guns of said battery, its men having been mostly killed or wounded. The regiment was held as a reserve, and once changed front perpendicular to the rear, and once forward on the first company, in order to re-enforce our hotly-attacked lines. Late in the afternoon we advanced briskly forward and occupied the left of the ground once occupied by Stuart's brigade, which had been all day in the possession of the enemy. At no time were we actively engaged in the fight, although the regiment acted with the greatest coolness and promptitude on every order that was given them.

Our loss is 2 killed, 2 missing, and 5 wounded.

Respectfully,

N. L. ANDERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Sixth Regiment.

Col. JACOB AMMEN,
Commanding Tenth Brigade.

No. 107.

Report of Lieut. Col. Frederick C. Jones, Twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry.

CAMP NEAR PITTSBURG LANDING,
April 8, 1862.

SIR: I submit the following as a report of the part taken by the Twenty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers in the action of the 6th and 7th instant:

We landed at this place about 5.30 p. m. of the 6th, and were immediately formed in line of battle on the river hill. After the repulse of the enemy at this point the regiment was moved by your direction about three-quarters of a mile to the right, and was then ordered by General Grant to advance into the woods a short distance, to ascertain, if possible, the position of the enemy's lines. Having scoured the woods for half a mile to the front, and finding no enemy, and the shells from our gunboats falling but a few feet in front of us, we halted and remained in position until about midnight, when we received your order to rejoin the brigade at the river. The men lay on their arms during the remainder of the night. About daylight of the morning of the 7th we moved forward in line of battle about a mile, the Twenty-fourth on the left of the brigade. We remained in this position for some time, and were then ordered to attack the rebel forces stationed in the woods to our right. The regiment moved quietly forward to the two log houses on the road. As soon as we came within range a heavy fire was opened

upon us by two batteries of the enemy's artillery—one on our right beyond the orchard and the other in the woods in front. The men were halted and ordered to lie down, while two companies were deployed as skirmishers to the front, to ascertain, if possible, the position and strength of the enemy, concealed hitherto in the woods.

The skirmishers had advanced but a short distance when the enemy's infantry opened fire upon them. The battalion was immediately formed and the fire returned, and soon became very spirited from both sides. We found the range too great for our muskets, many of the balls striking the ground in front of the enemy, while theirs, fired from the best rifles, flew past us like hail. We moved forward, after a few rounds, to the edge of the woods. The enemy held their ground for some time, but our muskets now told with terrible effect at the short range of 50 or 75 yards, and after a desperate resistance they gave way, falling back to the next ridge, our men following them. A section of Captain Terrill's regular battery was soon after in position, supported by our regiment, and soon effectually silenced the artillery in front of us. Several prisoners were taken by our men, and a stand of colors, captured by the enemy on the 6th, retaken. We remained in this position for a considerable length of time, keeping up a brisk fire upon the enemy. But having no support, and having pushed our way some distance in the advance of the main line of our army, by your orders we fell back to the fence at the edge of the woods. Maj. A. S. Hall was very severely wounded at this time while bravely discharging his duties, and the regiment was deprived of his valuable services during the remainder of the action. Captain Terry, Company G, took charge of the left wing during the remainder of the day. The Thirty-sixth Indiana had previously formed on our left and engaged the enemy. The fighting was continued at this point for a considerable length of time, when we were again ordered forward, the Fourteenth Iowa on our right and the Thirty-sixth Indiana on our left. We advanced, but the enemy had withdrawn from the field, and we saw no more of them during the day. The officers and men, with but few exceptions, behaved well during the engagement. I return herewith a list of the killed and wounded and missing from our regiment.*

I am, sir, with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

FRED. C. JONES,

Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers.

Col. JACOB AMMEN,

Comdg. Tenth Brigade, Fourth Division, Army of the Ohio.

No. 108.

Report of Col. William B. Hazen, Forty-first Ohio Infantry, commanding Nineteenth Brigade.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH BRIGADE, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In Camp, near Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 9, 1862.

As commander of the Nineteenth Brigade I have to make the following report of its operations on the field April 7:

It being placed in position the night previous the men rested upon their arms, and at daylight were moved forward cautiously, covered by a strong party of skirmishers, who engaged those of the enemy. After advancing about 1 mile, driving them before them about one-half mile,

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 106.

where, coming upon two batteries of artillery and three or four regiments of infantry, the brigade was halted with the rest of the division, and the skirmishers directed to annoy the cannoneers. They pushed upon one of the batteries, driving away and killing the men. The enemy's infantry now poured a volley upon them, causing them to retire, with a small loss. The Ninth Indiana was immediately ordered forward, which they did in fine style, taking post behind a fence, and immediately engaged three rebel regiments, which were endeavoring to turn my right flank. By making a half change of front to the right I was in position much sooner than the enemy. The Sixth Kentucky was thrown forward, but did not gain a position to engage. The batteries of Captains Mendenhall and Bartlett now came up and engaged those of the enemy. His infantry was, after a smart engagement of about one hour, driven back and one of his batteries abandoned. It is proper here to say that the Ninth Indiana Volunteers, which lost one officer and several men in the morning's engagement, showed remarkable coolness and fortitude during the entire time. Several men of the other regiments were killed and wounded by stray shot.

The fighting now ceased for about one-half hour, excepting a partial engagement of the artillery. The enemy was now heard to be advancing upon our new front, and the brigade immediately put in motion to meet it. Firing commenced after advancing a few hundred yards, and was kept up incessantly, the enemy falling back before us for about three-fourths of a mile, where we found another line opposing us; also a battery of artillery, firing shell immediately in our front. We pushed directly up to the mouths of the guns, which were manned till the cannoneers were cut down by my men. The enemy were still pursued, when we were opened upon with grape from a battery on our left flank, creating considerable havoc. There being a large number disabled, the pursuit was here discontinued. The regiments were afterward reformed, and did service when they were needed.

The list of casualties is herewith appended;* it will be seen to be very large. I cannot withhold my earnest thanks for the able service rendered, as directed, by my entire command, and cannot refrain from calling particular attention to the gallantry shown by the Forty-first Ohio Volunteers. By the report it will be seen that they entered the fight with 371 commissioned officers and men. They left it with 229; there being 140 killed or wounded and but 2 missing. It had 4 color-bearers shot down, 2 being killed. Its advances and changes of front were made as accurately and unflinchingly us upon the drill ground. The casualties of the other regiments are conspicuously great. The track of the entire brigade showed the efficiency of its service. Quite a number of prisoners were taken and sent to the rear. My thanks are particularly due to Captains Mendenhall and Bartlett for the efficient service of their batteries; to Capt. J. M. Wright, staff of General Buell, for leading one of my regiments to the charge, and to Lieutenant Kimberly, my acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenants Gaylord and Beebe, my aides-de-camp, for valuable assistance and daring on the field.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. HAZEN,
Colonel Forty-first Ohio Vols., Comdg. Nineteenth Brigade.

Capt. J. M. KENDRICK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Division.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 106.

The following regimental officers displayed great valor under my immediate notice: Lieutenant-Colonel Blake, Ninth Indiana Volunteers; Capt. A. Wiley, Forty-first Ohio Volunteers, seized the flag of his regiment when the color-bearer had fallen, and was himself shot down, and Lieut. James McCleary, Forty-first Ohio Volunteers, taking it, had his right hand shot away.

W. B. HAZEN,
Colonel, &c.

No. 109.

Report of Col. Gideon C. Moody, Ninth Indiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH INDIANA REGIMENT,
April 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the engagement of the 6th and 7th instant, at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.:

After bivouacking upon the field of battle during the night of the 6th, having arrived about 9 o'clock p. m., my regiment, at dawn on the morning of the 7th instant, took its place in the line, the Sixth Kentucky Regiment being on my right and the Forty-first Ohio on my left. With skirmishers thrown out to the front the line advanced for about half a mile, when my skirmishers first encountered the pickets and skirmishers of the enemy, driving them in and pursuing them for about half a mile, when they were fired upon by a large body of the enemy, posted just in the edge of the woods. During this pursuit my skirmishers drove the enemy from one of their batteries, but were unable to retain possession of it. I then, by orders, moved my regiment rapidly forward to position and opened fire upon the enemy, estimated to be five times our number, they returning the fire with great spirit with both small-arms and artillery. After continuing the fire for about two hours the enemy ceased firing, and I retired my men, having expended an average of about 35 rounds of ammunition. I then ordered my command to lie down and rest, which they did, and after resting a short time we were again fired upon by the enemy, who were attempting by a flank movement to turn our right. We immediately recommenced firing, and continued for about an hour, when we succeeded in again driving the enemy back, my regiment having expended at this time some 20 rounds of ammunition. I was then ordered to withdraw my men and rest, which I did, retiring by the right of companies, and at the same time changing direction to the right.

After resting a short time the enemy appeared in force on my right (now become my front), preparing to charge one of our batteries there planted, and the infantry supports of the battery falling back, I was ordered up to meet the enemy. My men rushed forward, delivering a most destructive fire; charged the enemy with great spirit, driving them back in confusion and with terrible loss; pursued them closely and took another of their batteries, but being without any sufficient support, and the enemy throwing a strong force up a ravine on our left, in order to cut us off, we were compelled to retire. Soon after this we were again ordered forward, and engaged a force of the enemy occupying a camp from which our forces had been driven on the previous day. After expending some 25 rounds of ammunition we again succeeded in driving the enemy from their position, and I was then or-

dered to retire and rest, which I did until near night, when we were moved to the extreme left of the lines, where we bivouacked for the night, returning next morning to our present camping place.

Every officer and man did his duty so faithfully that I am unable and unwilling to discriminate in favor of any one. I refer you to the accompanying report of casualties for the loss sustained by my command.*

I have the honor to be, &c.,

G. C. MOODY,
Colonel Ninth Indiana Volunteers.

Lieut. R. L. KIMBERLY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 110.

Reports of Col. Walter C. Whitaker, Sixth Kentucky Infantry.

To Colonel Hazen, commanding Nineteenth Brigade United States forces, is respectfully submitted the report of Col. W. C. Whitaker, of the Sixth Kentucky Volunteers, Nineteenth Brigade:

General Nelson's division, at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee River, was put in advance on the night of the 6th of April, the Ninth Indiana on the left, and the Forty-first Ohio in reserve. At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 7th line of battle was formed, and the fight began at half past 5 between the skirmishers of the Sixth Kentucky and the Ninth Indiana and the pickets of the enemy. The enemy's pickets were driven back, and at about 6 the action began between the enemy and the Ninth Indiana, which was gallantly sustained by them. At 10 o'clock Mendenhall's battery, which had rendered efficient service, was assailed by a large force of the enemy. It was supported by three companies of the Sixth Kentucky, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton. They were severely pressed, and a charge was made by the remainder of the Sixth Regiment at the point of the bayonet, headed by Colonel Whitaker and Adjutant Shackelford. The acting brigadier-general, Colonel Hazen, most gallantry accompanied them in the charge. The enemy was routed from their cover behind logs and trees with terrific slaughter. The pursuit and fight were continued by Colonel Hazen's brigade (Ninth Indiana and Forty-first Ohio Volunteers) until the enemy was driven beyond his batteries. The action was most hotly and vigorously contested by six regiments—three from Texas, the Eleventh Louisiana, one from Mississippi, and one from Kentucky—commanded by Col. Thomas B. Monroe, who was killed in the action. In the charge the Sixth Kentucky took three pieces of cannon, two rifled and one smooth. One of the guns was spiked and abandoned, the other two held in possession. Colonel Whitaker cut down one of the cannoneers with a bowie-knife he had taken from a Texan he had captured. The horses were shot by Company A, under command of Lieutenants McGraw and Rockingham, their captain being absent on detached service. Captains Johnston, McLeod, Stein, and Hedden, and Lieutenant McGraw were wounded at the head of their companies. Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton bravely led the left of my regiment, and had his horse killed under him. My adjutant, Lieut.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 106.

George T. Shackelford, was on the right, while my regiment behaved gallantly, sustaining the credit of the Nineteenth Brigade, General Nelson's division, and the State of Kentucky.

I cannot refrain from calling your attention especially to the gallant conduct of my adjutant (Lieutenant Shackelford), Lieutenants McGraw and Rockingham and Company A; they fought like tigers. My flag-bearer, Richard T. Thornton, was shot down, true to his duty, dying with the flag of his country on his breast. It was then taken by Corporal Keiff, of Company A, by whom it was gallantly borne until he was shot down; it was then borne by Sergeant Schmidt, of Company C. Private Irving, of Company A, killed 5 of the enemy, and was seriously wounded, and has since died. Lieutenant Chilton was taken prisoner by 6 of the enemy; two or three of his friends rallied to his aid; the enemy were all killed and he rescued, the lieutenant killing one of his captors with his pistol. I can personally bear testimony to the efficient service of yours (the Nineteenth Brigade) and General Nelson's division throughout the terrific fight, continued without intermission from half past 5 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon, when the right flank of the enemy, who fought more than gallantly, was turned by Nelson's division, and the day decided in favor of the Stars and Stripes.

We have to regret the loss of 14 killed, 86 wounded, and 11 missing.*

Total of killed, wounded, and missing, 111; of which a complete list accompanies this as a part of my report.

W. C. WHITAKER,
Colonel Sixth Kentucky Volunteers.

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HEADQUARTERS SIXTH KENTUCKY REGIMENT,
Camp near Iuka, Tishomingo, Miss., June 16, 1862.

In obedience to an order issued by the general commanding, requiring a report of the operations of the several corps from the time of leaving Pittsburg to the evacuation of Corinth and the termination of the pursuit of the enemy, together with the loss in killed and wounded, I beg leave to submit the following:

The Sixth Kentucky Regiment left Pittsburg on the night of the 6th of April and bivouacked immediately in presence of the enemy, who were in force before us, the forces of General Grant having been driven by the rebels on the 6th to the Tennessee River. At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 7th line of battle was formed, the Sixth Kentucky on the right, the Ninth Indiana on the left, and the Forty-first in reserve. The fight began at 5.30 o'clock 7th April between the skirmishers of the Sixth Kentucky and Ninth Indiana and the enemy's pickets. Captain Hund, of Company E, ably commanded the skirmishers of the Sixth. The enemy's pickets were driven back. Between 6 and 7 o'clock the Ninth Indiana engaged the enemy most gallantly. The Sixth Kentucky was ordered to reconnoiter the woods on the right of the brigade and find the enemy's position. This was promptly done and reported. They were found in large force, with a battery in front, and were on the right of our brigade. After reporting, for more than an hour the Sixth sustained in line of battle a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries, with a loss of 2 killed and several wounded before firing a gun. About 10 o'clock Captain Mendenhall's battery, defended by three companies of the Sixth Kentucky—A, D, and I—under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton, was severely pressed by the enemy.

* But see revised statement, p. 106.

To save them and repulse the boldly-advancing rebels a charge was made by the remainder of the Sixth Kentucky Regiment at the point of the bayonet, their colonel leading in the center and Adjutant Shackelford on the right wing. Colonel Hazen, acting as brigadier-general, accómpanied them in the charge. The Ninth Indiana, on the left, and the Forty-first, on the right, advanced simultaneously, and kept up a murderous fire on the flank of the enemy, who were routed from cover of logs and trees with terrific slaughter.

The pursuit and fight were pressed with great vigor by the Ninth Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Blake leading, the Sixth Kentucky, Colonel Whitaker leading, and the Forty-first Ohio. The action was hotly contested by six regiments of rebels, three from Texas, one from Louisiana, one from Kentucky, commanded by Maj. Thomas B. Monroe, who was killed, and one from Mississippi, as I was informed by some of the wounded enemy. In this charge upwards of 300 of the enemy were killed and twice that number wounded. Seven pieces of cannon were left by the enemy on the field, of which three pieces were taken by this regiment. Two were held in possession by them; the other was spiked by Private Young, of Company A, but carried off by the enemy. Over this gun the fight was most furious, and here some of the best men of the regiment were killed. Colonel Whitaker cut down at the rifled cannon one of the cannoneers with a bowie-knife taken from a Texan who was captured by Private Brown, of Company D; a boy, who fought gallantly. The horses of the battery were shot by Company A, under command of Lieutenants McGraw and Rockingham. Captains Hedden, Johnston, Stein, McLeod, and Lieutenant McGraw were wounded in the charge at the head of their companies. Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton bravely fought on the left of the regiment and had his horse killed under him.

Whilst the entire regiment, with some miserable exceptions, behaved most gallantly, sustaining the reputation of Kentucky, and in conjunction with the Ninth Indiana and Forty-first Ohio boldly maintaining the credit of the Nineteenth Brigade and General Nelson's division, it is only justice to refer especially to the gallant conduct of Adjutant Shackelford, Lieutenants McGraw and Rockingham, Sergeant-Major Danks, Company A, and Private Floyd, of Company D. The regimental color-bearer, Richard T. Thornton, was shot down, and, true to his duty, died with the flag of his country on his breast. It was given by the colonel, who carried it some distance, to Sergeant Schmidt, of Company C, who bore it through the balance of the fight. Private Irving, of Company A (wounded, and since dead), killed 5 of the enemy. Lieutenant Chilton was taken prisoner by 6 rebels. Two or three friends rallied to his aid. The enemy were all killed and he rescued, the lieutenant killing one of his captors with his pistol.

All on the field bear testimony to the efficient service of the Nineteenth Brigade (though acting a large part of the time without its acting brigadier, Colonel Hazen), and of General Nelson's division, who was with us on the field through the terrible fight, continuing without intermission from 5.30 until after 3 o'clock p. m. The right flank of the enemy was turned, and the day decided in favor of law and constitutional government.

It is proper in this connection to remark, in addition to what has been heretofore reported by me, that the Nineteenth Brigade should receive special commendation for standing the shock of the enemy. About 11 o'clock they were deprived (we knew not how) of the efficient services of their acting brigadier, Col. W. B. Hazen, who most unfortu-

nately, at the time his services were most needed, when the brigade was hotly pressed by the enemy, got separated (to us) most unaccountably from it, and rejoined it no more that day in the fight.

Each regiment was then left to its commander, the colonel of the Sixth Kentucky bringing it into line of battle. The brave Nelson, seeing the acting brigadier, Col. W. B. Hazen, absent, asked where he was. Colonel Whitaker replied, "We fear he is killed or wounded; none of us have seen him since the charge." Generous as he is brave, a pecuniary reward of $50 was offered by General Nelson to any one of the soldiers of the Sixth Kentucky who would recover his body, dead or wounded. Six of Company A—viz: Sergeant Tillman, H. J. Tillman, George Currier, John Combs, John Coffey, and James Shields—promptly stepped out to perform that duty, then dangerous from marauding parties of the enemy. A company of skirmishers was sent forward to protect them. They made most diligent search, but the body was not found, dead or wounded. We, who had never left the field, were rejoiced to meet our acting brigadier, Col. W. B. Hazen, after the fight unharmed and in his usual robust health.

While in line of battle with the Ninth Indiana it is due to the men of the Sixth Kentucky Regiment to say (having no brigadier) they were ordered by General Buell to reconnoiter the woods in front of the line, which was done. Later in the day they were directed by Captain (now Colonel) Fry to march to the right, in the direction of the Shiloh Church, in support of the troops then warmly engaged with the enemy. This was done. The Sixth was threatened by a body of the enemy's cavalry. A volley or two from skirmishers repulsed them. The regiment encamped that night at camp-field of Shiloh, Pittsburg being left in the rear. The loss in killed was 12, missing 14. After close inquiry I am confident they were killed; making the killed, 26; wounded, 91; total killed and wounded, 117.* Since the fight 14 have died of wounds; making the total killed to this date 40. Twenty-two commissioned officers were in the engagement, of whom 8 were wounded. Total number engaged about 450. The fight when the Nineteenth Brigade was engaged was terrific, and for a while over the batteries was hand to hand. Dr. Joseph S. Drane, the assistant surgeon of the Sixth Kentucky, was indefatigable in his attention to the wounded. The Sixth is also indebted greatly to Dr. Griffith, of Louisville, surgeon of the Second Kentucky, for very efficient service and kindness to some of its wounded. By indefatigable exertion all the wounded of the Sixth were, with one or two exceptions, moved from the field of battle, cared for, and sheltered from the rain of the following night. The regiment remained at the camp-field of Shiloh until the 2d of May.

When the line of march was begun for Corinth the time going was chiefly occupied in road repairing and bridge building. We arrived at the camp before Corinth May 17. The regiment did its full share of intrenchment, picket, and guard duty, being employed for a while night and day, but it was done cheerfully. While engaged in making the trenches the enemy began to shell us. Their shells fell thick among our men. One fell and exploded but a few feet from Governor Morton, of Indiana. He stood like a veteran. General Nelson ordered out Mendenhall's and Konkle's batteries, which soon silenced the enemy. A great deal of labor was performed in rainy weather, with no huts for shelter, but the men were satisfied, as it was for their country they were laboring.

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* But see revised statement, p. 106.

The night of May 30 the enemy made a most able and masterly retreat from Corinth. So silently was it effected, that the place of their retirement was unknown. So well was it managed, that his military equipments, stores, and transportation were taken away or burned. We joined in the pursuit like men groping in the dark for an enemy. We found none after a week's search. To the brave, well-disciplined, well-drilled army of Union soldiers, eager for the fray, and who only waited the word to annihilate the Confederate army of traitors, it is passing strange where that great army was and why they were suffered to go; but we are soldiers, and have no right to think in words.

The pickets of the Sixth had a skirmish, in which they report 6 or 8 killed. We have none killed or wounded since leaving camp on the field of Shiloh.

In this report I deem it right to give many thanks to General Nelson for his care of our orphan brigade. I must commend all my officers for their attention to the health of my regiment. Under exposure it is improving in health, and though our loss was heavy in battle, we can to-day bring 530 guns to the field, and if permitted to send for able absentees who are shirking duty, its effective force can in thirty days be put at 630.

I have endeavored briefly to give a statement of the operations of the Sixth Kentucky Regiment from the time of leaving Pittsburg and the evacuation of Corinth. I am at a loss to know what is meant by the termination of the pursuit of the enemy, as we were still after them.

In obedience to Order, No. 99, and order issued under it, this report is made and respectfully submitted.

W. C. WHITAKER,
Colonel Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers.

The GENERAL COMMANDING ARMY OF THE OHIO.

No. 111.

Report of Lieut. Col. George S. Mygatt, Forty-first Ohio Infantry.

BATTLE-FIELD OF PITTSBURG LANDING,
April 9, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with orders received from Col. W. B. Hazen, commanding brigade, my command lay upon their arms all the night of the 6th, and at daybreak on the morning of the 7th I advanced, formed in column by division, as a reserve, on the line of advance up to that point where the skirmishers were driven in and where the advanced line engaged the enemy.

I then deployed my command, still holding it as a reserve, and twice during the early part of the engagement changed front to the rear on the ninth company, to avoid an enfilading fire of a battery on the enemy's right center. Both of these movements were executed promptly and without confusion. In fact, every movement made by the regiment was executed with as much coolness as upon our ordinary drill ground, and great credit is due for its perfect obedience to all orders, though the regiment was under a heavy fire for nearly four hours without being able to return a single shot. About 11 o'clock a. m. the enemy charged boldly and in large force upon our right, and I was then ordered by General Nelson, Colonel Hazen being in another part of the

field, to charge upon the enemy. At this command the regiment rushed upon the enemy, firing as it advanced, and drove them back at the point of the bayonet for over a half mile, in the face of a galling infantry and artillery fire, when our advance was checked, the retreating enemy being supported by two additional regiments of infantry, and the regiment retired in good order, ready to renew the struggle wherever its assistance might be needed. It was in this part of the engagement that we sustained our heaviest loss.

I regret to announce the following casualties in the nine companies engaged in the action, Company G, Captain Munn, having been left at Savannah to protect our regimental train.*

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RECAPITULATION.

Engaged, 18 officers, 355 enlisted men—373.
Killed, 22; seriously wounded, 49; slightly wounded, 62; missing, 7.

All of the officers behaved with the greatest gallantry, and many instances of personal courage and daring were displayed. Four different persons were shot down in carrying our colors through that destructive charge. Great credit is due Captain A. Wiley, acting lieutenant colonel, and Capt. E. Opdycke for the promptness with which they repeated all commands and for the valuable assistance they rendered during the engagement.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. MYGATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Forty-first Ohio Volunteers.

No. 112.

Report of Col. Sanders D. Bruce, Twentieth Kentucky Infantry, commanding Twenty-second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND BRIGADE,
Camp on the Field of Battle, April 10, 1862.

The Twenty-second Brigade crossed the river on Sunday at 5.30 p. m., after a forced march from Savannah, and upon the points indicated by the general commanding the division, under the immediate supervision of the colonel commanding the brigade, they formed in line of battle and rested on their arms during the night. About 4 o'clock a. m. the colonel commanding ordered forward six companies of skirmishers and the brigade followed—the First Kentucky on the right, Second Kentucky on the left, and the Twentieth Kentucky acting as reserve. After marching about half a mile in this order our skirmishers encountered those of the enemy. A brisk fire was maintained, our skirmishers advancing as those of the enemy receded for about three-quarters of an hour, when they opened upon us with artillery. Their battery was gallantly charged by the skirmishers of the First Kentucky, assisted by a portion of those of the Nineteenth Brigade, and they succeeded in capturing one of the guns, but were unable to

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* Nominal list omitted. But see revised statement, p. 106.

hold it, being repulsed by a largely-superior force of the enemy. After the engagement became general the colonel commanding the brigade was ordered to assist the Nineteenth Brigade, Colonel Hazen. He ordered the First Kentucky Regiment to change direction to the right and advance to the support of Colonel Hazen's left. This regiment sustained a galling fire of grape and canister while carrying out these orders. The Twentieth Kentucky was ordered up to support the First Kentucky in this movement, which it did under a very severe fire. Both these regiments deserve the highest commendations for the manner in which they executed their orders.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock a. m. the Second Kentucky Regiment was ordered to charge a battery on our right, which was playing on our left flank. The fight of the regiment in executing this order became almost hand to hand and was of the most terrific character. Captain Spellmeyer was instantly killed. Captains Bodine and Smith, Adjutant Weinedel, Lieutenants Miller and Alms, were carried to the rear, all seriously wounded. Lieutenant Miller died on the field. Within a very small compass where this regiment charged could be counted over 200 of the enemy lying dead upon the field. This regiment succeeded in taking one of the enemy's guns, but was only able to hold it for a few minutes, being overpowered by largely greater numbers. During the entire day the Twenty-second Brigade rendered the most efficient service in repelling the desperate assaults of the enemy on the left flank of our army.

In the afternoon the First, Second, and Twentieth Kentucky Regiments steadily maintained the positions assigned them, and did their part toward securing the imperishable glory reflected upon the general commanding his divison. The Second Kentucky at one time during the afternoon charged a battery, took it, spiked one of the guns, and turned another upon the enemy, but were unable to hold it, being fiercely charged in return by their regiments. The Twentieth Kentucky, acting in reserve, placed in position for the purpose of supporting the First Kentucky, was in full range of the enemy's fire, and at all times maintained their formation with the steadiness and tenacity becoming veterans. Where every officer and soldier displayed such distinguished courage it seems almost invidious to particularize. The colonel commanding the brigade desires to make particular mention of the following gentlemen:

Lieutenant-Colonel Leiper, Major Cahill (who was wounded), and Adjutant Wright deserve great praise for the manner in which they discharged their duties. Colonel Sedgewick, Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer, and Major Hurd displayed the greatest courage and daring. Colonel Sedgewick was stricken down by a spent round shot while discharging the duties of his position. Late in the afternoon, when the enemy made their last desperate attempt upon our left flank, the First and Twentieth Kentucky Regiments moved up to the support of Terrill's battery, repulsed the attack of the enemy, and held the position, when the enemy retired from the contest. Lieutenant-Colonel Hanson, commanding the Twentieth, deserves very high commendation for the manner in which he managed his regiment at this crisis. Lieutenant Bachus, of the same regiment, while fighting bravely in the lead of his company, received a very severe wound. Lieutenant Cooper, aide-de-camp to the colonel commanding, deserves high praise for the brilliant manner in which he rallied the Forty-first Ohio Regiment (Colonel Hazen's brigade) when badly disordered. Through the entire duration of this terrible battle the Twenty-second Brigade deported themselves

in a manner of which their Government and the State may well be proud.

I send in with this report the regimental lists of the killed, wounded, and missing.*

S. D. BRUCE,
Colonel, Commanding Twenty-second Brigade.

Capt. J. M. KENDRICK,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fourth Division.

No. 113.

Report of Col. David A. Enyart, First Kentucky Infantry.

HDQRS. FIRST REGIMENT KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,
April 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of this regiment in the action of the 6th and 7th instant:

We arrived at Pittsburg Landing about 5.30 o'clock on the 6th instant, when we were immediately marched up to the lines, but night coming, on the darkness caused a cessation of hostilities, when we were told by General Nelson to lay on our arms and be ready for any emergency, which we did, and according to orders sent out two companies of skirmishers, where they staid all night. About 4 o'clock we received orders to advance in line, which we did immediately, our skirmishers keeping about 300 yards in advance. After marching so for about half a mile we encountered the rebel pickets and drove them steadily back under a galling fire for about 1 mile, when they took to the woods, where they had a battery of three guns, which they opened on us, without doing much damage, when our pickets, Company A, Captain Wheeler, and Company G, Captain Mitchell, together with a portion of a company from the Ninth Indiana, charged and took the guns, but could not hold them, as a regiment of rebel infantry opened a deadly fire on them from the bushes and caused them to fall back, which they did in good order, keeping up a steady fire on the enemy until they were relieved by the Nineteenth Brigade and three pieces of artillery. The enemy being forced back, our pickets again advanced to the rebel lines, taking up their old position, till they were told to keep the field, but not bring on a general engagement until our reserves came up.

After the engagement became general we were ordered to sustain the Nineteenth Brigade, Colonel Hazen's, which we did by changing direction to the right, coming up on his left and front, where we were ordered to halt, the enemy having fallen back, and send two more companies (Companies I, Captain Hogan, and C, Captain Hunt) of skirmishers and feel the rebel front, but they having fallen back to the right and opened fire on the Sixth Kentucky, our skirmishers advanced to assist them, doing good service, and in a few minutes the remaining four companies were ordered to advance and take up a position on a ridge in an open field, where the rebels directed a tremendous fire at our front from a battery of artillery and two or three regiments of infantry, our men holding their position. The deadly fire of the enemy killing some and wounding a great many of our men, we were ordered to fall back into the woods, and the enemy again changing his position to his right (our left), we were ordered to protect our left flank, where we

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 106.

were met by a large force, who seemed determined to turn our flank, but with the assistance of two companies of the Second Kentucky and a part of the Twentieth Kentucky and three pieces of artillery we managed to check and repel them, driving them before us a considerable distance, when we again received orders to halt and rally our men. We then advanced again and occupied the camps and hills on the extreme left of our lines, throwing our pickets and skirmishers fully half a mile in advance of any position we had before occupied, when we received orders to get our men together and proceed to camp.

I cannot in justice make any distinction in regard to the conduct of the officers and men, as all did their best and acted nobly, but I think it is but fair to state that the coolness and courage of Lieutenant-Colonel Leiper, Major Cahill, and Adjutant Wright, in encouraging and rallying the men, deserve great praise. Captains Barr, Becker, and Hadlock; also Lieutenant Smith, commanding Company F, are entitled to great credit for the manner in which they conducted themselves; also the sergeant who carried the orders.

D. A. ENYART,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. S. T. CORN.

No. 114.

Report of Col. Thomas D. Sedgewick, Second Kentucky Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND KENTUCKY REGIMENT,
On the Field of Battle, near Pittsburg Landing, April 9, 1862.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your orders I herewith submit a statement of the part taken in the battle on Monday, April 7, 1862, by the Second Kentucky Regiment, under my command:

Throwing forward Company A, under Captain Browne, and Company B, under Captain Baldwin, as skirmishers, we moved forward in the center of the division until we gained the ground designated by General Nelson for us to halt and wait for further orders.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock, by order of General Nelson, we moved forward in line to the right, to attack a battery of the enemy that was shelling our left wing. After advancing cautiously for about a quarter of a mile I found that we were on a line perpendicular with the battery. I immediately ordered a change of front to the rear, but before the movement was completed we were opened upon by two regiments of infantry, concealed in a dense thicket that intervened between us and the battery. The fire was so severe that for a moment officers and men recoiled, but we soon rallied, and advanced step by step, supported on the right and left flanks by two regiments (names and numbers unknown). Gaining the edge of the thicket, the fight became almost hand to hand. Here the slaughter on both sides was terrible. Captain Spellmeyer, Company C, fell dead with three fearful wounds. Captains Bodine and Smith, Adjutant Weinedel, and Lieutenants Miller and Alms were carried to the rear, all seriously wounded, and within a space of 30 yards fell over 200 of the enemy. Driving them from the thicket, they rallied around the battery stationed on a small hill directly in front of us. With a cheer our men went up the hill, and in ten minutes had possession of the battery. We held it but a few minutes, when the enemy, re-enforced by two regiments, advanced upon us, and we were compelled to retire.

In retiring we were attacked by a large body of the enemy, who made a desperate effort to obtain possession of our colors, but fighting our way through to the right we emerged from the thickest of the contest with about one-third of the regiment, but with our colors safe, although riddled with grape and musket-balls. We remained outside of the fight until the men were again rallied, when Captain Fry, assistant adjutant-general, of General Buell's staff, ordered us forward to the support of a battery that had engaged one on the enemy's side. We remained acting as support but a few moments, when, with a portion of Colonel Dunham's Indiana regiment, we charged the enemy's battery, routing them completely and securing their guns, one of which I had run to the rear and spiked, and the rest were turned upon the enemy's cavalry, who were observed retreating in great numbers through the woods on our right. We remained on the ground thus obtained until several regiments joined us, when I withdrew and joined our brigade.

In conclusion, I beg leave to make mention of the brave conduct of my officers, several of whom displayed the most heroic bravery. Captain Spellmeyer was killed in rallying his company around the colors. Captains Bodine and Smith both fell severely wounded at the head of their commands. Lieutenants Miller and Taylor and Adjutant Weinedel received wounds whilst encouraging the men. Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer, Major Hurd, Captains Whittlesey and Stacy, and Lieutenants Cook, Hurd, Bonticon, Tuley, Lauman, Thayer, and Bell all displayed great courage during the entire day.

Captains Browne and Baldwin and Lieutenants Martin and Brannon, and all the men engaged in the skirmishing, executed their share of the work in the bravest possible manner.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

T. D. SEDGEWICK,
Colonel, Commanding Second Kentucky.

S. T. CORN, *Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade.*

No. 115.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles S. Hanson, Twentieth Kentucky Infantry.

FIELD OF BATTLE OF SHILOH,
April 9, 1862.

SIR: The number in the engagement from this regiment was 389 men. One company, having been detailed at Savannah to assist in transporting the artillery, was left there, and did not arrive in time to participate in the engagement.

We arrived at Pittsburg Landing on Sunday evening about 5 o'clock, with the other regiments of the Twenty-second Brigade, and crossed the river that evening and formed in line of battle on the hill above the Landing, this regiment forming the reserve and occupying the interval opposite the other two. We bivouacked that night, and in the morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, were promptly formed in line of battle, and in a few minutes marched to attack the enemy, and were halted with the other regiments a short distance behind the scene of action. There we remained until about 9 o'clock, when we were ordered to move forward to support the other two regiments of the brigade as they went into the engagement.

After remaining there some half hour we were ordered forward and to the left to support the First Kentucky. In that position we remained a short time. We were then ordered to the left, to support and prevent the turning of Colonel Ammen's left flank. In these last three positions we were in a galling and destructive fire of the enemy's cannon and musketry. The regiment moved to them in good order, and maintained their positions with steadiness and coolness, and, by prompt obedience to orders and soldierly bearing of men and officers, gave assurance of readiness for any emergency and to meet any danger incident to a faithful discharge of their duty.

We were next ordered to deploy the regiment forward as skirmishers, for the purpose of protecting the left flank and driving the enemy from their position. The regiment moved gallantly forward, and drove the enemy from their position and secured the ground. Owing to the overwhelming numbers of the enemy it was deemed safe to recall them from the pursuit. The enemy again rallied in heavy numbers and renewed the attack on that flank, and this regiment, in connection with four companies of the First Kentucky and one of the Second Kentucky, were again deployed as skirmishers, to support the battery of three guns, commanded by Captain Terrill, who were then engaged in resisting the attack of the enemy upon that flank. The enemy were desperately contesting the ground, and at the time the infantry engaged them had driven the battery back and were fast taking possession of our ground, but the infantry, which bravely yet cautiously and steadily advanced upon them, assisted by the battery, which poured shot into them with deadly effect, after a desperate fight drove them back and reoccupied their ground, and ended their attack upon that quarter. In this hard-contested struggle this regiment acted with a coolness and gallantry worthy of trained veterans, and entitled themselves to the praise and confidence of their officers, and have shown themselves ready to meet any conflict without bringing reproach upon themselves or country. I would not be considered as implying that the infantry and battery which fought with them acted less worthily, but, on the contrary, take pleasure in testifying to the coolness and courage with which they met and returned the galling fire of the enemy.

We were next ordered to move forward and to the right, to hold a position on that flank, which we did; but the enemy having retreated, the engagement was not renewed, and we were ordered into camp, leaving the position in the possession of our forces. I have omitted in the foregoing report to state that Companies A and B were at the commencement of the engagement detailed from my command to act as shirmishers, and did not during the day rejoin the regiment, and therefore I cannot speak of their bearing, but am informed that they acted with bravery and did their whole duty.

I cannot close this report without again alluding to the creditable conduct of both men and officers in the face of the enemy and to the many instances of daring by which they evinced their patriotic devotion to the noble cause in which we are engaged, and only refrain from particularizing because it would be invidious to make personal allusions when all acted with so much courage and bravery.

CHAS. S. HANSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twentieth Ky. Regt.

Lieutenant CORN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 116.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edward M. McCook, Second Indiana Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND INDIANA CAVALRY,
On Field of Battle, April 10, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that my regiment arrived opposite to Pittsburg Landing on Sunday evening, the 6th instant, with the rest of General Nelson's division, and in accordance with his orders remained there till the evening of the 7th, when they crossed to this side. The only portion of my command in the action were men detailed as orderlies for the different brigade commanders of this division. Out of this number there are reported wounded Corporal Miller, Company H, and Private Beasker, Company L; missing, one private from Company K, name unknown, and cannot be ascertained until his company, now on temporary duty at Savannah, comes up.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD M. McCOOK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Capt. J. M. KENDRICK,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division, Army of the Ohio.

No. 117.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Field of Shiloh, April 15, 1862.

COLONEL: In obedience to an order from headquarters, of the 8th instant, requiring me to make a report of the part taken in the battle of the 6th and 7th instant, by the troops under my command, I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the 6th instant, when encamped near Savannah, I was informed by a note from Captain Wright that the forces under Generals McCook and Wood had been ordered to push forward as rapidly as possible to Pittsburg Landing. Captain Wright, in his note, inquired if I had received any order, stating that he had received none, for the advance of my command. Being in front of both the columns named, and believing that an order had been sent and had miscarried, I ordered my command to move at once, intending to march to Pittsburg Landing. As I was in the act of starting I received an order from Colonel Fry, assistant adjutant-general, to bring my command by boat, if not already on the road. My command, consisting of the Eleventh and Fourteenth Brigades, under General J. T. Boyle and Col. W. S. Smith, two batteries of artillery, under Captains Mendenhall and Bartlett, and of Jackson's regiment of cavalry, the Third Kentucky, were all embarked in the most rapid manner, except Jackson's cavalry, which marched at once to the landing opposite Pittsburg Landing, and reached that point in good time and ready for the fight. I was very anxious to have this regiment with me on the field, and reported its presence to General Buell; but no transportation could be furnished, and this gallant corps was condemned to hold their horses almost in sight of comrades engaged

in a terrible conflict, and hindered by an impassable barrier from bringing aid or sharing in the perils and honors of the day.

We reached Pittsburg Landing at about 9 o'clock p. m. By order of General Buell my command was debarked as soon as it could be done, it being important to send back the boat, that McCook's division might be brought up for the battle of the next day. We had great difficulty in landing our troops. The bank of the river at the landing was covered with from 6,000 to 10,000 entirely demoralized soldiery. I was so disgusted, that I asked General Buell to permit me to land a regiment and drive them away. I did not wish my troops to come in contact with them. We landed, however, forcing our way through this mob, and stood to our arms all night on the road, half a mile from the landing, at the place designated by General Buell. At about 5 a. m. we were conducted to our position by General Buell in person. My division took its position on the right of General Nelson. When General McCook came upon the field he took his position (directed by General Buell, as I am informed) on my right, which placed me in the center of our army. The position assigned to my command was maintained throughout the day. We were exposed to several attacks from very superior forces; all were repelled nobly; my division only left its position to advance. The Eleventh Brigade, under General Boyle, consisting of the Nineteenth and Fifty-ninth Ohio and Ninth and Thirteenth Kentucky Regiments, formed the right of my line; the Fourteenth Brigade, under Colonel Smith, formed the left; the Fifty-ninth Ohio was held as a reserve to the Eleventh Brigade, and the Eleventh Kentucky as a reserve to the Fourteenth Brigade.

My command was exposed frequently, and, for a large part of the day, to a severe fire from artillery of shot and shell, and passed through this ordeal like soldiers; a few, frightened for a moment, were brought back at once by the command of their officers.

The Fourteenth Brigade, at a critical time in the action, moved promptly at the command and charged through a dense thicket, driving out at once four or five times their number, who came charging and shouting upon our lines. When the charge was ordered I dispatched Captain Starling to bring up Hobson's regiment, the Thirteenth Kentucky, to the support of the Fourteenth Brigade. This regiment came promptly, in good order, and in time to share the perils and honors of the charge. At the same time Colonel Beatty's regiment, the Nineteenth Ohio, moved up and sustained Bartlett's battery, on the right, under a severe fire.

The enemy being driven from before us, our troops quietly and in order came back to their original position. I did not deem it right to advance my lines without an order from General Buell, lest I might expose the right of General Nelson, now pressed with a terrible conflict on my left. The enemy again occupied the thicket, but were finally driven from it by a handsome charge from the Ninth Kentucky, under Colonel Grider, and the Fifty-ninth Ohio, under Colonel Fyffe, and never ventured to occupy it again.

I am glad to know that Colonel Beatty and his regiment, the Nineteenth Ohio, detached during the battle and sent to the assistance of General Nelson, have both been handsomely noticed for their conduct by that distinguished officer.

General J. T. Boyle behaved with conspicuous gallantry, sharing every danger of his command, inspiring his troops with a confidence and courage like his own. Col. W. S. Smith, commanding the Fourteenth Brigade, joined his command but a day or two previous to the

battle. He brought his command well into the fight, and was eminent for his service throughout the day. The gallant services of Captain Mendenhall and his company of artillery I know have been handsomely noticed by General Nelson. Toward the conclusion of the battle Captain Mendenhall brought his battery to my center and did good service, disabling in a few moments a battery of the enemy, which was afterwards captured by my command. Captain Bartlett and his company of artillery served almost throughout the day in a position near to my own. To this officer and his battery my whole division gives praise. Coolness and efficiency marked the conduct of all this company.

Captain Bartlett and Lieutenant Marshall attracted my attention by their bravery and conduct.

My adjutant general, Capt. Lyne Starling, rendered most constant and efficient service; his bravery was conspicuous. My aide-de-camp, Lieut. Louis M. Buford, was always at my side, prompt for any duty, and discharging it always like a soldier.

Dr. Goldsmith, medical director to the Fifth Division, came to me on the field, and notified me of the place where he would prepare for the wounded. I immediately gave notice to my command of this arrangement, and my wounded were promptly and well attended to by this efficient officer.

I will not close this report without mentioning the fact that my escort, under Lieutenant Petrie, from Jackson's cavalry regiment, exposed themselves so freely, and as I thought unnecessarily, that I ordered them all to the rear but two. These two behaved so well that I must mention the names of Corp. Isaac Walker and Private William Bendon. The Fourteenth Wisconsin Regiment, under Col. D. E. Wood, reported to my division by order of General Buell, and were assigned to the Fourteenth Brigade, under Col. W. S. Smith. The conduct of this regiment has been referred to by Colonel Smith in his report, and I herewith inclose the report of Colonel Wood, showing the part taken in the action by his command, and containing a list of the casualties in his regiment which occurred in the battle.

In this well-contested fight we have to mourn the loss of many of our bravest and best officers and men. For the numerous cases of gallant and meritorious conduct in the officers and soldiers of my division, as well as the lists of those killed and wounded in the engagement, I beg the attention of the general commanding the Army of the Ohio to the reports of my subordinate officers, herewith submitted. The aggregate of killed, wounded, and missing is reported as follows: Killed, 80; wounded, 417; missing, 21; total, 518.*

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. J. B. FRY, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 118.

Report of Brig. Gen. Jeremiah T. Boyle, U. S. Army, commanding Eleventh Brigade.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH BRIG., FIFTH DIV., ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Battle-field of Shiloh, Tenn., in Camp, April 10, 1862.

GENERAL: At a late hour on the night of the 6th instant I disem-

* But see revised statement, p. 107.

barked the four regiments of my command from the fleet of boats at Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee River, and by your order marched beyond the crest of the hill, forming into line of battle in rear of the forces of Brigadier-General Nelson, the whole force resting on their arms during the night in a drenching rain.

At a few minutes after 5 o'clock a. m. of the 7th instant, by your orders, I moved my brigade, taking position in the center, the movement of the whole forces of your command being directed by you in person, forming on the right of General Nelson, who occupied the extreme left. General McCook's division soon came up, and occupied our right in the line of attack. The forces of the Fifth Division formed into line of battle in front of the enemy, under your immediate orders, along the center, the Fourteenth Brigade thrown slightly in advance on the left of the center.

The Nineteenth Ohio, Colonel Beatty, formed the right of my brigade; the Thirteenth Regiment, Colonel Hobson, the center, and the Ninth Kentucky, Colonel Grider, on the left, with the Fifty-ninth Ohio, Colonel Fyffe, in the rear, as a supporting reserve. In pursuance of orders we marched steadily forward upon the center, the Fourteenth Brigade being still in advance on my left. I halted my command in sight of the open field in front of the right wing of my brigade, and by order of General Buell, given in person, I threw forward four flanking companies of the Nineteenth Ohio and Thirteenth Kentucky as skirmishers, to advance to the open field, or to where the skirmishers could find and engage the enemy, or await the advance of our line. After capturing a prisoner and sending him in, the skirmishing companies of the Nineteenth Ohio were fired upon and driven back, and I ordered up Colonel Beatty, of the Nineteenth Ohio, to take position along the edge of the open field to repel the advance of the enemy in that direction. At this juncture the enemy turned their forces in the direction of the position occupied by you with the Fourteenth Brigade, evidently with the view of driving back our forces and capturing our guns. The Fourteenth Brigade, encouraged and led on by you in person at their head, made an impetuous attack upon the enemy, driving them back with great loss, saving our guns, and advancing our lines. As the regiments of that brigade were withdrawn I ordered up the Thirteenth Kentucky to their position, and ordered the Ninth Kentucky and Fifty-ninth Ohio to my left, where they were placed in position by you. The Thirteenth Kentucky, led on by Colonel Hobson in a gallant charge upon the enemy, drove them back with great slaughter, forcing them to desert their guns, to which they had rallied after having been driven back by the Fourteenth Brigade, under your command. In this charge Colonel Hobson, and Major Hobson, acting lieutenant-colonel, and Captain Towles, acting major, and Acting Adjutant Stewart, of the Thirteenth Kentucky, behaved with great coolness and courage, and, with the exception of a recoil, caused by a portion of Wisconsin troops breaking through their lines, creating some disorder, they steadily led their brave men forward, driving the enemy before them. Major Hobson had his horse shot dead under him in this charge. Lieutentant-Colonel Edmunds, of the rebel army, was killed in the attack.

About this time the enemy, with their battery placed in the thickly-timbered woods across the open field, opened a fire upon the Nineteenth Ohio, Colonel Beatty, at the edge of the field, and with small-arms from the low ground of the field and the thick underbrush to the left of the field, which was returned. The colonel, and Captain Manderson, acting major, holding their men steady, deported themselves, as did their

officers and men, with coolness and courage, until the colonel ordered them back to a position from under the fire of the enemy's battery. The regiment fell back in good order, with the exception of a few men, and retained the position until the guns of the enemy were silenced by the well-directed fire of Captain Bartlett's battery. Major Edwards, acting lieutenant-colonel, was shot dead from his horse, and a number of the privates killed and wounded. I ordered Colonel Beatty from the position which he had taken up to the left, and in advance of the position before occupied by him, into and under cover of the underbrush to the left of the old field, within supporting distance of Captain Bartlett's battery. The enemy seemed to be deflecting his forces and making his attack upon the left of the center, in the direction of Captain Mendenhall's battery, which had shelled them with fearful destruction, when General Buell, in person, ordered the Ninth Kentucky, Colonel Grider, and Fifty-ninth Ohio, Colonel Fyffe, to advance rapidly and engage and drive back the enemy. Colonel Grider led his men gallantly in the attack, well supported by most of his officers and men. The youthful Lieutenant Underwood, of that regiment, behaved with the gallantry of a veteran soldier, going in advance of his men, and was shot through the sword-arm, and lost his sword. In his attack Colonel Grider had 3 of his commissioned officers killed and 10 wounded. The Fifty-ninth Ohio, Colonel Fyffe, gallantly and bravely supported Colonel Grider in this attack, and sustained a loss of 6 killed and 21 wounded. I refer to the reports from the commanders of these regiments for the details of their operations.

During this engagement on the left of your center you ordered me to withdraw the Nineteenth Ohio, Colonel Beatty, from his position, and advance him to the extreme left, to report to and support General Nelson. I ordered him up immediately, when you sent him forward to report to General Nelson, where he remained until the battle was over. I am gratified to state that General Nelson complimented him to me for his gallant bearing, and that of his command, while under his orders.

Pending the engagement on the left of your center I was commanded by General Buell to order up Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, with his regiment reformed, and a portion of Wisconsin troops, formed by my order under a captain, and placed under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, to advance and support Captain Bartlett's battery. The enemy being driven back by the gallant soldiers of our army at every point, the firing soon ceased along our whole lines from right to left, making it evident the battle was over and a great victory won by the Army of the Ohio.

It is proper to mention the gallant conduct of Captain Boyle, my assistant adjutant-general and acting aide-de-camp in the field, and my aides-de-camp, Lieutenants Liggett and Hughes, all of whom displayed coolness and courage and rendered efficient service. Lieutenant Farris, of the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, who had been serving as brigade quartermaster, awaiting orders since the battle of Shiloh, appointed quartermaster of this brigade, by my permission acted also as aide, deporting himself with fearless courage and coolness. Capt. Lyne Starling, of your staff, besides bearing your orders in the midst of the hottest of the battle, rendered me efficient aid, for which I thank him.

For detailed operations of the regiments of this brigade I refer to the accompanying reports from the commanding officers of the various regiments.

The casualties in my command amounted to 208—40 killed and 176

wounded. Lists of casualties of the respective regiments are handed herewith.*

The officers and men of my command, with a few exceptions, behaved in a manner and spirit worthy of the great cause in which they are engaged and of our country.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brig. Gen., Commanding Eleventh Brigade, Army of the Ohio.

Brig. Gen. T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Fifth Division, Army of the Ohio.

No. 119.

Report of Col. Benjamin C. Grider, Ninth Kentucky Infantry.

APRIL 8, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit to you my report of the part taken by the Ninth Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers in the battle of Chickasaw Bluffs, fought on Monday, April 7, 1862. We were landed from the steamboat John J. Roe the night before, about 11 o'clock, and marched a short distance to a part of the battle-field of the day before, where, without blankets or overcoats, we slept on our arms, in a heavy rain, very near to the enemy. About day, without breakfast, we were marched to the scene of action, the firing commencing just as we started. On arriving we were formed on the left of one line of your Eleventh Brigade, and just in the rear of and in position to protect the two batteries of the division (Captains Mendenhall's and Bartlett's), then in action in the center of our line. A portion of your brigade being drawn up a short distance in front of us, we were ordered to here remain and defend the batteries till further orders, which we did for an hour or more, the shot and shell of the enemy passing over and falling among us thick and fast. We then received an order from you to advance and form on the left of the front line of your brigade, then preparing to move into action in the center.

At this moment, it becoming apparent that the enemy in force, and with great probability of success, were trying to turn our left, General Crittenden, just as I was moving off under your orders, rode up to me and ordered me to follow him, left in front, which I did in double-quick. He led us to the left, and ordered me to form in the edge of a road, in front of a very dense chaparral, and stand till he could bring the Fifty-ninth Ohio, Colonel Fyffe, to form on my right. I had scarcely got them into line, which I did quickly, when General Buell came up and ordered me to move forward at once and quickly. I gave the order, and it was most promptly obeyed. The very thick growth of timber and underbrush of course threw them into much disorder, which was greatly increased by reaching a small branch, over shoe-top deep in mud and water, in the center of a hollow running nearly parallel with our line. While crossing this we were fired into by the enemy, about double our numbers, lying concealed on the ascent from the hollow, and less than 10 paces from us. We saw no one until we were notified of their presence by a most deadly and terrific fire. Some of our men and officers recoiled, but at once recovered; a few left the field; the large majority stood firm, returned their fire, advanced upon them,

* But see revised statement, p. 107.

and fought like brave men, driving them before us, and killing and wounding them in large numbers. They retired slowly and sullenly, fighting over and disputing well every inch of ground, taking advantage of every tree, thicket, log, or other protection, till they reached a small field beyond the woods, a distance of 300 yards. Through this they retreated in haste to the opposite fence and into a thin wood of large timber beyond, being driven entirely off the field, to which they never returned. We followed till they were out of our sight, and until we observed a body of cavalry on our left and a little to our rear. But for this we should have charged, and could have easily taken a section of artillery, about 250 yards to our right; but we did not regard it safe to leave the cavalry in our rear, and we returned to the wood and rested there, as we could not, of course, advance, having the artillery and cavalry as above described. We remained here a short time, when we were fired into by the artillery of the enemy and our own also, the latter killing 3 of our men and wounding several. From this we returned to the edge of the road, where we had started from, and found the Fifty-ninth Ohio there drawn up.

Our loss was heavy in this fight, and was the principal one sustained by us during the day. From an examination made of the wounded and prisoners and of the persons of the dead, we ascertained that we had fought the Kentucky regiment commanded by Joseph H. Lewis, of Glasgow, Ky., and a Mississippi regiment, and perhaps some Arkansas troops. We took several prisoners, among them a captain and lieutenant. We now formed with the Fifty-ninth Ohio, and after throwing out skirmishers we advanced in line, on the left of the Fifty-ninth Ohio, into the woods where we had fought, and wheeled to the right, thus throwing the Ninth Kentucky into the field above alluded to, and causing it to pass through the same into a woods to the right of it. We found no enemy, but, keeping out skirmishers to our left, we found small bodies, perhaps their skirmishers, and had for a time some desultory firing, in which we lost 1 killed and several wounded, all from the Ninth Kentucky, as it was next to the enemy. Continuing but a short distance we came upon and captured a section of the enemy's artillery, supported by a body of his infantry, but were forced to abandon it, mostly on account of a fire from another section farther on in advance of us, and also by a fire from one of our own batteries in the rear. We returned to the road again, but to a point on it to the right of where we had first been. After remaining a short time we returned and captured the section of the enemy's battery which we had just abandoned, our battery having ceased to fire on that point, and the other section of the enemy's battery having been in the mean time silenced, and, as I have since learned, taken by the Thirteenth Kentucky, Col. E. H. Hobson, and Eleventh Kentucky, Col. P. B. Hawkins. We this time held it. We here lost 2 or 3 men killed and a number wounded by a discharge from one of the guns and the infantry fire. The battle had now ceased, except to our right, where we marched and met with you in person, but got into no other engagement, as the day was now ours, and the enemy retreating before other forces.

Our loss, as far as we have been able to ascertain it, is as follows: (The lieutenant-colonel was absent, sick in Nashville; major absent on detached duty, and no field officer present but myself.) I had 23 officers of the line and my adjutant present, of whom 4 captains were wounded, 2 dangerously; 3 lieutenants were killed and 3 wounded. Total officers killed and wounded, 10; non-commissioned officers and

privates killed, 14; wounded, 67, of whom about one-half are dangerously wounded.

Permit me to add that most of my officers and men behaved well, maintaining bravely and nobly the honor of their native States—Kentucky and Tennessee—in which the regiment was formed. Many of them acted like heroes, and more determined bravery and coolness could not be exhibited. I mention with pleasure and pride, as principal among them, Adjt. J. H. Grider; Captains Austin, Cram, Bailey, Bryan, Vetter, Coyle, Chinowth, and Harling; Lieutenants Reed, Moore, Tate, Stout, Jenkins, Underwood, Clarke, Faulkner, and Smith Pipkins. Some of them were not commissioned, as they had but recently been elected to the offices, but were acting in them, and steps had been taken to procure commissions. Lieutenant Tate, when killed, and Captains Cram and Austin and Lieut. Warner Underwood, when wounded, were in advance of their men, calling on them to follow, while the other officers named were at all times at their places, or in advance of and encouraging and rallying the men by precept and example. Asst. Surg. John A. Lindsay did his part nobly and bravely, not only in his profession, but often took the field and the places of killed, wounded, or missing officers, and was of very great service.

Most respectfully submitted.

B. C. GRIDER,
Colonel, Commanding Ninth Kentucky Volunteers.

Brigadier-General BOYLE.

No. 120.

Report of Col. Edward H. Hobson, Thirteenth Kentucky Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH REGT. KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,
On Battle-field, April 10, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the Thirteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, under my command, were landed from the steamer Planet on the night of the 6th instant near Pittsburg, Tenn. I was ordered by you to take position in line of battle on the left of Colonel Beatty, Nineteenth Ohio, and to remain in position until further ordered. Your order was promptly complied with, the men resting on their arms throughout the night in a drenching rain. At or about daylight on the 7th you ordered me to move my regiment by the right flank and take position on the right of Captain Mendenhall's battery. We were in that position but a short time when the enemy opened a heavy fire with shot and shell, which ranged over the battery and my regiment, a heavy fire commencing on the left of the battery, in which the Fourteenth Brigade were engaged. You ordered me to throw out my two flanking companies as skirmishers, to notice the movements of the enemy. Soon after receiving this order General Crittenden ordered me to move my regiment in double-quick time to the support of Colonel Hawkins, Eleventh Kentucky. Marching my regiment, left in front, through a thick chaparral, we found the enemy in considerable force, behind logs and trees, but a short distance in front, when I ordered my men to open fire, which was done in gallant style. We were engaged about twenty-five minutes, when a portion of my line was broken by

stragglers from the Fourteenth Wisconsin Regiment, which caused a slight recoil on the part of a few of my rear rank men. They were soon rallied, and poured in a heavy fire on the enemy's lines, thinning their ranks and driving them from the field. During the engagement of my regiment in the chaparral the enemy's battery were throwing in shot and shell, endeavoring by that means to drive me from my position, but, the range being too high, caused but few casualties. Captain Mendenhall with his battery was ordered into position, and my regiment was ordered to take position immediately on his right, to afford him necessary support.

A heavy firing commencing on our left, General Crittenden ordered me to hold my regiment in readiness to charge the enemy's battery, which I did, in connection with Colonel Hawkins' Eleventh Kentucky, both regiments advancing in order and occasionally meeting the enemy, driving them before us until we arrived at a section of battery in our front, which had been abandoned by the enemy, they falling back in confusion. A section of battery on our left was captured about the same time by Colonel Fyffe's Fifty-ninth Ohio and Col. B. C. Grider's Ninth Kentucky, they moving on the left, and my regiment and Eleventh Kentucky, Colonel Hawkins, on the right, supporting Captain Bartlett's battery.

During the whole day's engagement the men under my command, with but a few exceptions, acted with the utmost coolness and gallantry, and it affords me great pleasure to state that my officers and non-commissioned officers deserve credit for their gallant conduct on the field. Maj. W. E. Hobson deserves the highest praise for his noble bearing and conduct throughout the day. His horse having been shot under him put him to but little inconvenience, as he soon supplied himself with another, urging the men to do their duty as Kentuckians. Capt. D. T. Towles, acting major, deserves special mention for his assistance; also Surg. C. D. Moore, for his prompt attention to the wounded, he being in the thickest of the fight. Asst. Surg. Isaac G. Ingram rendered prompt and efficient service to the wounded in the hospital. Actg. Adjt. William Stewart is entitled to praise for his service and conduct during the entire engagement.

The casualties in my regiment are in killed, 8; wounded, 37, and missing, 20.*

Respectfully submitted.

E. H. HOBSON,
Colonel, Comdg. Thirteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Commanding Eleventh Brigade.*

No. 121.

Report of Col. Samuel Beatty, Nineteenth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Camp on Field of Battle, near Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.,
April 9, 1862.

GENERAL: I submit the following report of the part taken by the Nineteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers during the action fought at this place on the 7th of April, 1862:

* But see revised statement, p. 107.

In accordance with your orders my regiment disembarked from the steamer Planet about midnight of April 6 (Sunday), proceeded about one-quarter of a mile up the road, and formed line of battle in rear of the Fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and stood in that position until daylight of Monday, when the Nineteenth Regiment, taking the right of the brigade, marched about one-quarter mile farther down the road, where I relieved the men of their knapsacks, leaving a few men for their protection. After remaining there for about fifteen minutes the regiment, by order of General Crittenden, was counter-marched, and advanced, marching by the right flank in a direction nearly at right angles with the main road about three-quarters of a mile, forming column of company on the route, and forming in line about 200 paces to the rear of the line of battle formed by the Fourteenth Brigade. Here my regiment stood for a short time, and then by your order changed front to the right, and advanced to the brow of a hill to the right of Captain Bartlett's battery. After changing alignment several times my regiment was ordered to maintain position and throw out the flanking companies as skirmishers. This deployment was made, and instructions given the skirmishing party to advance far enough to engage the enemy. They advanced to an open fenced field about one-half mile in front of the line, and were ordered to remain until further orders. A citizen prisoner was taken under suspicious circumstances, and by your order was sent to General McCook.

Our skirmishers were soon discovered, and a heavy fire opened upon them by the enemy's artillery and by sharpshooters hid in a swamp close by, which was returned by them with good effect. The fire pressing them severely, they fell back about half the distance, and Captain Manderson, acting major, was ordered by you to cause them to advance to the old line of deployment. This was done, and they remained in their position until ordered to their battalion. The regiment remained at the brow of the hill under an artillery fire, during which time Major Edwards, acting lieutenant-colonel, was killed, while gallantly doing his duty, by a cannon ball; and then, by your order, I advanced under fire of musketry, by which several were wounded, and delivered well-directed volleys with apparent effect, and then fell back half way up the hill, the enemy having advanced rapidly, to support Captain Bartlett's battery and obtain range on the sharpshooters in the swamp. After a short time we formed by your order on the right of your brigade, and at about 2 o'clock my regiment was by your order temporarily attached to General Nelson's division, to support his position on our left, and under his orders I sent out two companies as skirmishers, who succeeded in capturing 10 or 12 prisoners, and my regiment, with the Twenty-fourth Ohio and Ninth Indiana, supported the balance of his division in an advance, by which the enemy was driven from that part of the field. We bivouacked the ensuing night in advance, where the road crossed a creek. The next morning we were placed on the right of General Nelson's division, which position we occupied until this morning, when by your order we rejoined your brigade.

Our loss, as shown by report herewith sent, is 1 field officer, 1 corporal, and 2 privates killed; 1 lieutenant severely wounded, 16 non-commissioned officers and privates severely wounded, 27 non-commissioned officers and privates slightly wounded, 8 non-commissioned officers and privates missing.

The actions of my officers and men came under your direct view. I make no comments on their behavior, except I have additional cause

for pride and self-congratulation in commanding the Nineteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteers.

SAMUEL BEATTY,
Colonel, Comdg. Nineteenth Regt. Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Brigadier-General BOYLE,
Commanding Eleventh Brigade.

No. 122.

Report of Col. James P. Fyffe, Fifty-ninth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Camp Prentiss, April 8, 1862.

In obedience to your order I respectfully submit the operations of the Fifty-ninth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, U. S. Army, one of the regiments composing the Eleventh Brigade, under your command, in the Fifth Division, Department of the Ohio, under command of Major-General Buell.

On the 6th instant the regiment landed at Pittsburg, Tenn., marched about half a mile, and bivouacked at about 11 p. m. Early in the morning of the 7th instant General Buell's force moved in the direction of the enemy, General Nelson's division on the left, General Crittenden's division in the center, General McCook's on the right. The Eleventh Brigade moved forward, and soon began to participate actively in what appearances seemed to indicate would be a severe contest with the rebel army, commenced the morning of the previous day. After the division had moved about 1 mile the battery of Captain Bartlett's U. S. Artillery passed to the front, and got into position in front of and supported by the Eleventh Brigade, the Fifty-ninth Regiment opposite the center as a reserve, which position was occupied during the space of about one hour, during which time a spirited duel was progressing between the supported and opposing batteries, on or about the termination of which a heavy and continuous discharge of artillery and small-arms at no great distance to the left showed a strong effort was being made to penetrate our lines at that point, and the Fifty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteers was ordered to march by the left flank, following the Ninth Kentucky, which was formed on the left flank in a line with the Fifty-ninth Regiment.

After advancing some distance in that manner, until the edge of a piece of low ground was reached in front of the lines, thickly overgrown with small brush-wood, which was being swept by one of our own batteries in the rear, the regiment halted, while Lieutenant-Colonel Olmstead rode back and informed the officer at the battery of our position, who instantly ceased firing in that direction. Skirmishers were sent forward in the mean time to ascertain if any of the rebels occupied the jungle; also to ascertain if any of the Federal forces were in front of our line, as the firing to the front and right was continuing. Lieutenant Temple, accompanying the skirmishers, returned, and reported having seen a rebel flag on the opposite side of the underbrush, and a line of their infantry. The regiment then advanced into the edge of the growth of chaparral, when the firing of musketry was commenced on us, which was returned. At this point occurred the heaviest loss to the regiment, and in the vicinity of the regimental flag Lieutenant Johnson, of the color company, fell, severely wounded, remarking, as

he was carried to the rear, his death would be of little consequence if we gained the battle. The firing continued until stopped by order of General Crittenden, who ordered skirmishers to be thrown forward, the regiment to follow, which was executed; Lieutenant Watson, of Company A, capturing a rebel captain in the brush, who was turned over to Captain Farris, of General Boyle's staff.

After passing the jungle the command still advanced, passing a field on the left, above which, on the crest of a ridge, was seen a rebel battery, apparently partially disabled, upon which the command immediately advanced; Captain Sheafe's company capturing a gunner, the rest escaping to a log dwelling-house about 100 yards distant, where also was stationed, apparently, an infantry support. Lieutenant-Colonel Olmstead was instantly dispatched to report to any general he might find the condition of affairs, and ask for a battery to occupy the position and more force to help sustain it. As the regiment reached a position by the guns the firing commenced from the building in the rear, while it at the same time received a raking fire from a battery across a field to the left, and being unacquainted with the position of our batteries, could not tell at the moment whether it might not be firing on us by mistake, and the regiment was ordered to fall back toward the ravine beyond which it passed, and while extricating it from that position a battery and infantry support came up, and General Buell ordered the regiment to be moved up the hill immediately to support the same, which was instantly done, and the position maintained until the contest ended.

In conclusion I desire to express my satisfaction with the conduct of all the officers of the regiment and also with the men, as I was enabled to march them into and occupy any position ordered either by yourself, General Crittenden, or General Buell.

The following is the number of casualties in the regiment: Killed, 6; wounded, 21; missing (deserted), 2.*

JAMES P. FYFFE,
Colonel Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, U. S. Army.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE.

No. 123.

Report of Col. William S. Smith, Thirteenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Fourteenth Brigade.

SHILOH FIELDS, TENN., *April* 11, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fourteenth Brigade in the engagement of Monday, the 7th instant, at this place:

The brigade, after having bivouacked during the night of the 6th instant on the hill near the Pittsburg Landing, was put in motion at 6 o'clock a. m. on the 7th and marched to the front, and placed in position in prolongation of the line of General Nelson's division, then hotly engaged. The Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, temporarily attached to my brigade, was drawn up in line of battle on the right, the Thir-

* But see revised statement, p. 107.

teenth Ohio on the left, and the Twenty-sixth Kentucky in the center. The Eleventh Kentucky was held in reserve, and placed 200 yards in the rear of the center of our line of battle, in a position covered by the crest of a hill, along which our line of battle extended. Two companies of skirmishers, one from the Eleventh and one from the Twenty-sixth Kentucky, were then deployed to the front. The skirmishers on our right soon engaged those of the enemy in an open field in front of the right of our line. The enemy's skirmishers retired, and all was quiet in front of our line for nearly one hour, when our skirmishers again engaged those of the enemy, and this was soon followed by a furious attack upon our whole front. The right recoiled, while the left and center stood firm. The Twenty-sixth Kentucky was then sent forward to support our right, and a heavy cross-fire to our front was opened from Bartlett's battery, which was in position on our right. The enemy soon yielded, when a running fight commenced, which extended for about one mile to our front, where we captured a battery and shot the horses and many of the cannoneers. Owing to the obstructed nature of the ground, the enthusiastic courage of the majority of our men, the laggard discharge of their duty by many, and the disgraceful cowardice of some, our line had been transformed into a column of attack, representing the various grades of courage from reckless daring to ignominious fear.

At the head of this column stood a few heroic men, not adequately supported, when the enemy returned to the attack with three fresh regiments in good order. We were driven back by these nearly to the first position occupied by our line, when we again rallied and moved forward toward the battery. Reaching a ravine to the right, and about 600 paces from the battery, we halted and awaited the assistance of Mendenhall's battery, which was brought into action on a knoll within half a mile of the enemy's battery, which it immediately silenced. We then advanced and captured it the second time, and succeeded in holding it, despite the efforts of the enemy to repulse us. One of the guns was at once turned upon the enemy, and Mendenhall's battery was advanced to nearly the same position and opened fire upon the flank of the enemy's column, then retiring before General McCook's division on our right. This occurred at about half past 3 o'clock p. m., and up to this time, from 8 o'clock in the morning, my brigade had been almost constantly engaged.

The Thirteenth Ohio and Eleventh and Twenty-sixth Kentucky Regiments seemed to vie with each other in determined valor, and while they each have cause to regret and detest the conduct of a few of their officers and men, they may proudly exult over the glorious part which they took as regiments in the bloody engagement of Shiloh fields.

I beg leave to make a special mention of the gallant conduct of the field and staff officers of the Thirteenth Ohio and Eleventh and Twenty-sixth Kentucky Regiments, who without exception bore themselves as true soldiers and efficient officers through the dangers of the day. I desire also to mention the gallant conduct of Lieut. Frank J. Jones, of the Thirteenth Ohio, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. R. E. Hackett, of the Twenty-sixth Kentucky, acting aide-de-camp, whose conduct throughout the day was marked by great coolness and courage.

I herewith inclose the reports of the commanders of the several regiments constituting my brigade, and would beg to refer to them for many particulars which escaped my own observation, as also for the

lists of killed, wounded, and missing; which in the aggregate amount to, in killed, 23; in wounded, 156; in missing, 9; making a total of 188.*

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. S. SMITH,
Colonel Thirteenth Ohio, Comdg. Fourteenth Brigade.

Capt LYNE STARLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 124.

Report of Col. Pierce B. Hawkins, Eleventh Kentucky Infantry.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH REGT. KY. VOLS., U. S. ARMY,
Camp, Shiloh Fields, April 11, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part the regiment under my command took in the engagement at Shiloh fields on the 7th instant.

Having arrived at Pittsburg Landing late Sunday night, the 6th, we bivouacked in an open field, my men exposed to a tremendous shower of rain during the night. The next morning at early dawn, without any refreshment, we took up the line of march for the field of battle, some 2 miles distant, arriving there about 7 o'clock. At the time of our arrival the battle was raging furiously, our lines being drawn up. The position assigned my regiment was in the rear about 50 yards, as a reserve and support. After taking our position you ordered me to throw out a company of skirmishers, which I did, by ordering Company A, Lieut. J. M. Elms commanding, who promptly executed the order. Scarcely had they been deployed when they were fired upon by a large body of the enemy concealed in the brush and undergrowth in their front. In a few minutes afterward my skirmishers were forced to retire on account of overwhelming numbers of the enemy. The firing now became general along the lines. During this time my regiment had remained as first drawn up, exposed to the bursting of shell and the hail of grape shot showered upon us from the rebel batteries, and just here we had several soldiers wounded. We were then ordered forward by you to the line of battle. There not being space sufficient to form it between Bartlett's battery on my right and the Fourteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers on my left, we became entangled with them, still pressing forward in that condition, engaging the enemy, who were drawn up in considerable numbers in the brush and playing upon us from their batteries, and from some cause or other we were compelled to fall back to the original line of battle. I then, by your order, charged on the enemy, and succeeded in driving them a considerable distance before me, and captured one piece of artillery, but was unable to hold it on account of the overwhelming numbers of the enemy brought to its support. We therefore had to fall back a second time. I was then the third time ordered to charge this gun, which my men did in gallant style, and succeeded in capturing and holding it until the engagement ceased for the day.

I cannot close this report without mentioning the services rendered and courage displayed by all my officers and men. Lieut. Col. S. P. Love and Maj. E. L. Mottley—of these two officers I cannot say too much; found always at their post, except at times when their ardor

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* But see revised statement, p. 107.

forced them to the front in lead of the charge—the commanding officers of companies doing their whole duty. My men (perhaps I may be partial) stood like veterans of a hundred battle-fields.

There were many cases of individual bravery which I would like to mention, but circumstances now forbid.

Killed, 5; wounded, 48; missing, 2; total, 55.

Which is respectfully submitted.

P. B. HAWKINS,
Colonel, Comdg. Eleventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteers.

Col. WILLIAM S. SMITH,
Commanding Fourteenth Brigade, Fifth Division.

No. 125.

Report of Lieut. Col. Cicero Maxwell, Twenty-sixth Kentucky Infantry.

CAMP SHILOH, TENN., *April* 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Twenty-sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers in the engagement here on the 7th instant. As the division of which the regiment under my command is a part did not arrive at Pittsburg Landing until the night of the 6th, the regiment under my command was not in the conflict of that day.

About 6 o'clock a. m. on the 7th the Fourteenth Brigade, of which the regiment under my command is a part, under the command of Col. W. S. Smith, was moved toward the left of the center of our army and drawn up in line of battle close to the left wing of our army, then engaged with the enemy. The regiment under my command was, as I understand, the position taken on the left of our brigade. We remained in this position until about 10 o'clock a. m., when the enemy commenced a furious attack on the center of our army. The position of our brigade was then somewhat changed, but owing to a regiment not connected with our division coming too close to the left of our brigade and commencing firing, the regiment under my command, when its position was changed, was nearly entirely in rear of the Thirteenth Ohio, and could not then be deployed to the left of our brigade without going before the regiment spoken of on our left. This regiment, which I have been told since I commenced writing this report was the Second Kentucky Volunteers, was in a few moments moved farther to the left, but not far enough; for when I had deployed the regiment under my command as far as I could without getting in range of the fire of the Second Kentucky, about one-half or more of the regiment under my command was still in rear of the Thirteenth Ohio. Our brigade had already commenced firing, and as soon as I made the deployment of the regiment under my command I ordered the left companies to commence firing. The command was obeyed very promptly, and the other companies rushed forward, became intermingled with the regiment whose left was in front, and commenced firing.

Our brigade now commenced a most furious charge, and the greater portion of the men moved forward rapidly with loud cheers upon the enemy, who was posted in a very dense thicket and vastly superior in numbers, drove him for nearly a mile with great slaughter, and captured a portion of a battery; but the enemy massing a very large force immediately in front of us, and being sustained by powerful batteries, we

were compelled to fall back a short distance and leave the guns captured, which was done in good order, our men contesting the ground. It was impossible in this charge to keep in order of battle. Such was the density of the thicket through which we passed, the rapidity of the charge, and the enthusiasm of the soldiers, that the regiments became mixed together, and when we retired behind the Eleventh Brigade, which in the mean time had been ordered to our support, I could not collect all the men of the regiment under my command. Many of them got into other regiments, and rendered good service, as I am informed, during the day.

In this, what may in truth be called a most brilliant and daring charge, I am gratified to be able to say that the regiment under my command, which went into it with only about 270 men, officers and all, with perhaps a few dishonorable exceptions, acted a most gallant part. The men generally behaved with great bravery, considering it was the first engagement in which many of them had ever been, and the company officers, so far as they came under my observation, acted with great coolness and bravery. Maj. John L. Davidson, who behaved with most undaunted bravery, was killed instantly on the field while cheering the men on to the charge, as was First Lieutenant Higdon, of Company F, who fell early in the charge while cheering his men onward. Several of the company officers were wounded while gallantly urging their men forward. Their names will appear among the list of killed and wounded which will be inclosed herewith. After we were compelled to retire I collected all that I could find of the regiment under my command, the men coming into line very promptly, and by order of General Buell, as I was marching to join our brigade, took a position in rear of the Eleventh Brigade, where we remained for some time, but were afterward ordered forward on what I have heard is the Purdy road, to sustain a battery; but when we got to the battery the enemy was in full retreat, and we bivouacked for the night in a drenching rain.

Although the regiment under my command was not long engaged the loss was quite severe. A list of the names of killed and wounded will be inclosed herewith. The number killed was 7; mortally wounded, 4; severely wounded, 18; wounded, 9, but how I cannot say; slightly wounded, 36; missing, 4; total killed and wounded, 74.* Many were slightly wounded, and now report for duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. MAXWELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-sixth Kentucky Vols.

F. J. JONES,
A. A. A. G., Fourteenth Brig., Fifth Div., Army of the Ohio.

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CAMP SHILOH, TENN., *April* 12, 1862.

SIR: As a wrong inference may be drawn from my report, in connection with Colonel Smith's, in relation to a portion of our officers, I beg leave to make an additional report as to the particular company officers in the regiment under my command. Captain Belt and Lieutenant Ranney, of Company A, though worn down by sickness, acted very gallantly during the charge, but I did not see them any more during

* But see revised statement, p. 107.

the day. Captain Netter, Lieutenants Taylor and Stanley, of Company B; Captain Mattingly and Lieutenant Smallhouse, of Company C, Second Lieutenant Overstreet being at Savannah; Second Lieutenant Wells, of Company D, the captain being absent; Lieutenant Redfearn, of Company E, the captain and first lieutenant being absent; Lieutenant Earnest, of Company F, the captain being absent, and Lieutenant Higdon being mentioned in my other report, and Captain Farleigh, First Lieutenant Ashcroft, and Second Lieutenant Brown acted with conspicuous coolness and bravery during the charge and also while falling back, and rendered great assistance in getting the men of the regiment under my command together.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. MAXWELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-sixth Kentucky Vols.

F. J. JONES,
A. A. A. G., Fourteenth Brig., Fifth Div., Army of the Ohio.

No. 126.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Hawkins, Thirteenth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Battle-field near Pittsburg Landing, April 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement of the part taken by eight companies of the Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under my command, in the action of April 7, instant, near Pittsburg Landing, on Tennessee River:

After having passed the previous night awaiting orders near the Landing, my regiment, a part of the Fourteenth Brigade, under command of Actg. Brig. Gen. W. S. Smith, marched out to a position in the center, about 1½ miles distant. The Thirteenth Ohio Regiment occupied the center of the brigade. An advance of the rebels upon our lines took place at 8 a. m., and during a severe struggle and through a heavy shower of musketry this regiment, in connection with the remainder of the brigade, charged upon the rebels and succeeded in capturing three pieces of artillery, viz, two 6-pounders and one 12-pounder howitzer, belonging to the Washington Battery. After spiking one of the guns and meeting with a severe loss the enemy reappeared in force, and succeeded in compelling us, with their fresh troops and superior numbers, to fall back about 400 yards, when re-enforcements reached us and a new line of battle was formed, and in regular order we recommenced the fight under a heavy fire of canister. While charging the rebel battery and retiring from it 4 commissioned officers and many non-commissioned officers and privates fell, killed or wounded, while manfully and courageously performing their duties.

Many prisoners were taken in that encounter, and from the number of the enemy that lay upon the ground over which we passed killed and wounded, our fire must have been well directed and terribly effective. The attempt to remove the rebel cannon could not succeed, from the fact that the artillery horses were killed by our fire of musketry and the enemy rallied in overwhelming numbers to recover the battery. The enthusiasm and persevering bravery of my command, as exhibited in this charge, were highly commendable. The officers and men seemed

determined to accomplish the objects in view, and although our plans were for the time being frustrated by unforeseen cause, the spirits of the men never for an instant failed them, but each succeeding attempt to overpower the enemy was made with renewed courage and confidence in their abilities.

In the afternoon, and toward the close of the battle, the regiment was reformed, and with the major portion of the brigade changed its position down the road and to the right of that occupied in the morning. A sudden dash of the enemy was here made upon Mendenhall's battery, which had been posted on the road in advance of us. Our lines were immediately placed under command of Actg. Brig. Gen. W. S. Smith, and the Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, forming a part of the first line of attack, charged upon and drove back the enemy, and again captured the rebel battery which we had failed to hold in the morning. The charge was brilliant and decisive. The position was held against a strong effort of the rebels to regain possession of their battery.*

Very respectfully,

J. G. HAWKINS,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Thirteenth Regiment Ohio Vol. Infantry.

F. J. JONES, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 127.

Reports of Col. David E. Wood, Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS,
April 11, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you the part taken by my command in the action of the 7th instant.

My men received the fire of the enemy with great credit to themselves, although it was the first time they had been in action. During the action my command attacked and took possession of a battery which was planted in front of the left wing and passed some 50 paces beyond the battery, when the enemy, by a superior force, caused them to fall back; they rallied again, and a second time took the guns, which are now upon the battle-field. The battery is believed to be a Louisiana battery. One other gun was spiked by First Lieut. George Staley, of Company D; and Capt. George E. Waldo, Company E, bravely leading on his men, fell in this attack.

Total killed, 14; total wounded, 73; total missing, 4.†

The officers of my regiment conducted themselves in a very creditable manner. Lieut. Col. I. E. Messmore rendered valuable service in the former part of the action, but received a fall from his horse, and was compelled to leave the field before the action closed. Maj. John Hancock conducted himself with bravery throughout the action and rendered very valuable service.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

D. E. WOOD,
Colonel Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteers.

Colonel SMITH, *Commanding Brigade.*

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* Nominal list omitted; embodied in revised statement, p. 107.
† Nominal list omitted. But see revised statement, p. 105.

DEAR COLONEL: My circumstances at present prevent me from making such a detailed report as I could desire.

D. E. W.

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HDQRS. FOURTEENTH WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS,
April 21, 1862.

Fearing that a former report made by me of the part my command took in the action of April 7 may have failed to serve the purpose for which it was intended, owing to the fact that Col. W. S. Smith, who commanded the brigade with which I acted, had made his report before I was able to get mine to him, and as I was not properly a part of his command, I have deemed it proper, even at this date, to make a report directly to you. At the time of the battle of April 6 my regiment was stationed at Savannah, and had not been assigned to any division. On the evening of that day a member of your staff, whose name I cannot recall, came to my camp and told me he would take the responsibility of ordering me to Pittsburg Landing. I immediately distributed 40 rounds of cartridge to each man, took what rations we had in camp, and within one hour of the time of receiving the order was on board a steamer with 730 effective men. We reached Pittsburg Landing at about 10 p. m., and, ascending the bluff, remained there till morning. Being unable to get orders from headquarters during the night, at the request of Col. W. S. Smith, commanding a brigade in General Crittenden's division, I agreed to join his command during the day if I failed to get contrary orders. Not having received any other orders, I proceeded to the field under his command, and was assigned by him a position on his right, which, if I understand the formation of our lines, placed me on the extreme right of our left wing. Soon after we were formed in line of battle the enemy was discovered in force beyond an open field on our right, and I deployed Company A, Captain Ward commanding, as skirmishers in that direction. As our skirmishers approached the edge of the field they were fired upon by the enemy's cavalry, who were concealed by bushes which skirted the field. They returned the fire, and fell back upon our main body. One of our men was wounded by this fire. A battery was then placed by General Buell on our right, covering the open field, and directed to the west, while our line faced to the south.

Apprehending an attack somewhere near our position, our men were caused to lie down and await events. Soon after the enemy planted a battery directly in front of the center of my regiment, concealing their operations by the undergrowth of timber, at a distance, I should think, of not over 30 rods from us. Their fire was directed upon the field officers, who were at that time near together, and had not dismounted, fortunately doing no damage, their range being too high. A cross-fire from the battery on our right and also another on our left was opened on the enemy's battery at the same time. Our line arose, commenced firing, and advanced, which caused the enemy hastily to withdraw their battery and fall back. Our line steadily advanced upon the enemy's lines, causing them to slowly fall back, contesting, however, every inch of the ground. Their battery had been replanted at the distance of about three-fourths of a mile from where our line had been formed. Coming a second time in the vicinity of this battery, which was in a great measure concealed by the timber, I ordered my regiment to advance and take it, which they did, Lieut. George Staley spiking one of the guns and a private spiking another. Captain Waldo, Com-

pany E, as well as a number of privates, fell at this time. My regiment, being new, in their excitement advanced some 70 or 80 paces beyond the battery, and there were repulsed by a superior force of the enemy and fell back a considerable distance in some disorder, but soon rallied and advanced with the main line upon the battery, which was then recaptured and held. The battery referred to I believe was a Louisiana battery. During the engagement my men several times wavered under a galling fire, but in each instance rallied promptly, and remained in their position until the day was won. I then ordered them to rendezvous at the place where their blankets and haversacks had been left in the morning, near the Landing.

I herewith send you, as a part of this report, a complete list of the killed, wounded, and missing.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. E. WOOD,
Colonel Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteers.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT.

No. 128.

Report of Capt. John Mendenhall, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Chief of Artillery, Fifth Division.

BIVOUAC NEAR PITTSBURG, TENN.,
April 9, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my battery in the action of the 7th instant:

After having disembarked and formed in column of pieces upon the bluff above the Landing I was ordered by General Crittenden to advance with the Fifth Division toward the scene of action. On my way thither my battery was detached by General Buell and sent to a position upon the right of an open field, near the left of our lines, where a brisk firing was going on between the rebel infantry posted in the opposite woods and our own near me. I opened fire at once upon the enemy with my sections of rifled guns. My left section had been previously halted by General Buell, but was soon afterward ordered up. My fire was now returned by the enemy's artillery, posted apparently in rear of his infantry, but so screened from observation by the forest that his position could only be determined by watching the smoke of his pieces. After about half an hour the enemy ceased firing, but soon after opened again with artillery and infantry, but to the right of his former position. I immediately answered, and in a very short time his fire again ceased. After a brief interval he recommenced a well-directed fire from his first battery, to which I replied at once, at the same time separating my pieces somewhat, to avoid a concentration of fire upon my whole battery. After about ten minutes' duration the enemy's fire ceased for a short time, and was not renewed again from the same battery until late in the action. Half an hour afterward, however, he opened from a battery to my right, and evidently in anticipation of an advance upon the center of our lines. I at once changed front, and replied first with case shot and subsequently with canister, as the enemy's infantry

* The nominal list shows 1 officer and 13 men killed, 3 officers and 71 men wounded, and 2 men missing. But see revised statement, p. 105.

advanced through the underbrush. So disastrous was the effect of this fire that the enemy fell back and opened again upon us from his guns on the opposite side of the field, at the same time moving forward for a general advance upon our left. As this movement was continued we received, besides the direct fire of the enemy's first battery, a destructive enfilading fire from artillery and infantry on his right.

Finding our left closely engaged I changed front in that direction, and reopened with case shot and canister so effectively that the enemy's second battery was silenced; when, finding our infantry intervening, I changed position to the right and again engaged his first battery, which at this time recommenced firing upon us. The first section of Captain Terrill's battery also opened upon the same, and firing was maintained at intervals for about an hour and a half, when the enemy ceased firing. His third battery then opened upon the right of our center, but, our own infantry being between himself and my battery, I changed the position of the howitzer, in order to open with canister upon his flank as soon as it should be unmasked by our infantry. Before this occurred, however, our troops drove the enemy back, when I opened upon his first battery, to which he replied with but two shots. His fire was evidently directed upon our right, then pressing him to a rapid retreat, and in a short time his battery ceased firing.

At this moment I was directed, by orders from General Buell, to move around to the right and silence a rebel battery from which a heavy firing was being carried on against the Fifth Division. I moved briskly to the point designated, and as soon as our infantry could be separated to the right and left I opened upon the enemy with canister. After firing some five rounds I drove him back from his position, and moving forward occupied it myself, continuing the fire of canister upon a thicket where he had sought shelter after abandoning his guns. As soon as this thicket was cleared I moved a short distance to the left, and continued my fire upon some rebel cavalry who were retreating through the woods beyond an open field before me. After dispersing these I moved some 80 yards to the right, in rear of a burning house, for the purpose of shelling the wood beyond it, but I found that the enemy had all disappeared and their positions were being fast occupied by our forces. The rest of the day was passed under the direct notice of the general commanding, and will need, I presume, no further mention.

My battery suffered the following casualties: Killed, Privates Kelly and Williams, of Company H, Fourth Artillery. Severely wounded, Privates Riese, Campbell, and Coyle, of Company H, Fourth Artillery; Privates Quigly, of Michigan Volunteers, Alexander, Swallow, and Rooney, of Company M, Fourth Artillery, very slightly. Horses killed, 6; wounded, 8; escaped and missing, 4.

Ammunition expended: Rounds of case shot, rifle, 244; rounds of canister, rifle, 40; spherical case, howitzer, 120; shell, howitzer, 90; canister, howitzer, 32; total, 526.

In accordance with an order from General Boyle I this day sent out Lieut. C. C. Parsons to examine the apparent effect of our fire and that of the enemy, upon which he made the following report:

BIVOUAC NEAR PITTSBURG, TENN., *April* 9, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to your instructions, I have this day visited the position upon which our fire was directed in the engagement of the 7th instant, and have made the following observations:

In the skirts of wood upon which our direct fire was first opened there were posted six bronze field pieces, supported by a formidable body of infantry. Of the effect

ive nature of our fire upon this point I was enabled to judge from the appearance of trees shattered by case shot at very low range; of carriage wheels strewn over the ground; of one caisson completely disabled and abandoned; of dead horses, four of which were left here, and of the enemy's dead, nine of whom still remain, besides those already buried. To the rear of this point I found one gun abandoned, behind which were 5 dead horses, and around which the trees were again shattered at so low range as to show that the enemy must have been driven from this position with great loss, although from the fact that the dead had been buried I could not determine the number. I am satisfied that the cannonading from the right of this point, to which we afterwards replied, was from guns of the same battery, which was abandoned near the spot. Along the skirts of the wood enfiladed by our fire the underbrush was completely cut up, but I found only 2 dead horses to give evidence of the enemy's presence there.

Proceeding through the thicket from which the enemy emerged later in the day I found the bushes broken down by our canister and the ground thickly strewn with their dead. From the fact that our burying parties were already engaged in covering the dead, I found it impracticable, without erring upon one extreme, to determine the number killed by our own fire; but I venture to mention the fact that within the narrow area where I stood more than 100 dead were still to be counted. The position occupied by the enemy's battery silenced by our own contained 27 dead horses and 7 dead bodies still unburied. I was assured by a soldier that large numbers of the enemy's dead had already been removed from the thicket showered by our canister. In the wood beyond the field over which we last fired I found the remains of 2 horses and graves in which a number of the dead had been buried, but how great I could not ascertain.

In terminating these observations I could not forbear remarking that in every case except one our battery, although engaged with a superior artillery force of the enemy, excelled the latter in accuracy of aim, range, and destructive effect.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. C. PARSONS,
First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery.

Capt. JOHN MENDENHALL, *Chief of Artillery, Fifth Division.*

It gives me pleasure to call attention to the coolness and courage exhibited by my officers, First Lieut. Charles C. Parsons, Second Lieut, S. Canby, and Henry A. Huntington, all of the Fourth U. S. Artillery, all of whom rendered me most valuable and efficient service throughout the engagement. Lieutenant Parsons commanded the right section (Rodman's rifled guns), and Lieutenant Canby the left section (12-pounder howitzers). Lieutenant Huntington took charge of one of the howitzers during the firing. Bartlett's battery was separated from me before I engaged the enemy, and remained so separated until the battle was over. I have the honor herewith to inclose his report.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MENDENHALL,
Captain, Fourth Art., U. S. A., and Chief of Art. Fifth Div.

No. 129.

Report of Capt. Joseph Bartlett, Battery G, First Ohio Light Artillery.

CAPTAIN BARTLETT'S BATTERY,
First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, April 8, 1862.

SIR: The battery was placed in position by Captain Fry, assistant adjutant-general; commenced firing a little after 6 a. m.; ammunition on hand 600 rounds, consisting of 360 shell, 200 canister, 40 solid shot; total, 600. The whole amount was expended during the action. The battery was placed in position commanding an open field, which was surrounded by a thicket, a road running through the thicket on our left. The right section commanded the right of the field and the woods beyond. The center section commanded the center of the field and the woods beyond. The left section the left of the field, the road, and the

thicket on the left. About 10 o'clock the enemy's skirmishers were seen on the extreme right of the field. The right and left pieces opened fire on them, expending 5 rounds each, 4 of which taking effect in a building on the extreme right of the field, the enemy immediately disappeared. The right and left pieces immediately changed to their original position and continued firing. When 500 rounds were expended the balance of the ammunition was transferred to the left section, its position being the best, the right and center sections retiring. At about quarter to 12 o'clock the enemy charged upon the left section from the thicket on the left of the field to within 60 yards of our position. We immediately opened fire upon them with canister, firing 25 rounds, the effect of which was to drive them back. We, being out of ammunition, retired from the field at about 12 m., and went to the steamboat landing for supplies of ammunition. When we returned the battle had so near ended that we did not again engage. Counted 55 dead of the enemy lying in a space of about 30 yards square, where they received our canister. The right section was commanded by Lieutenant Crable, the center by Lieutenant Osborn, the left by Lieutenant Marshall.

I would speak in highest praise of the noble and gallant conduct of Lieutenants Crable, Osborn, and Marshall, who each seemed personally at their right places during the action. I would call particular attention to Lieutenant Marshall, who commanded the left section. Too much credit cannot be given him for the manner he served the left piece. Particular praise is also due to each of Sergeants Sliney, Carter, Bills, Farwell, and Clark, and, in fact, to all the members of the company. I would make honorable mention of First Sergt. R. D. Whittlesey and Quartermaster-Sergeant Treat, who were seen foremost during the whole engagement, and whose valuable services could not have been dispensed with. I would also make particular mention of Private David W. Camp, who, though a mere boy, only fourteen years old, served as No. 5 man at the left piece with the skill and bravery of an old soldier during the entire engagement. I did not for a moment see him flinch. Praise is due to Actg. Lieut. John S. White for the manner he conducted the line of caissons, and Commissary-Sergeant Clinton for valuable services by acting as cannoneer.

Yours, most respectfully,

JOSEPH BARTLETT,
Captain Battery G, First Ohio Light Artillery.

Capt. JOHN MENDENHALL,
Fourth Artillery, Chief of Staff, Fifth Division.

P. S.—Agreeably to request of Brigadier-General Boyle the field was examined by an officer of the battery, who counted 106 dead in the thicket on our left and 59 dead in the wood directly in front of our position; all killed, as near as could be judged, by canister and shell. There were also 13 dead horses lying in the thicket.

No. 130.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood, U. S. Army, commanding Sixth Division.

HDQRS. SIXTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
On the Battle-field, near Pittsburg, Tenn., April 10, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my division in the battle of the 7th instant:

About midday on the 6th instant, while two brigades of the division—the Third Ohio Cavalry, and the three batteries of Cockerill, Cochran, and Schultz, with the baggage and supply trains—were on the march toward Savannah, and about 18 miles thence, an order was received directing me to leave baggage and supply trains in the rear and to press forward with the troops, provided with three days' rations in their haversacks and 40 rounds of ammunition in the cartridge boxes. I was also ordered to bring forward the ammunition train. While arrangements were being made to carry the order into effect I received a second order, directing me to press forward as rapidly as possible with the troops, but to bring forward also all my train. An intimation also accompanied the order that the enemy had not made a substantial attack, but simply a forced reconnaissance.

I immediately recommenced the march, in compliance with the second order, but the movement was painfully slow and laborious, as the route was entirely blocked with the numerous trains of the divisions in front. It was impossible to advance more than a mile an hour. While thus engaged I received a third order at 5.30 o'clock p. m. reiterating the first order, with the additional direction not to bring on the ammunition train. I was also informed with this order that the attack seemed to be in earnest. Dispositions were at once made to comply with this order, but before these were fully completed night had fallen, and two brigades (less the Fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers, left as a guard to the train) and the batteries commenced a night march over a road almost inconceivably bad and obstructed by wagon trains, many of which were immovably stuck in the mud. With all these embarrassments to impede the movement and render it laborious and slow, about 12 o'clock the darkness became impenetrable and the rain began to fall in torrents. It was impossible to see a pace in advance, and it was absolutely necessary to halt until the storm had passed and the road had become sufficiently illuminated to permit the onward movement. The troops were eager to advance to the assistance of their hard-pressed brethren, and their chafing and impatience under the inability to advance may be more readily imagined than described.

So soon as the subsidence of the storm and the faint returning light permitted the march was resumed and pressed vigorously. Savannah was reached early on the morning of the 7th, and so soon as possible the embarkation for the battle-field commenced. Wagner's brigade (the Twenty-first), consisting of the Fifteenth, Fortieth, and Fifty-seventh Indiana and Twenty-fourth Kentucky Volunteers, was first embarked. In order to hasten, by my personal supervision, the embarkation of the remainder of the troops I remained in Savannah till the Twentieth Brigade (Garfield's) embarked, and ordered one of my aides-de-camp, Captain Lennard, to accompany the Twenty-first Brigade to the battle-field and report it to the commanding general. The brigade had fully debarked by 12 m., and for its operations from that hour to my own arrival, at 1 p. m., I refer to Colonel Wagner's report, herewith submitted, with the simple remark that it did good service in driving the enemy from his last strong stand, and compelling him, by a vigorous pursuit, into a rapid retreat. The Twentieth Brigade, consisting of the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Ohio and Thirteenth Michigan Regiments, was embarked so soon as transports were ready, and finding it would be impossible to get transportation immediately for the artillery and cavalry of my division, I accompanied this brigade. It was debarked on arriving at Pittsburg with the least possible delay, and under an order received from Major-General Grant to conduct it to whatever

part of the field on which the firing seemed to be hottest, I led it to the engagement.

By this time the valor of the troops hitherto engaged had been crowned with the deserved success of forcing the enemy from his last obstinate resistance, and it was left to the Twentieth Brigade simply to join in the pursuit. This was done at once, and though pressed with vigor, it was never near enough to reach the fugitives with small-arms, notwithstanding it was under the fire of the battery covering the retreat of the enemy. General Garfield's report is herewith submitted, showing more in detail the operations of his brigade. It was unfortunate that transports could not be obtained to bring forward the artillery with the foot of my division. I cannot doubt the usefulness and efficiency of its action, after the artillery previously engaged had been materially exhausted in pressing the retreat of the enemy, and, perhaps fortunately, causing it to degenerate into an utter rout.

As early as practicable after the pursuit had been desisted from I reported the Twentieth Brigade to the commanding general (Buell), and was ordered to place it to the right of the Twenty-first Brigade, which he had already placed in position. The two brigades bivouacked the night of the 7th instant on the line of the retreat of the enemy, ready for the battle on the morrow should he have the temerity to renew the contest.

On the 8th I was ordered to make a reconnaissance with the two brigades and Captain Stone's battery (in conjunction with two brigades and a cavalry force, under Brigadier-General Sherman), several miles in advance, on the enemy's line of retreat. By this reconnaissance it was discovered that the enemy had retreated rapidly and in disorder, leaving many of his wounded and dead in his rear. The line of retreat was marked by abandoned and destroyed stores and munitions of war and arms. Various field hospitals filled with wounded were discovered on both sides of the road by which he had retreated. It was also determined satisfactorily by the reconnaissance that the main body of the enemy repassed Lick Creek, distant several miles from the battle-field, on Monday night, leaving only a cavalry force in rear to protect his rapid retreat. The Fifteenth Brigade (Brigadier-General Hascall's) was detached, by an order of the general commanding, three days' march from the Tennessee River, to make a detour by the way of Lawrenceburg, which prevented it, notwithstanding it made a rapid and laborious forced march, from arriving on the battle-field until 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Worn as it then was, it was anxious to participate in the forced reconnaissance. The troops under fire behaved with great coolness and were eager to engage the enemy. The cheerfulness and alacrity with which they bore the labor and fatigue of rapid march, compactly conducted, of 140 miles, from Nashville to Savannah, is an earnest of their zeal to be present in the great battle and victory, and I take great pleasure in commending their soldierly conduct, as well on the march as in the action, to the notice of the commanding general.

From the part borne by my division in the action, where all behaved well, it is difficult to discriminate individuals for special commendation; but I deem it only an act of justice to signalize the brigade commanders, Brigadier-General Garfield, commanding the Twentieth, and Colonel Wagner, commanding the Twenty-first Brigade for their good conduct and efficiency.

To the officers of my personal staff, Captain Schlater, assistant adjutant-general, and Captain Lennard, Thirty-sixth Indiana, and Captain Clark, Twenty-ninth Indiana, aides-de-camp, as also to the officers of

my general staff, Lieutenant-Colonel Gass, Sixty-fourth Ohio; Surgeon Mussy, senior medical officer of the division; Lieutenant Gregg, Sixty-fifth Ohio, division commissary; Lieutenant Hunt, Sixty-fifth Ohio, division ordnance officer, and Lieutenant Martin, Twenty-first Ohio, signal officer, my thanks are specially due for their promptness and general good conduct.

A field desk was captured on the field by my division, containing the order of General A. Sidney Johnston, commanding the Grand Army of the Mississippi, organizing his army for the late great battle. The order shows how grand and well organized was the attacking force, and bears evidence that the troops had been drawn from every available source. The desk also contained a copy of General Johnston's address to his army. The address, made on the eve of the march to the encounter, shows that the commander-in-chief sought to inflame the zeal and courage of his troops by the most incendiary appeal, as well as proves how momentous was the conflict through which our troops have so fortunately and honorably passed.

A copy of the order and address is herewith submitted,* as also of my own order of congratulation to the division.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HDQRS. SIXTH DIV., ARMY OF THE OHIO, *Battle-field, near Pittsburg, Tenn., April* 8, 1862.

The general commanding the division congratulates the troops on the brilliant victory achieved by the army, of which it forms a part, on the 7th instant. The enemy, flushed with the success of his operations on the 6th instant, was attacked vigorously and driven back on the 7th instant, after he had almost succeeded in getting possession of the last line of defense of our troops.

The brilliant deeds of the troops who achieved this signal success merit and will receive the tribute of our country's gratitude and admiration. Although it was not the good fortune of the division to arrive on the field of battle until just before the enemy was driven from his last stand (in which closing attack one brigade of the division actively participated), all are cheered by the consciousness of having made an extraordinary march, bearing the fatigue and privations incident thereto not only with fortitude and cheerfulness, to participate in the brilliant feat of arms which will in future render the site of the battle a classic spot in the annals of our country.

By command of Brigadier-General Wood:

WILLIAM H. SCHLATER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See A. S. Johnston's general order of March 29, 1862, and his address to the "Army of the Mississippi," April 3, 1862, following Beauregard's report (No. 135), *post.*

No. 131.

Report of Brig. Gen. James A. Garfield, U. S. Army, commanding Twentieth Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH BRIGADE,
In Bivouac, Battle-field, near Pittsburg, Tenn., April 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that three regiments under my command—the Thirteenth Michigan and the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—debarked at the Pittsburg Landing at 1.30 o'clock p. m. of Monday, the 7th instant. I had on the night of the 6th detailed Colonel Streight, with the Fifty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, to bring up the brigade train and also the division supply train. On landing, a fragment of the Sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry was temporarily attached to my brigade, by command of Major-General Grant. I immediately moved my column forward about 3 miles to the front of General Buell's position, which I reached about 3 o'clock p. m. In obedience to your command I there halted to await further orders. My command was for some time under fire from the batteries of the enemy, but as he was then in retreat, and the tide of battle soon swept farther to the front, we were not engaged. In accordance with your orders I moved my command to the front of our line and bivouacked during the night, having sent forward 200 men, deployed as skirmishers, a few hundred yards in advance of our position, and also a picket force of 100 on my right flank. There were no casualties in my brigade.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Twentieth Brigade.

Capt. W. H. SCHLATER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 132.

Report of Col. George D. Wagner, Fifteenth Indiana Infantry, commanding Twenty-first Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST BRIGADE,
In Camp, near Pittsburg, Tenn., April 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that this brigade arrived upon the battle-field on Monday, April 7, 1862, in time to participate in the winding up of the great battle of that date. We disembarked, and were immediately ordered by General Grant to re-enforce the left wing of the army, which was then being hotly pressed by the enemy. The Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteers were first engaged, being thrown out to the right of the brigade and on the left of General McCook, where they did good service, advancing upon the enemy under a heavy fire with the coolness of veterans until the enemy were driven from the field. I was ordered by General Buell to take up position on the Corinth road with the remaining portion of my brigade, to wit, the Fifteenth and Fortieth Indiana and Twenty-fourth Kentucky. We advanced in line of battle, driving the enemy before us, until ordered to halt. While holding this position the enemy attacked us with infantry,

cavalry, and artillery. The cavalry were soon dispersed by a few volleys from our advanced line with considerable loss to themselves. The infantry retired at the same time. We captured some 40 prisoners, among whom was a field officer, a chaplain, and a surgeon, and retook some of our own men who had been captured by the enemy. The enemy at the same time retreated beyond the range of our guns. I was then ordered by General Buell to retain that position, which I did until your arrival.

I must be allowed to commend the coolness of both officers and men of my entire command.

My casualties during the engagement were 4 wounded, all of which were in the Fifty-seventh Indiana Regiment.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. D. WAGNER,
Colonel, Commanding Twenty-first Brigade.

Capt. W. H. SCHLATER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 133.

Congratulatory orders from the Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
April 9, 1862.

Order giving thanks for the recent victories and overthrow of traitors:

First. That at meridian of the Sunday next, after receipt of this order, at the head of every regiment in the service of the United States, there shall be offered by its chaplain a prayer, giving thanks to the Lord of Hosts for the recent manifestations of His power in the overthrow of rebels and traitors, and invoking the continuance of His aid in relation to this nation by armies of patriot soldiers from the horrors of treason, rebellion, and civil war.

Second. That the thanks and congratulations of the War Department are rendered to Major-General Halleck for the signal ability and success that have distinguished all the military operations of his department, and for the spirit of courage manifested by the army under his command under every hardship and against every odds, of attacking, pursuing, and destroying the enemy wherever found.

Third. That the thanks of the Department are also given to Generals Curtis and Sigel, and the officers and soldiers of their commands, for matchless gallantry at the bloody battle of Pea Ridge; and Major-Generals Grant and Buell, and their forces, for the glorious repulse at Pittsburg, in Tennessee; to Major-General Pope, his officers and soldiers, for the bravery and skill manifested in their operations against the rebels and traitors intrenched at Island No. 10, in the Mississippi River. For daring, courage, and diligent prosecution, valor, and military result those achievements are unsurpassed.

Fourth. There shall this day be a salute of 100 guns from the United States Arsenal at Washington in honor of these great victories.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Pittsburg.*

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* Nominal list omitted.

No. 134.

*Organization of the Army of the Mississippi, April 6–7, 1862.**

FIRST CORPS.†

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES CLARK.

First Brigade.

Col. R. M. RUSSELL.

11th Louisiana.
12th Tennessee.
13th Tennessee.
22d Tennessee.
Bankhead's battery.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. P. STEWART

13th Arkansas.
4th Tennessee.
5th Tennessee.
33d Tennessee.
Stanford's battery.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. B. F. CHEATHAM.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. B. R. JOHNSON.

Mississippi battalion (Blythe's).
2d Tennessee.
15th Tennessee.
154th Tennessee (senior).
Polk's battery.

Second Brigade.

Col. W. H. STEPHENS.

7th Kentucky.
1st Tennessee.
6th Tennessee.
9th Tennessee.
Smith's battery.

SECOND CORPS.

Maj. Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL RUGGLES.

First Brigade.

Col. R. L. GIBSON.

1st Arkansas.
4th Louisiana.
13th Louisiana.
19th Louisiana.
Bains' battery.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON.

1st Florida (battalion).
17th Louisiana.
20th Louisiana.
9th Texas.
Confederate Guards Response Battalion.
Hodgson's battery.

Third Brigade.‡

Col. PRESTON POND, Jr.

16th Louisiana.
18th Louisiana.
Crescent (Louisiana) Regiment.
38th Tennessee.
Ketchum's battery.

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* The original was an inclosure to Col. William P. Johnston's report on p. 780.

† The First Mississippi Cavalry, Brewer's battalion, and Cox's, Jenkins', Lindsay's, Robins', and Tomlison's cavalry, not accounted for in this table, appear from reports to have belonged to Polk's corps.

‡ The Orleans Guard Battalion also belonged to this brigade. See Col. Pond's report.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JONES M. WITHERS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. H. GLADDEN.

21st Alabama.
22d Alabama.
25th Alabama.
26th Alabama.
1st Louisiana.
Robertson's battery.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. R. CHALMERS.

5th Mississippi.
7th Mississippi.
9th Mississippi.
10th Mississippi.
51st Tennessee.
52d Tennessee.
Gage's battery.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. K. JACKSON.

17th Alabama.
18th Alabama.
19th Alabama.
Alabama battalion.
Arkansas battalion.
2d Texas.
Girardey's battery.

The Forty-seventh Tennessee, Colonel Hill, arrived on the field on the 7th; the Alabama and Arkansas battalions of the Third Brigade, Withers' division, not in the battle.

THIRD CORPS.

Maj. Gen. W. J. HARDEE.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. T. C. HINDMAN.

2d Arkansas.
5th Arkansas.
6th Arkansas.
7th Arkansas.
3d Confederate.
Miller's battery.
Swett's battery.

*Second Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. P. R. CLEBURNE.

15th Arkansas.
6th Mississippi.
5th [35th] Tennessee.
23d Tennessee.
24th Tennessee.
Shoup's artillery battalion.†
Watson Battery.

Third Brigade.‡

Brig. Gen. S. A. M. WOOD.

7th Alabama.
16th Alabama.
8th Arkansas.
9th Arkansas Battalion.
3d Mississippi Battalion.
27th Tennessee.
44th Tennessee.
55th Tennessee.
Harper's battery.

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* The Second Tennessee, Colonel Bate, was also in this brigade; the other "Second Tennessee" was in the First Corps.

† Calvert's and Trigg's batteries, according to Cleburne's report, and Hubbard's battery, according to Thrall's statement.

‡ A company of Georgia dragoons also in this brigade.

RESERVE CORPS.

Brig. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

*First Brigade.**

Col. R. P. TRABUE.

4th Alabama Battalion.
31st Alabama.
15th Arkansas.†
3d Kentucky.
4th Kentucky.
5th Kentucky.
Tennessee Battalion, (Crews'.)
Byrne's battery.
Lyon's battery.‡

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. S. BOWEN.

9th Arkansas.
10th Arkansas.
2d Confederate.
1st Missouri.
Hudson's battery.

Third Brigade.

Col. W. S. STATHAM.

15th Mississippi.
22d Mississippi.
19th Tennessee.
20th Tennessee.
28th Tennessee.
45th Tennessee.
Rutledge's battery.

Respectfully submitted and forwarded.§

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
Tupelo, Miss., June 30, 1862.

No. 135.

Reports of General G. T. Beauregard, C. S. Army, commanding Army of the Mississippi, with orders for battle, return of casualties, &c.

BATTLE-FIELD OF SHILOH, MISS., *April* 6,
Via Corinth, Miss., via Chattanooga, Tenn., April 7, 1862.

We this morning attacked the enemy in strong position in front of Pittsburg, and after a severe battle of ten hours, thanks be to the Almighty, gained a complete victory, driving the enemy from every position. Loss on both sides heavy, including our commander-in-chief, General A. S. Johnston, who fell gallantly leading his troops into the thickest of the fight.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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* The Sixth Kentucky also in this brigade, according to Trabue's report.

† Probably here an error; the regiment also appears as in Cleburne's brigade, Third Corps.

‡ Capt. Robert Cobb's battery, according to Trabue's report.

§ Wharton's Texas Rangers, Clanton's regiment, and McClung's battery, not accounted for above, are mentioned in the reports.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 11, 1862.

GENERAL: On the 2d ultimo, having ascertained conclusively, from the movements of the enemy on the Tennessee River and from reliable sources of information, that his aim would be to cut off my communications in West Tennessee with the Eastern and Southern States, by operating from the Tennessee River, between Crump's Landing and Eastport, as a base, I determined to foil his designs by concentrating all my available forces at and around Corinth.

Meanwhile, having called on the Governors of the States of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana to furnish additional troops, some of them (chiefly regiments from Louisiana) soon reached this vicinity, and with two divisions of General Polk's command from Columbus, and a fine corps of troops from Mobile and Pensacola, under Major-General Bragg, constituted the Army of the Mississippi. At the same time General Johnston, being at Murfreesborough, on the march to form a junction of his forces with mine, was called on to send at least a brigade by railroad, so that we might fall on and crush the enemy, should he attempt an advance from under his gunboats.

The call on General Johnston was promptly complied with. His entire force was also hastened in this direction, and by April 1 our united forces were concentrated along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Bethel to Corinth and on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad from Corinth to Iuka.

It was then determined to assume the offensive, and strike a sudden blow at the enemy, in position under General Grant on the west bank of the Tennessee, at Pittsburg, and in the direction of Savannah, before he was re-enforced by the army under General Buell, then known to be advancing for that purpose by rapid marches from Nashville via Columbia. About the same time General Johnston was advised that such an operation conformed to the expectations of the President.

By a rapid and vigorous attack on General Grant it was expected he would be beaten back into his transports and the river, or captured, in time to enable us to profit by the victory, and remove to the rear all the stores and munitions that would fall into our hands in such an event before the arrival of General Buell's army on the scene. It was never contemplated, however, to retain the position thus gained and abandon Corinth, the strategic point of the campaign.

Want of general officers needful for the proper organization of divisions and brigades of an army brought thus suddenly together and other difficulties in the way of an effective organization delayed the movement until the night of the 2d instant, when it was heard, from a reliable quarter, that the junction of the enemy's armies was near at hand. It was then, at a late hour, determined that the attack should be attempted at once, incomplete and imperfect as were our preparations for such a grave and momentous adventure. Accordingly, that night at 1 a. m. the preliminary orders to the commanders of corps were issued for the movement.

On the following morning the detailed orders of movement, a copy of which is herewith, marked A, were issued, and the movement, after some delay, commenced, the troops being in admirable spirits. It was expected we should be able to reach the enemy's lines in time to attack him early on the 5th instant. The men, however, for the most part, were unused to marching, and the roads, narrow and traversing a densely-wooded country, became almost impassable after a severe rain-

storm on the night of the 4th, which drenched the troops in bivouac; hence our forces did not reach the intersection of the roads from Pittsburg and Hamburg, in the immediate vicinity of the enemy, until late Saturday afternoon.

It was then decided that the attack should be made on the next morning, at the earliest hour practicable, in accordance with the orders of movement; that is, in three lines of battle, the first and second extending from Owl Creek, on the left, to Lick Creek, on the right, a distance of about 3 miles, supported by the third and the reserve. The first line, under Major-General Hardee, was constituted of his corps, augmented on his right by Gladden's brigade, of Major-General Bragg's corps, deployed in line of battle, with their respective artillery following immediately by the main road to Pittsburg and the cavalry in rear of the wings. The second line, composed of the other troops of Bragg's corps, followed the first at a distance of 500 yards in the same order as the first. The army corps under General Polk followed the second line, at a distance of about 800 yards, in lines of brigades deployed, with their batteries in rear of each brigade, moving by the Pittsburg road, the left wing supported by cavalry. The reserve, under Brigadier-General Breckinridge, followed closely the third line in the same order, its right wing supported by cavalry.

These two corps constituted the reserve, and were to support the front lines of battle, by being deployed, when required, on the right and left of the Pittsburg road, or otherwise act according to the exigencies of the battle.

At 5 a. m. on the 6th instant, a reconnoitering party of the enemy having become engaged with our advance pickets, the commander of the forces gave orders to begin the movement and attack as determined upon, except that Trabue's brigade, of Breckinridge's division, was detached and advanced to support the left of Bragg's corps and line of battle when menaced by the enemy, and the other two brigades were directed to advance by the road to Hamburg to support Bragg's right; and at the same time Maney's regiment, of Polk's corps, was advanced by the same road to re-enforce the regiment of cavalry and battery of four pieces already thrown forward to watch and guard Greer's, Tanner's, and Borland's Fords, on Lick Creek.

At 5.30 a. m. our lines and columns were in motion, all animated, evidently, by a promising spirit. The front line was engaged at once, but advanced steadily, followed in due order, with equal resolution and steadiness, by the other lines, which were brought successively into action with rare skill, judgment, and gallantry by the several corps commanders as the enemy made a stand, with his masses rallied for the struggle for his encampments.

Like an Alpine avalanche our troops moved forward, despite the determined resistance of the enemy, until after 6 p. m., when we were in possession of all his encampments between Owl and Lick Creeks but one; nearly all of his field artillery; about 30 flags, colors, and standards; over 3,000 prisoners, including a division commander (General Prentiss), and several brigade commanders; thousands of small-arms; an immense supply of subsistence, forage, and munitions of war, and a large amount of means of transportation—all the substantial fruits of a complete victory, such, indeed, as rarely have followed the most successful battles; for never was an army so well provided as that of our enemy.

The remnant of his army had been driven in utter disorder to the immediate vicinity of Pittsburg, under the shelter of the heavy guns of

his iron-clad gunboats, and we remained undisputed masters of his well-selected, admirably-provided cantonments, after over twelve hours of obstinate conflict with his forces, who had been beaten from them and the contiguous covert, but only by a sustained onset of all the men we could bring into action.

Our loss was heavy, as will appear from the accompanying return, marked B. Our commander-in-chief, General A. S. Johnston, fell mortally wounded, and died on the field at 2.30 p. m., after having shown the highest qualities of the commander and a personal intrepidity that inspired all around him and gave resistless impulsion to his columns at critical moments.

The chief command then devolved upon me, though at the time I was greatly prostrated and suffering from the prolonged sickness with which I had been afflicted since early in February. The responsibility was one which in my physical condition I would have gladly avoided, though cast upon me when our forces were successfully pushing the enemy back upon the Tennessee River, and though supported on the immediate field by such corps commanders as Major-Generals Polk, Bragg, and Hardee, and Brigadier-General Breckinridge, commanding the reserve.

It was after 6 p. m., as before said, when the enemy's last position was carried, and his forces finally broke and sought refuge behind a commanding eminence covering the Pittsburg Landing, not more than half a mile distant, and under the guns of the gunboats, which opened on our eager columns a fierce and annoying fire with shot and shell of the heaviest description.

Darkness was close at hand; officers and men were exhausted by a combat of over twelve hours without food, and jaded by the march of the preceding day through mud and water. It was, therefore, impossible to collect the rich and opportune spoils of war scattered broadcast on the field left in our possession, and impracticable to make any effective dispositions for their removal to the rear.

I accordingly established my headquarters at the church of Shiloh, in the enemy's encampments, with Major-General Bragg, and directed our troops to sleep on their arms in such positions in advance and rear as corps commanders should determine, hoping, from news received by a special dispatch, that delays had been encountered by General Buell in his march from Columbia, and that his main force, therefore, could not reach the field of battle in time to save General Grant's shattered fugitive forces from capture or destruction on the following day.

During the night the rain fell in torrents, adding to the discomforts and harassed condition of the men. The enemy, moreover, had broken their rest by a discharge at measured intervals of heavy shells thrown from the gunboats; therefore on the following morning the troops under my command were not in condition to cope with an equal force of fresh troops, armed and equipped like our adversary, in the immediate possession of his depots and sheltered by such an auxiliary as the enemy's gunboats.

About 6 o'clock on the morning of April 7, however, a hot fire of musketry and artillery, opened from the enemy's quarter on our advanced line, assured me of the junction of his forces, and soon the battle raged with a fury which satisfied me I was attacked by a largely superior force. But from the outset our troops, notwithstanding their fatigue and losses from the battle of the day before, exhibited the most cheering, veteran-like steadiness. On the right and center the enemy was repulsed in every attempt he made with his heavy columns in that

quarter of the field. On the left, however, and nearest to the point of arrival of his re-enforcements, he drove forward line after line of his fresh troops, which were met with a resolution and courage of which our country may be proudly hopeful. Again and again our troops were brought to the charge, invariably to win the position in issue; invariably to drive back their foe. But hour by hour, thus opposed to an enemy constantly re-enforced, our ranks were perceptibly thinned under the unceasing, withering fire of the enemy, and by 12 m. eighteen hours of hard fighting had sensibly exhausted a large number.

My last reserves had necessarily been disposed of, and the enemy was evidently receiving fresh re-enforcements after each repulse; accordingly about 1 p. m. I determined to withdraw from so unequal a conflict, securing such of the results of the victory of the day before as was then practicable.

Officers of my staff were immediately dispatched with the necessary orders to make the best dispositions for a deliberate, orderly withdrawal from the field, and to collect and post a reserve to meet the enemy, should he attempt to push after us.

In this connection I will mention particularly my adjutant-general, Colonel Jordan, who was of much assistance to me on this occasion, as he had already been on the field of battle on that and the preceding day.

About 2 p. m. the lines in advance, which had repulsed the enemy in their last fierce assault on our left and center, received the orders to retire. This was done with uncommon steadiness and the enemy made no attempt to follow.

The line of troops established to cover this movement had been disposed on a favorable ridge commanding the ground of Shiloh Church. From this position our artillery played upon the woods beyond for a while, but upon no visible enemy and without reply. Soon satisfied that no serious pursuit would be attempted this last line was withdrawn, and never did troops leave a battle-field in better order; even the stragglers fell into the ranks and marched off with those who had stood more steadily by their colors.

A second strong position was taken up about a mile in rear, where the approach of the enemy was awaited for nearly an hour, but no effort to follow was made, and only a small detachment of horsemen could be seen at a distance from this last position, warily observing our movements.

Arranging through my staff officers for the completion of the movements thus begun, Brigadier-General Breckinridge was left with his command as a rear guard to hold the ground we had occupied the night preceding the first battle, just in front of the intersection of the Pittsburg and Hamburg roads, about 4 miles from the former place, while the rest of the army passed to the rear in excellent order.

On the following day General Breckinridge fell back about 3 miles, to Mickey's, which position we continued to hold, with our cavalry thrown considerably forward in immediate proximity to the battle-field.

Unfortunately, toward night of the 7th instant it began to rain heavily. This continued throughout the night; the roads became almost impassable in many places, and much hardship and suffering now ensued before all the regiments reached their encampments; but, despite the heavy casualties of the two eventful days of April 6 and 7, this army is more confident of ultimate success than before its encounter with the enemy.

To Major-Generals Polk, Bragg, and Hardee, commanding corps, and to Brigadier-General Breckinridge, commanding the reserve, the country is greatly indebted for the zeal, intelligence, and energy with which all orders were executed; for the foresight and military ability they displayed in the absence of instructions in the many exigencies of the battle on a field so densely wooded and broken, and for their fearless deportment as they repeatedly led their commands personally to the onset upon their powerful adversary. It was under these circumstances that General Bragg had two horses shot under him; that Major-General Hardee was slightly wounded, his coat rent by balls, and his horse disabled, and that Brigadier-General Breckinridge was twice struck by spent balls.

For the services of their gallant subordinate commanders and of other officers, as well as for the details of the battle-field, I must refer to the reports of corps, division, and brigade commanders, which shall be forwarded as soon as received.

To give more in detail the operations of the two battles resulting from the movement on Pittsburg than now attempted must have delayed this report for weeks and interfered materially with the important duties of my position. But I may be permitted to say that not only did the obstinate conflict for twelve hours on Sunday leave the Confederate Army masters of the battle-field and our adversary beaten, but we left that field on the next day only after eight hours' incessant battle with a superior army of fresh troops, whom we had repulsed in every attack on our lines—so repulsed and crippled, indeed, as to leave it unable to take the field for the campaign for which it was collected and equipped at such enormous expense and with such profusion of all the appliances of war.

These successful results were not achieved, however, as before said, without severe loss—a loss not to be measured by the number of the slain or wounded, but by the high social and personal worth of so large a number of those who were killed or disabled, including the commander of the forces, whose high qualities will be greatly missed in the momentous campaign impending.

I deeply regret to record also the death of the Hon. George W. Johnson, Provisional Governor of Kentucky, who went into action with the Kentucky troops, and continually inspired them by his words and example. Having his horse shot under him on Sunday, he entered the ranks of a Kentucky regiment on Monday, and fell mortally wounded toward the close of the day. Not his State alone, but the whole Confederacy, has sustained a great loss in the death of this brave, upright, and able man.

Another gallant and able soldier and captain was lost to the service of the country when Brigadier-General Gladden, commanding the First Brigade, Withers' division, Second Army Corps, died from a severe wound received on the 6th instant, after having been conspicuous to his whole corps and the army for courage and capacity.

Major-General Cheatham, commanding First Division, First Corps, was slightly wounded and had three horses shot under him.

Brigadier-General Clark, commanding Second Division, of the First Corps, received a severe wound also on the first day, which will deprive the army of his valuable services for some time.

Brigadier-General Hindman, engaged in the outset of the battle, was conspicuous for a cool courage, efficiently employed in leading his men ever in the thickest of the fray, until his horse was shot under him and

he was unfortunately so severely injured by the fall that the army was deprived on the following day of his chivalrous example.

Brig. Gens. B. R. Johnson and Bowen, most meritorious officers, were also severely wounded in the first combat, but it is hoped will soon be able to return to duty with their brigades.

To mention the many field officers who died or were wounded while gallantly leading their commands into action and the many brilliant instances of individual courage displayed by officers and men in the twenty hours of battle is impossible at this time, but their names will be duly made known to their countrymen.

The immediate staff of the lamented commander-in-chief, who accompanied him to the field, rendered efficient service, and, either by his side or in carrying his orders, shared his exposure to the casualties of the well-contested battle-field. I beg to commend their names to the notice of the War Department, namely: Capts. H. P. Brewster and N. Wickliffe, of the adjutant and inspector general's department; Capt. Theodore O'Hara, acting inspector-general; Lieuts. George Baylor and Thomas M. Jack, aides-de-camp. Volunteer aides-de-camp Col. William Preston, Maj. D. M. Hayden, E. W. Munford, and Calhoun Benham. Maj. Alb. J. Smith and Captain Wickham, of the quartermaster's department.

To these gentlemen was assigned the last sad duty of accompanying the remains of their lamented chief from the field, except Captains Brewster and Wickliffe, who remained and rendered valuable services as staff officers on April 7.

Gov. Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, went upon the field with General Johnston, was by his side when he was shot, aided him from his horse, and received him in his arms when he died. Subsequently the Governor joined my staff and remained with me throughout the next day, except when carrying orders or employed in encouraging the troops of his own State, to whom he gave a conspicuous example of coolness, zeal, and intrepidity.

I am also under many obligations to my own general, personal, and volunteer staff, many of whom have been so long associated with me. I append a list of those present on the field on both days and whose duties carried them constantly under fire, namely: Col. Thomas Jordan, Capt. Clifton H. Smith, and Lieut. John M. Otey, adjutant-general's department; Maj. George W. Brent, acting inspector-general; Col. R. B. Lee, chief of subsistence, whose horse was wounded; Lieut. Col. S. W. Ferguson and Lieut. A. R. Chisolm, aides-de-camp. Volunteer aides-de-camp Col. Jacob Thompson, Majs. Numa Augustin and H. E. Peyton, and Capts. Albert Ferry and B. B. Waddell. Capt. W. W. Porter, of Major-General Crittenden's staff, also reported for duty, and shared the duties of my volunteer staff on Monday. Brigadier-General Trudeau, of Louisiana Volunteers, also for a part of the first day's conflict was with me as a volunteer aide. Capt. E. H. Cummins, signal officer, also was actively employed as staff officer on both days.

Nor must I fail to mention that Private W. E. Goolsby, Eleventh Regiment Virginia Volunteers, orderly to my headquarters since last June, repeatedly employed to carry my verbal orders to the field, discharged the duty with great zeal and intelligence.

Other members of my staff were necessarily absent from the immediate field of battle, intrusted with responsible duties at these headquarters, namely:

Capt. F. H. Jordan, assistant adjutant-general, in charge of general

headquarters; Maj. Eugene E. McLean, chief quartermaster, and Capt. E. Deslonde, quartermaster's department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ferguson, aide-de-camp, early on Monday was assigned to command and directed the movements of a brigade of the Second Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gilmer, chief engineer, after having performed the important and various duties of his place with distinction to himself and material benefit to the country, was wounded late on Monday. I trust, however, I shall not long be deprived of his essential services.

Captain Lockett, Engineer Corps, chief assistant to Colonel Gilmer, after having been employed in the duties of his corps on Sunday, was placed by me on Monday in command of a battalion without field officers.

Captain Fremaux, Provisional Engineers, and Lieutenants Steel and Helm also rendered material and even dangerous service in the line of their duty.

Major-General (now General) Braxton Bragg, in addition to his duties of chief of staff, as has been before stated, commanded his corps—much the largest in the field—on both days with signal capacity and soldiership.

Surgeons Foard, medical director; R. L. Brodie and S. Choppin, medical inspectors, and D. W. Yandell, medical director of the Western Department, with General Johnston, were present in the discharge of their arduous and high duties, which they performed with honor to their profession.

Capt. Tom Saunders, Messrs. Scales and Metcalf, and Mr. Tully, of New Orleans, were of material aid on both days, ready to give news of the enemy's positions and movements regardless of exposure.

While thus partially making mention of some of those who rendered brilliant, gallant, or meritorious service on the field, I have aimed merely to notice those whose position would most probably exclude the record of their services from the reports of corps or subordinate commanders.

From this agreeable duty I turn to one in the highest degree unpleasant; one due, however, to the brave men under me as a contrast to the behavior of most of the army who fought so heroically. I allude to the fact that some officers, non-commissioned officers, and men abandoned their colors early on the first day to pillage the captured encampments; others retired shamefully from the field on both days while the thunder of cannon and the roar and rattle of musketry told them that their brothers were being slaughtered by the fresh legions of the enemy. I have ordered the names of the most conspicuous on this roll of laggards and cowards to be published in orders.

It remains to state that our loss on the two days, in killed outright, was 1,728; wounded, 8,012, and missing, 959; making an aggregate of casualties, 10,699.

This sad list tells in simple language of the stout fight made by our countrymen in front of the rude log chapel of Shiloh, especially when it is known that on Monday, from exhaustion and other causes, not 20,000 men on our side could be brought into action.

Of the losses of the enemy I have no exact knowledge. Their newspapers report it as very heavy. Unquestionably it was greater even in proportion than our own on both days, for it was apparent to all that their dead left on the field outnumbered ours two to one. Their casualties, therefore, cannot have fallen many short of 20,000 in killed, wounded, prisoners, and missing.

Through information derived from many sources, including the newspapers of the enemy, we engaged on Sunday the divisions of Generals Prentiss, Sherman, Hurlbut, McClernand, and Smith, of 9,000 men each, or, at least, 45,000 men. This force was re-enforced Sunday night by the divisions of Generals Nelson, McCook, Crittenden, and Thomas, of Major-General Buell's army, some 25,000 strong, including all arms; also General L. Wallace's division, of General Grant's army, making at least 33,000 fresh troops, which, added to the remnant of General Grant's forces—on Monday morning amounting to over 20,000—made an aggregate force of some 53,000 men, at least, arrayed against us on that day.

In connection with the results of the battle I should state that most of our men who had inferior arms exchanged them for the improved arms of the enemy; also that most of the property, public and personal, in the camps from which the enemy was driven on Sunday was rendered useless or greatly damaged, except some of the tents.

With this are transmitted certain papers, to wit: Order of movement, marked A; a list of the killed and wounded, marked B; a list of captured flags, marked C, and a map of the field of battle, marked D.*

All of which is respectfully submitted through my volunteer aide-de-camp, Col. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, who has in charge the flags, standards, and colors captured from the enemy.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF S. C., GA., AND FLA.,
Charleston, S. C., March 20, 1863.

GENERAL: My report of the battle of Shiloh was written without opportunity to consult reports of army corps commanders and of their subordinate officers. These have never been furnished me, except the report and accompanying papers in relation to the operations of the corps under General Braxton Bragg, copies of which were furnished me at this place from your office. I hear that the reports of the corps under Lieutenant-General Polk have been handed in; if so, please have copies sent me as early as practicable; also of the reports of Major-Generals Hardee and Breckinridge, if at your disposition, as these papers are necessary in the preparation of a detailed report, which I find it will be proper for me to prepare and render.

Respectfully, your obedient,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER, *Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Richmond, Va.*

[Inclosure A.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 3, 1862.

I. In the impending movement the corps of this army will march, assemble, and take order of battle in the following manner, it being assumed that the enemy is in position about a mile in advance of Shiloh

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*Inclosure D to appear in Atlas.

Church, with his right resting on Owl Creek and his left on Lick Creek.

1st. The Third Corps, under Major-General Hardee, will advance as soon as practicable on the Ridge road from Corinth to what is known as the Bark road, passing about half a mile northward of the work-house. The head of this column will bivouac, if possible, to night at Mickey's house, at the intersection of the road from Monterey to Savannah. The cavalry, thrown well forward during the march, to reconnoiter and prevent surprise, will halt in front of the Mickey house, on the Bark road.

2d. Major Waddell, aide-de-camp to General Beauregard, with two good guides, will report for service to Major-General Hardee.

3d. At 3 o'clock a. m. to-morrow the Third Corps, with the left in front, will continue to advance by the Bark road until within sight of the enemy's outposts or advanced positions, when it will be deployed in line of battle, according to the nature of the ground, its left resting on Owl Creek, its right toward Lick Creek, supported on that flank by one-half of its cavalry, the left flank being supported by the other half. The interval between the extreme right of this corps and Lick Creek will be filled by a brigade or division, according to the extent of the ground, from the Second Corps.

These troops during the battle will also be under the command of Major-General Hardee. He will make the proper disposition of the artillery along the line of battle, remembering that the rifled guns are of long ranges and should be placed on any commanding position in rear of the infantry to fire mainly on the reserves and second line of the enemy, but will occasionally be directed on his batteries and heads of columns.

II. The Second Corps, under Maj. Gen. Braxton Bragg, will assemble on Monterey, and move thence as early as practicable, the right wing, with left in front, by the road from Monterey to Savannah, the head of column to reach the vicinity of Mickey's house, at the intersection of the Bark road, before sunset. The cavalry with this wing will take position on the road to Savannah, beyond Mickey's as far as Owl Creek, having advanced guards and pickets well to the front.

The left wing of this corps will advance at the same time, also left in front, by the road from Monterey to Purdy, the head of the column to reach by night the intersection of that road with the Bark road. This wing will continue the movement in the morning as soon as the rear of the Third Corps shall have passed the Purdy road, which it will then follow.

The Second Corps will then form the second line of battle about 1,000 yards in rear of the first line. It will be formed, if practicable, with regiments in double columns at half distance, disposed as advantageously as the nature of the ground will admit and with a view to facility of deployment, the artillery placed as may seem best to Major-General Bragg.

III. The First Corps, under Major-General Polk, with the exception of the detached division at Bethel, will take up its line of march by the Ridge road, hence to Pittsburg, half an hour after the rear of the Third Corps shall have passed Corinth, and will bivouac to-night in rear of that corps, and on to-morrow will follow the movements of said corps with the same interval of time as to-day. When its head of column shall reach the vicinity of the Mickey house it will be halted in column or massed on the line of the Bark road, according to the nature of the ground, as a reserve.

Meantime one regiment of its cavalry will be placed in observation on the road from Johnston's house to Stantonville, with advance guards and pickets thrown out well in advance toward Stantonville. Another regiment or battalion of cavalry will be posted in the same manner in the road from Monterey to Purdy, with its rear resting on or about the intersection of that road with the Bark road, having advanced guards and pickets in the direction of Purdy.

The forces at Bethel and Purdy will defend their positions, as already instructed, if attacked; otherwise they will assemble on Purdy, and thence advance with advanced guards, flankers, and all other prescribed military precautions, by the road thence to Monterey, forming a junction with the next of the First Corps at the intersection of that road with the Bark road leading from Corinth.

IV. The reserve of the forces will be concentrated by the shortest and best routes at Monterey as soon as the rear of the Second Corps shall have moved out of that place. Its commander will take up the best position whence to advance, as required, either in the direction of Mickey's or of Pratt's house, on the direct road to Pittsburg, if that road is found practicable, or in the direction of the Ridge road to Hamburg, throwing all its cavalry on the latter road as far as its intersection with the one to Pittsburg, passing through Guersford, on Lick Creek. This cavalry will throw well forward advanced guards and vedettes toward Guersford and in the direction of Hamburg, and during the impending battle, when called to the field of combat, will move by the Guersford road. A regiment of the infantry reserve will be thrown forward to the intersection of the Gravel Hill road with the Ridge road to Hamburg, as a support to the cavalry.

The reserve will be formed of Breckinridge's, Bowen's, and Statham's brigades as now organized, the whole under command of Brigadier-General Breckinridge.

V. General Bragg will detach the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Regiments Tennessee Volunteers, Blount's Alabama, and Desha's Arkansas battalion, and Bains' battery from his corps, which, with two of Carroll's regiments now *en route* for these headquarters, will form a garrison for the post and depot of Corinth.

VI. Strong guards will be left at the railroad bridges between Iuka and Corinth, to be furnished in due proportion from the commands at Iuka, Burnsville, and Corinth.

VII. Proper guards will be left at the camps of the several regiments of the forces in the field. Corps commanders will determine the strength of these guards.

VIII. Wharton's regiment of Texas cavalry will be ordered forward at once to scout on the road from Monterey to Savannah between Mickey's and its intersection with the Pittsburg-Purdy road. It will annoy and harass any force of the enemy moving by the latter way to assail Cheatham's division at Purdy.

IX. The chief engineer of the forces will take all due measures and precautions and give all requisite orders for the repair of the bridges, causeways, and roads on which our troops may move in the execution of these orders.

X. The troops, individually so intelligent, and with such great interests involved in the issue, are urgently enjoined to be observant of the orders of their superiors in the hour of battle. Their officers must constantly endeavor to hold them in hand and prevent the waste of ammunition by heedless aimless firing. The fire should be slow, always at

a distinct mark. It is expected that much and effective work will be done with the bayonet.

By command of General A. S. Johnston:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure B.]

List of killed, wounded, and missing.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
FIRST CORPS.—Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK.			
FIRST DIVISION.			
Brig. Gen. CHARLES CLARK.			
First Brigade, Col. R. M. Russell	97	512	.....
Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. A. P. Stewart	92	421	3
SECOND DIVISION.			
Maj. Gen. B. F. CHEATHAM.			
First Brigade, Brig. Gen. B. R. Johnson	120	607	13
Second Brigade, Col. W. H. Stephens	75	413	3
Total First Corps	385	1,953	19
SECOND CORPS.—Maj. Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG.			
FIRST DIVISION.			
Brig. Gen. DANIEL RUGGLES.			
First Brigade, Col. R. L. Gibson	97	488	97
Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. Patton Anderson	69	313	52
Third Brigade, Col. Preston Pond	89	336	169
SECOND DIVISION.			
Brig. Gen. J. M. WITHERS.			
First Brigade, Brig. Gen. A. H. Gladden	129	597	103
Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. R. Chalmers	83	343	19
Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. K. Jackson	86	364	194
Total Second Corps	553	2,441	634
THIRD CORPS.—Maj. Gen. WILLIAM J. HARDEE.			
First Brigade, Brig. Gen. T. C. Hindman	109	546	38
Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. P. R. Cleburne	188	790	65
Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. S. A. M. Wood	107	600	38
Total Third Corps	404	1,936	141
RESERVE CORPS.—Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.			
First (Kentucky) Brigade, Col. R. P. Trabue	151	557	92
Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. S. Bowen	98	498	28
Third Brigade, Col. W. S. Statham	137	627	45
Total Reserve Corps	386	1,682	165
Grand total	1,723	8,012	959

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure C.]

List of flags captured.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 23, 1862.

5 blue silk regimental colors.
20 Federal flags.
1 garrison flag.
2 guidons.

THOMAS JORDAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure E.]

Field return of the Army of the Mississippi before and after the battle of Shiloh.

Command.	Commander.	Effective total before battle.*	Effective total after battle.*	Remarks.
First Army Corps	Maj. Gen. L. Polk	9,136	6,779	Casualties in battle of Shiloh: Killed, 1,728; wounded, 8,012; missing, 959.
Second Army Corps	General Braxton Bragg	13,589	9,961	
Third Army Corps	Maj. Gen. W. J. Hardee	6,789	4,609	
Reserve	Brig. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge	6,439	4,206	
Total infantry and artillery		35,953	25,555	
Cavalry	Brig. Gen. F. Gardner	4,382	4,081	The battle-field was so thickly wooded that the cavalry was useless and could not operate at all.
Grand total		40,335	29,636	
Difference			10,699	

*These columns do not agree with the effective totals in reports Nos. 136 and 137, following.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Respectfully submitted and forwarded.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding Army of the Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 21, 1862.

[Addenda A.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 3, 1862.

Soldiers of the Army of the Mississippi:

I have put you in motion to offer battle to the invaders of your country. With the resolution and disciplined valor becoming men fighting, as you are, for all worth living or dying for, you can but march to a decisive victory over agrarian mercenaries, sent to subjugate and despoil you of your liberties, property, and honor. Remember the precious stake involved. Remember the dependence of your mothers,

your wives, your sisters, and our children on the result. Remember the fair, broad, abounding land, the happy homes, and ties that will be desolated by your defeat. The eyes and hopes of 8,000,000 of people rest upon you. You are expected to show yourselves worthy of your valor and lineage; worthy of the women of the South, whose noble devotion in this war has never been exceeded in any time. With such incentives to brave deeds and with the trust that God is with us your generals will lead you confidently to the combat, assured of success.

A. S. JOHNSTON,
General, Commanding.

[Addenda B.]

Memorandum for the commanders of the corps and of the reserve.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, April 3, 1862.

1. As soon as the reserve shall have taken position at Monterey a strong working party will be sent to repair the bridges, causeway, and road across Lick Creek, on the direct road from Monterey to Pittsburg, so that it may be used in any forward movement of the reserve.

2. In the approaching battle every effort should be made to turn the left flank of the enemy so as to cut off his line of retreat to the Tennessee River and throw him back on Owl Creek, where he will be obliged to surrender. Every precaution must also be taken on our part to prevent unnecessary exposure of our men to the enemy's gunboats.

By command of General A. S. Johnston:

THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Addenda C.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 16, 1862.

Soldiers of the Army of the Mississippi:

You have bravely fought the invaders of your soil for two days in his own position. Fought your superior in numbers, in arms, in all the appliances of war. Your success has been signal. His losses have been immense, outnumbering yours in all save the personal worth of the slain. You drove him from his camps to the shelter of his iron-clad gunboats, which alone saved him from complete disaster. You captured his artillery, more than 25 flags and standards, and took over 3,000 prisoners.

You have done your duty. Your commanding general thanks you. Your countrymen are proud of your deeds on the bloody field of Shiloh; confident in the ultimate results of your valor.

Soldiers, untoward events saved the enemy from annihilation. His insolent presence still pollutes your soil, his hostile flag still flaunts before you. There can be no peace so long as these things are.

Trusting that God is with us, as with our fathers, let us seek to be worthy of His favor, and resolve to be independent or perish in the struggle.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

No. 136.

Field return of the Confederate forces that marched from Corinth to the Tennessee River, April 3, 1862.

Command.	PRESENT.											ABSENT.								PRESENT AND ABSENT.	
	For duty.		Sick.		Extra duty.		In arrest.					Detached duty.		With leave.		Without leave.		Sick.			
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Effective total.	Total.	Aggregate.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.	Aggregate.
INFANTRY.																					
First Corps*	561	8,440	48	1,343	18	548	5	36	9,024	10,367	10,999	26	152	73	922	30	408	9	60	11,909	12,679
Second Corps	1,000	14,590	141	3,569	23	624	3	42	14,868	18,435	19,564	48	432	111	2,288	9	481	3	85	22,071	23,371
Third Corps	339	4,108	41	811	8	439	5	4	4,545	5,365	5,750	13	159	22	281	1	255	45	942	6,988	7,462
Reserve Corps	479	6,132	64	1,000	11	151	2	7	6,290	7,290	7,846	10	137	60	653	5	153	71	887	9,120	9,822
Total infantry	2,379	33,270	294	6,723	60	1,762	15	89	34,727	41,457	44,159	97	880	276	4,144	45	1,297	128	1,974	50,088	53,334
ARTILLERY.																					
First Corps	20	331	....	34	....	10	....	5	398	432	452	.....	3	2	37	1	5	.....	.....	480	501
Second Corps	28	661	1	109	....	.....	....	.....	661	770	779	.....	.....	4	99	....	.....	.....	.....	869	902
Third Corps	16	284	1	28	2	23	....	3	310	338	457	1	1	.....	1	....	5	1	37	380	405
Reserve Corps	19	581	2	39	1	18	....	5	604	643	665	1	7	.....	10	....	11	3	81	752	778
Total artillery	83	1,857	4	210	3	51	....	13	1,973	2,183	2,353	2	11	6	147	1	21	4	118	2,481	2,586
Cavalry	125	1,884	13	712	8	187	1	2	2,073	2,785	2,932	14	359	1	57	....	16	19	466	3,683	3,854
Grand total	2,587	37,011	311	7,645	71	2,000	16	104	38,773	46,425	49,444	113	1,250	283	4,348	46	1,334	151	2,558	57,252	59,774

* Colonel Hill's regiment (Tennessee) came upon the [field] during the engagement on Monday.

Respectfully submitted and forwarded.
[JUNE 30, 1862.]

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

No. 137.

Field return of the Army of the Mississippi after the battle of Shiloh (April 10, 1862).

Command.	PRESENT.											ABSENT.								PRESENT AND ABSENT.	
	For duty.		Sick.		Extra duty.		In arrest.		Effective total.	Total.	Aggregate.	Detached duty.		With leave.		Without leave.		Sick.		Total.	Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.				Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
INFANTRY.																					
First Corps	461	7,198	93	1,828	2	378	4	10	7,582	9,414	9,974	34	274	122	1,224	18	544	86	1,426	12,855	13,671
Second Corps	590	8,453	277	4,748	23	628	5	35	9,118	13,866	14,761	46	455	80	1,440	9	370	67	1,065	17,196	18,293
Third Corps	425	4,305	144	2,301	9	559	2	1	4,865	7,166	7,746	27	227	56	959	5	820	47	1,303	10,475	11,190
Reserve Corps	379	4,334	94	1,475	10	491	2	7	5,232	6,707	7,192	26	238	90	1,455	5	702	110	1,887	10,989	11,705
Total infantry	1,855	24,692	608	9,752	54	2,056	13	53	26,697	37,153	39,673	129	1,194	348	5,078	37	2,436	310	5,681	51,515	54,859
ARTILLERY.																					
First Corps	18	386	1	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	390	489	504	6	2	2	39	.....	20	5	58	608	636
Second Corps	19	487	4	210	1	15	.....	1	504	714	738	1	5	.....	13	.....	3	2	70	805	832
Third Corps	8	272	3	60	.....	12	1	.....	284	344	356	.....	1	1	7	.....	.....	5	47	399	417
Reserve Corps	25	489	1	44	.....	15	.....	.....	504	548	574	1	10	1	34	.....	46	3	65	703	734
Total artillery	70	1,634	9	413	1	43	1	1	1,682	2,095	2,172	8	18	4	83	.....	69	15	240	2,515	2,619
Cavalry	259	3,584	42	1,507	5	248	2	1	3,833	5,340	5,648	33	527	48	691	3	1[illegible]	17	228	6,931	7,022
Grand total	2,184	29,910	659	11,672	60	2,247	15	55	32,212	44,588	47,493	170	1,739	400	5,852	40	2,660	342	6,149	60,961	64,500

NOTE.—The difference in aggregates and totals between this and the preceding return is accounted for thus: First, by killed, wounded, and missing in battle, and the arrival of Carroll's brigade and a portion of the cavalry, heretofore detached.

Respectfully submitted and forwarded.
[JUNE 30, 1862.]

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

No. 138.

Report of Col. Jacob Thompson, Aide-de-camp to General Beauregard.

CORINTH, MISS., *April* 9, 1862.

SIR: In consequence of information brought from General Cheatham on Wednesday, April 3, that the enemy was marching in force along the Purdy road from Pittsburg, it was decided by yourself, General Johnston, and General Bragg to take up the line of march for the enemy's camp, situated 2½ miles west of the Tennessee River, about equidistant between Owl and Lick Creeks, on the Pittsburg road.

The order of battle was drawn up and ready for delivery early on Thursday morning, and the corps of Major-General Hardee was on the Ridge road from Corinth to Pittsburg by 12 o'clock. It was soon followed by the corps of General Bragg.

On Friday, the 4th, at 11.15 a. m., General Beauregard and staff were in the saddle and moved forward by the Monterey road, and arrived at Monterey at 2.30 o'clock, where a large number of the troops were overtaken, and also Generals Johnston and Bragg.

Thirteen prisoners were brought in during the evening.

The whole army was under orders to move forward at 3 a. m. next day and form a line of battle in advance of the divergence of the Bark and Pittsburg roads.

General Johnston and yourself slept Friday night at Monterey.

During the night there was a heavy fall of rain. Soon after light the clouds began to break, and before sunrise General Johnston and yourself, with your respective staffs, moved forward along the road leading by the Mickey house. As we approached this latter place it was evident, from the large number of troops found drawn up on each side of the road, that it would be impossible to form all the different divisions in battle array at an early hour. As we passed General Bragg beyond the Mickey house the order was given for a forward movement, and you and General Johnston proceeded to a point on the Pittsburg road, beyond the fork of the Pittsburg and Bark, or Hamburg, roads. On reaching them it was ascertained that Major-General Hardee's corps was drawn up in line of battle on the right and left of the Pittsburg road, about half a mile beyond the place you halted. Knowing that you were not far from the camp of the enemy, there was a momentary expectation of a conflict.

At 9.30 o'clock firing was heard on the left of General Hardee's line; but it lasted only a moment, and was therefore supposed to be from our own troops.

At 11.40 a. m. there had been fired eight volleys of musketry in quick succession on the right of General Hardee's line, which induced a general expectation that the combat was about to begin.

About this time General Hardee came forward and pressed you to ride along his line, that the men might be satisfied that you were actually in the field. You accepted his invitation, and after reviewing his whole line you returned with your staff to your temporary headquarters and awaited the coming up of the Reserve Corps, commanded by General Polk.

The whole army did not reach their respective positions till past 3 o'clock, when, upon consultation, it was determined to postpone a further forward movement until morning. The troops slept on their arms, and the front lines were allowed no fires, although the night was quite chilly.

Next morning (Sunday, the 6th) the sky was without a cloud and the sun arose in cheering brilliancy.

About 5 a. m. the first firing was heard in the center, down the Pittsburg road. In less than three minutes firing was heard on the left. Intermittent firing in the center and on the right until 6.05 o'clock.

At 6.30 o'clock I brought an order from you to General Breckinridge, who commanded the reserve, that he must hurry up his troops, inasmuch as General Polk was moving forward, which was promptly delivered and promptly obeyed.

Soon after this General Johnston called on you and expressed himself satisfied with the manner in which the battle had been opened. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed both with officers and men. When you established your headquarters on the high point between the Pittsburg and Hamburg roads heavy firing was heard on our right. The first cannon was discharged on our left at 7 o'clock, which was followed by a rapid discharge of musketry.

About 7.30 o'clock I rode forward with Colonel Jordan to the front, to ascertain how the battle was going. There I learned from General Johnston that General Hardee's line was within half a mile of the enemy's camps, and bore from General Johnston a message that he advised the sending forward strong re-enforcements to our left, as he had just then been advised that the enemy was there in great force.

Under this advice two of General Breckinridge's brigades were started to the support of the left; but before he had proceeded far I bore a message to General Breckinridge to send but one brigade, and to order forward two brigade towards Lick Creek, on the right. This change was made in consequence of information brought by a courier that the enemy was not strong on our left and had fallen back.

From 8 to 8.30 o'clock the cannonading was very heavy along the whole line, but especially in the center, which was in the line of their camps.

Soon after General Breckinridge moved down the Bark road to the right a courier arrived, bringing the information that the Bolling and Turner Fords, on Lick Creek, were unmolested.

About 10 o'clock you moved forward with your staff and halted within about half a mile of their camps, at which time our troops were reported to be in full possession of the enemy's camps. Here we met large numbers of wounded and stragglers from the ranks. Immediately your whole staff was ordered to rally the stragglers and send them forward to their regiments. I was charged with the duty of hurrying forward the ammunition wagons to a safe point immediately in the rear of our lines engaged in the conflict. I succeeded in carrying forward several loads of ammunition beyond the first encampment of the enemy to a point of safety just outside of the firing. After passing over the second ridge, where the conflict was maintained with the greatest intensity, I observed the enemy was gradually giving back before the galling fire of an impetuous infantry. I returned to your quarters, and found you had moved up to the old house on the ridge, where we first entered the encampment of the enemy. On my return I observed a regiment drawn up in line of battle in the hollow west of the second ridge. I rode up to the regiment and inquired why they remained there idle while our brave companions were hotly contesting every inch of ground so near them and needed assistance. An officer stepped forward, whom I took to be a captain, and said, with great emotion, that they had no officers, and that he did not know what to do. I requested him to

remain in his position a few moments, keeping his men in line, and I would inform General Beauregard of his condition, who I had no doubt would send him an officer.

Upon informing you of the situation of this regiment you immediately assigned the command of this regiment to Colonel Augustin, a member of your staff, and I was directed to return with him and introduce him to the regiment. When we arrived at the place where I had left them I found they had gone and saw nothing more of them.

About 2 o'clock you moved forward along the Pittsburg road to the third encampment, where the road takes a direct eastern direction. Here we came within range of the enemy's fire, and remained there some half an hour. One regiment (Colonel Smith's) passed you in the finest spirits, cheering their general as they went. The cheering attracted the notice of the enemy, and he directed a heavy fire directly to the point where you stood. Under your order I advanced in the direction of the firing, rallying the stragglers, which were marched in double-file, and, after overtaking Colonel Smith's regiment, ordered them to fall in and go on with him.

After remaining at this point for some time I came back with you to the hospital, and spent the remainder of the evening in aiding to collect stragglers, for the purpose of sending them forward, visiting the different tents and appointing guards to the more valuable of them. In the evening, toward sundown, a large number of prisoners was brought in and the day was declared to be ours.

April 7, at 8.7 o'clock, heavy firing was heard on our right, and news was brought to General Beauregard that the enemy was in great force. Previous to which, however, he had learned that the enemy was in force on our left, and he had sent in that direction a large supporting force. The battle raged furiously for four hours, and the enemy was completely silenced on the right and in the center.

About 11.30 o'clock it was apparent that the enemy's main attack was on our left, and our forces began to yield to the vigor of his attack. Stragglers in great numbers came in, and, although great and unremitting efforts were made to rally them, yet the complaint of exhaustion was such that it was impossible to rally them only to a limited extent. The fire and animation had left our troops.

While I was engaged in rallying our disorganized troops to the left and rear of the church, you seized the banners of two different regiments and led them forward to the assault in face of the fire of the enemy; but from the feebleness of the response I became convinced that our troops were too much exhausted to make a vigorous resistance. I rode up to you and advised that you should expose yourself no further, but should dispose your troops so as to retire from Shiloh Church in good order.

In front of the church our troops gradually gave ground, and, upon observing a regiment in the bottom, near the church, you fell back, and placed them in position to receive the advancing columns of the enemy.

After placing this regiment in position, you, with a portion of your staff, retired to a ridge on this side of the camp, planted several pieces of cannon, and drew up a brigade in that commanding position. The forces being here disposed of, you fell back to the Wood house and planted, in front of the house in the open ground, another battery. We then came to the high ground which overlooks the Pittsburg and Hamburg roads, where General Breckinridge was found in force; after which we returned to Monterey, and thence, on Monday evening, to Corinth.

During the day of Monday I bore several orders to different com-

manders, but in the excitement I failed to note the hour of their delivery, and therefore omit any notice of them.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON,
Aide-de-Camp.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD.

No. 139.

Report of Col. William Preston, Aide-de-Camp to General Johnston.

CORINTH, MISS., *April* 20, 1862.

GENERAL: This morning you requested me to give you such information as I possess in relation to the events which occurred at the battle of Shiloh before the death of the commander, General Johnston.

The general having determined to attack the enemy, near Pittsburg, on the Tennessee River, moved the forces under his command through Monterey and by a farm-house called Mickey's, in the direction of a little country chapel called Shiloh, in the vicinity of which they were encamped. On the morning of the 5th of April the rains were excessive, so that the movement was greatly retarded, but on the afternoon of the same day our advance was within 3 miles of the enemy, who evidently did not suspect that we were in force in the neighborhood.

Strong reasons demanded an immediate attack, as delay increased the danger of discovery, but the exhaustion of the men and the hour of arrival required it to be deferred till the following morning. Men and officers bivouacked for the night.

The morning of the 6th of April was remarkably bright and beautiful. The country towards Shiloh was wooded, with small fields interspersed, and with bold undulations from the hills bounding the river. The troops moved in two parallel lines, with the brigades under General Breckinridge arranged on either side of the wood as a reserve.

Between dawn and sunrise sharp skirmishing was heard rather more than half a mile in advance in the forest. General Johnston rode forward when we found the action commenced by General Hindman's brigade, which was suffering under a heavy fire. There were many dead and wounded, and some stragglers breaking ranks, whom General Johnston rallied in person. I rode forward, and found General Hindman rallying and animating his men, who were advancing towards the camp. General Johnston then, through me, ordered General Bragg, who was half a mile in the rear, to advance, but it had been anticipated, and the order, having been given by Captain Wickliffe ten minutes before, was being executed. Our forces then entered the enemy's camp under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery.

Passing to the left, General Johnston reconnoitered, from two cabins at the edge of a large field of about 150 acres, the position of the enemy in front. This field extended toward the river and beyond was fringed with a woodland, and 200 or 300 yards beyond was the enemy's camp. Through this field General Cleburne's brigade moved in fine order, with loud and inspiring cheers, to attack the camp. The surprise was complete. It was carried between 7 and 8 o'clock, and its colors, arms, stores, and ammunition were abandoned. The breakfasts of the men were on the table, the officers' baggage and apparel left in the tents, and every evidence remained of unexpected conflict and sudden rout.

It was occupied, as I learned from the wounded and dying and from the colors taken, by some troops from Wisconsin.

During this time heavy continued musketry and artillery fire, with receding sounds, attested the steady advance of Generals Bragg and Hardee on the center and left. General Hardee reported in person to General Johnston about 9 o'clock at the Wisconsin camp, and they reconnoitered a second line of camps 600 or 800 yards farther on, in the direction of the river. The enemy then, apparently attracted by the staff, commenced shelling the camp where we stood, and some heavy gunboat shells burst over us. At the same time the enemy deployed their forces in the wood near the advanced camp. Captain Lockett, about half past 9 or 10, sent a report that the enemy were strongly posted on the left. General Johnston then determined to order forward the reserve, under General Breckinridge, to the right, so as to force and turn the enemy's left. Captain Wickliffe and I were ordered to indicate the positions to General Breckinridge. General Johnston joined Bowen's brigade. The movement was masked by the forest, and the troops moved so as to occupy a position oblique to the general line, and extending eastward to the river, in *en échelon* of brigades, with Chalmers' on the right near the river, Bowen's 800 yards in rear of Chalmers', and Statham's 800 yards in rear of Bowen's. Statham's brigade was then moved forward, and at about 12 o'clock or 12.30 it occupied the point of the hill so as to attack the advanced camp. Meeting you, we found it halted, and, after consulting a moment with me as to the importance of immediate advance, you put it in motion against the camp, and Rutledge's battery was put in position at the same time on an adjacent hill.

Riding back toward the advanced camp, I found Breckinridge's men entering it and engaged with the enemy. Turning down the ravine, I reported the condition of affairs to General Johnston. This was between 1 and 2 o'clock. He was with Bowen's brigade, and ordered me to direct General Bowen to ground on which he could deploy and support Breckinridge, who I understood was with Statham's brigade in the enemy's camp. This was done, and General Johnston advanced with Bowen's brigade in person. He directed me then to bring over Rutledge's battery, which I did, to the opposite field.

In the mean time Breckinridge was hotly engaged and Bowen's brigade vigorously supporting him. Riding forward in the direction of the enemy's fire, I halted at the flank of the Washington Battery, I believe, of New Orleans, then actively served and engaged with the enemy. Two small cabins were near, and from a ravine about 100 yards to the north of the cabins, where I was, Colonel O'Hara rode, informing me that General Johnston was wounded and lying in the ravine. He conducted me to the spot, and went for a surgeon, whom he could not obtain until too late.

Descending the ravine I found the general lying on the ground and near his head Governor Harris, of Tennessee, and only one or two other persons. He had neither escort nor surgeon near him. His horse was wounded and bleeding. He breathed for a few minutes after my arrival, but did not recognize me. I searched but found no wound upon his body. I attempted to revive him, but he expired without pain a few moments after, and about fifteen minutes after he received his death-wound.

Immediate information of the fact was transmitted by me through his volunteer aide-de-camp, Governor Harris, to General Beauregard His remains were taken to his camp and left in charge of a friend, Mr.

Throckmorton, and Captain Wickham. The other gentlemen of the staff reported to General Beauregard for service, and remained until the close of the day, when his body was taken by them to New Orleans.

General Johnston died at half past 2 o'clock, the artery of his right leg having been severed by a ball. He was also struck by two other balls, and his horse was wounded twice.

During the day General Johnston was actively and efficiently assisted by Colonel Gilmer, his chief engineer; Captain Brewster, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. N. Wickliffe, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenants Jack and Baylor, aides-de-camp; Captain O'Hara, assistant inspector-general; Maj. Albert J. Smith, quartermaster; Captain Wickham, assistant quartermaster, and by Surg. D. W. Yandell, who was with him in the morning.

Governor Harris, of Tennessee, and Messrs. E. W. Munford, D. M. Hayden, Calhoun Benham, and myself served as volunteer aides-de-camp during the day.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

W. PRESTON.

[General THOMAS JORDAN.?]

No. 140.

Report of Maj. Gen. Leonidas Polk, C. S. Army, commanding First Corps.

HDQRS. POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
February 4, 1863.

SIR: In reply to your note I have the honor to send you herewith my official report of the operations of the First Corps of the Army of the Mississippi, commanded by me at the battle of Shiloh. It has been delayed much beyond the time when it should have been forwarded; but the pressing nature of my engagements since that battle has been such as to make it impracticable to complete and forward it sooner.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
September —, 1862.

I beg leave to submit the following report of the part taken by the troops comprising my corps in the battle of Shiloh:

It was resolved by our commander-in-chief (General Johnston) to attack the enemy in his position on the Tennessee River, if possible, at daybreak on April 5.

My corps consisted of two divisions, of two brigades each, commanded, respectively, by Major-General Cheatham and Brigadier-General Clark, and, with the exception of three regiments—one from Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas, respectively—was composed of Tennesseeans.

Major-General Cheatham's division was on outpost duty at and near

Bethel, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and was ordered to proceed to a point near Pittsburg Landing, on the river, for the purpose of joining in the contemplated attack.

On April 3 I was directed to march so much of my corps as was still at Corinth toward the same point. The route to be taken was that pursued by the corps of General Hardee over the Ridge and Bark roads, and I was ordered to march so as to allow an interval of half an hour between the two corps.

This order I was directed to observe until I reached Mickey's. On reaching Mickey's my instructions were to halt, to allow the corps of General Bragg—whose route fell into ours at that point—to fall in and follow in the immediate rear of General Hardee. The plan of battle was that the corps of General Hardee should form the front line, that of General Bragg the second, my corps and that of General Breckinridge to constitute the third or reserve.

I maintained the interval ordered between General Hardee's and my corps during the night of the 3d and during the following day, and halted the head of my column at the cross-roads at Mickey's about dark on the 4th, according to instructions, my column being well up.

At Mickey's we were about 2½ miles from the place at which our line of battle was to be formed, and here the head of General Bragg's corps also bivouacked on the same night.

At 3 o'clock on the following morning (Saturday, the 5th) the whole of my command was under arms in waiting on the road, which it could not take, as it was occupied by the troops of General Bragg, which were filing into the rear of those of General Hardee.

It was now manifest that the attack at daybreak could not be made; that the troops could not reach their position in time, and that the failure was owing to the condition of the roads, which were exceedingly bad in consequence of the heavy rains which had fallen.

I took a position early in the morning near the forks of the road, to wait for the troops of General Bragg to pass. While there in waiting, at 10 a. m. Generals A. S. Johnston and Beauregard, with their staffs, rode up from the rear, and, halting opposite me, gave me orders to move promptly in rear of General Bragg, so that I might give the road to General Breckinridge, who was to follow me, coming in from General Bragg's route. I was also ordered to halt my column 1½ miles in rear of the place at which General Bragg's line of battle crossed the road, and to deploy my corps to the left on a line parallel to that of General Bragg, General Breckinridge having been ordered to halt at the same point and deploy his corps to the right, with his left resting on my right.

It was near 2 o'clock before the whole of General Bragg's corps had passed. I then put my column in motion and rode to the front. Proceeding half a mile, I sent Lieutenant Richmond, my aide-de-camp, forward to ascertain the point at which General Bragg's line would cross the road and to measure back for the place at which I was to halt and deploy. This he did, and on reaching the place Lieutenant Richmond informed me that the road I was pursuing ran into that across which General Bragg was forming at an obtuse angle. It became necessary then, before I could form, to ascertain the general direction of the line in front of me. To effect this I sent forward my inspector-general (Blake), and leaving a staff officer to halt my column at the prope place, I proceeded myself to aid in the reconnaissance. I had not advanced far before I came upon General Ruggles, who commanded General Bragg's left, deploying his troops. Having ascertained the direc-

tion of the line, I did not wait for him to complete it, but returned to the head of my column to give the necessary orders.

By this time it was near 4 o'clock, and on arriving I was informed that General Beauregard desired to see me immediately. I rode forward to his headquarters at once, where I found General Bragg and himself in conversation. He said, with some feeling, "I am very much disappointed at the delay which has occurred in getting the troops into position." I replied, "So am I, sir; but so far as I am concerned my orders are to form on another line, and that line must first be established before I can form upon it." I continued, "I reached Mickey's at night-fall yesterday, from whence I could not move, because of the troops which were before me, until 2 p. m. to-day. I then promptly followed the column in front of me, and have been in position to form upon it so soon as its line was established." He said he regretted the delay exceedingly, as it would make it necessary to forego the attack altogether; that our success depended upon our surprising the enemy; that this was now impossible, and we must fall back to Corinth.

Here General Johnston came up and asked what was the matter. General Beauregard repeated what he had said to me. General Johnston remarked that this would never do, and proceeded to assign reasons for that opinion. He then asked what I thought of it. I replied that my troops were in as good condition as they had ever been; that they were eager for the battle; that to retire now would operate injuriously upon them, and I thought we ought to attack.

General Breckinridge, whose troops were in the rear and by this time had arrived upon the ground, here joined us, and after some discussion it was decided to postpone further movement until the following day, and to make the attack at daybreak. I then proceeded to dispose of my divisions—Cheatham having arrived—according to an alteration in the programme, and we bivouacked for the night.

At the appointed hour on the morning of the 6th my troops were moved forward, and so soon as they were freed from an obstruction, formed by a thicket of underbrush, they were formed in column of brigades, and pressed onward to the support of the second line.

General Clark's division was in front. We had not proceeded far before the first line, under General Hardee, was under fire throughout its length, and the second, under General Bragg, was also engaged.

The first order received by me was from General Johnston, who had ridden to the front to watch the opening operations, and who, as commander-in-chief, seemed deeply impressed with the responsibilities of his position. It was observed that he entered upon his work with the ardor and energy of the true soldier, and the vigor with which he pressed forward his troops gave assurance that his persistent determination would close the day with a glorious victory.

The order was to send him a brigade to the right for the support of General Bragg's line, then hotly engaged. The brigade of General Stewart, of General Clark's division, was immediately dispatched to him, and was led by him in person to the point requiring support.

I was then ordered by General Beauregard to send one of the brigades of my rear division to the support of General Bragg's left, which was pressed by the enemy. Orders were given to that effect to General Cheatham, who took charge of the brigade in person and executed the movement promptly. My two remaining brigades were held in hand until I received orders to move them directly to the front, to the support of General Bragg's center. These were Colonel Russell's, of General Clark's division, which was directed by that officer, and General

Bushrod R. Johnson's, of General Cheatham's division. They moved forward at once, and were both very soon warmly engaged with the enemy. The resistance at this point was as stubborn as at any other on the field.

The forces of the enemy to which we were opposed were understood to be those of General Sherman, supported by the command of General McClernand, and fought with determined courage and contested every inch of ground.

Here it was that the gallant Blythe, colonel of the Mississippi regiment bearing his own name, fell under my eye, pierced through the heart, while charging a battery. It was here that Brigadier-General Johnson, while leading his brigade, fell also, it was feared, mortally wounded; and General Clark, too, while cheering his command amid a shower of shot and shell, was struck down and so severely wounded in the shoulder as to disable him from further service, and compel him to turn over a command he had taken into the fight with such distinguished gallantry; and here also fell many officers of lesser grade, among them the gallant Capt. Marshall T. Polk, of Polk's battery (who lost a leg), as well as a large number of privates, who sealed their devotion to our cause with their blood.

We, nevertheless, drove the enemy before us, dislodged him from his strong positions, and captured two of his batteries; one of them was taken by the Thirteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Vaughan, the other by the One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, commanded by Col. Preston Smith—the former of Colonel Russell's and the latter of General Johnson's brigade.

After these successes the enemy retired in the direction of the river, and while they were being pressed I sought out General Bragg, to whose support I had been ordered, and asked him where he would have my command. He replied, "If you will take care of the center, I will go to the right." It was understood that General Hardee was attending to the left. I accepted the arrangement, and took charge of the operations in that part of the general line for the rest of the day. It was fought by three of my brigades only—General Stewart's, General Johnson's (afterwards Col. Preston Smith's), and Colonel Russell's. My fourth brigade, that of Colonel Maney, under the command of General Cheatham, was on the right, with Generals Bragg and Breckinridge. These three brigades, with occasionally a regiment of some other corps which became detached, were fully employed in the field assigned me. They fought over the same ground three times, as the fortunes of the day varied, always with steadiness (a single instance only excepted, and that only for a moment), and with occasional instances of brilliant courage. Such was the case of the Thirty-third Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, under Col. A. W. Campbell, and the Fifth Tennessee, under Lieut. Col. C. D. Venable, both for the moment under command of Colonel Campbell.

Shortly after they were first brought forward as a supporting force they found themselves ordered to support two regiments of the line before them, which were lying down and engaging the enemy irregularly. On advancing they drew the enemy's fire over the heads of the regiments in their front. It was of so fierce a character that they must either advance or fall back. Campbell called to the regiments before him to charge. This they declined to do. He then gave orders to his own regiments to charge, and led them in gallant style over the heads

of the regiments lying in advance of him, sweeping the enemy before him and putting them completely to rout.

In this charge Colonel Campbell was severely wounded, but still retained his command.

Such, also, was the charge made by the Fourth Tennessee, Lieutenant-Colonel Strahl. This was against a battery of heavy guns, which was making sad havoc in our ranks, and was well supported by a large infantry force.

In reply to an inquiry by their cool and determined brigade commander, General Stewart, "Can you take that battery," their colonel said, "We will try," and at the order forward they moved at a double-quick to within 30 paces of the enemy's guns, halted, delivered one round, and with a yell charged the battery, and captured several prisoners and every gun. These prisoners reported their battery was supported by four Ohio and three Illinois regiments.

It was a brilliant achievement, but an expensive one. In making the charge the enemy [regiment] lost 31 killed on the spot and 150 wounded; yet it illustrated and sustained the reputation for heroism of the gallant State of which it was a representative.

About 3 o'clock intelligence reached me that the commander-in-chief (General Johnston) had fallen. He fell in the discharge of his duty, leading and directing his troops. His loss was deeply felt. It was an event which deprived the army of his clear, practical judgment and determined character, and himself of an opportunity which he had coveted for vindicating his claims to the confidence of his countrymen against the inconsiderate and unjust reproaches which had been heaped upon him. The moral influence of his presence had, nevertheless, been already impressed upon the army and an impulse given to its action, which the news of his death increased instead of abated. The operations of the day had now become so far developed as to foreshadow the result with a good degree of certainty, and it was a melancholy fate to be cut off when victory seemed hastening to perch upon his standard. He was a true soldier, high-toned, eminently honorable, and just. Considerate of the rights and feelings of others, magnanimous, and brave. His military capacity was also of a high order, and his devotion to the cause of the South unsurpassed by that of any of her many noble sons who have offered up their lives on her altar. I knew him well from boyhood—none knew him better—and I take pleasure in laying on his tomb, as a parting offering, this testimonial of my appreciation of his character as a soldier, a patriot, and a man.

The enemy in our front was gradually and successively driven from his positions and forced from the field back on the river bank.

About 5 p. m. my line attacked the enemy's troops—the last that were left upon the field—in an encampment on my right. The attack was made in front and flank. The resistance was sharp, but short. The enemy, perceiving he was flanked and his position completely turned, hoisted the white flag and surrendered. It proved to be the commands of Generals Prentiss and William H. L. Wallace; the latter, who commanded the left of their line, was killed by the troops of General Bragg, who was pressing him at the same time from that quarter. The former yielded to the attack of my troops on their right and delivered his sword with his command to Colonel Russell, one of my brigade commanders, who turned him over to me. The prisoners turned over were about 2,000. They were placed in charge of Lieutenant Richmond, my aide-de-camp, and with a detachment of cavalry sent to the rear.

I take pleasure in saying that in this part of the operations of my troops they were aided by the Crescent Regiment of Louisiana, Col. M. L. Smith.

This command was composed chiefly of young men from the city of New Orleans, and belonged to General Bragg's corps. It has been posted on the left wing in the early part of the day to hold an important position, where it was detained, and did not reach the field until a late hour. On arriving, it came to the point at which I was commanding, and reported to me for orders. The conduct of this regiment during the whole afternoon was distinguished for its gallantry both before and after the capture of the command of General Prentiss, in which it actively participated.

Immediately after the surrender I ordered Colonel Lindsay, in command of one of the regiments of cavalry belonging to my corps, to take command of all the cavalry at hand and pursue such of the enemy as were fleeing. He detached Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, of his own regiment, on that service immediately, while he proceeded to collect and take charge of other commands. Colonel Miller dashed forward and intercepted a battery within 150 yards of the river—the Second Michigan—and captured it before it could unlimber and open fire. It was a six-gun battery, complete in all its equipments, and was captured—men, horses, and guns. A portion of this cavalry rode to the river and watered their horses.

By this time the troops under my command were joined by those of Generals Bragg and Breckinridge and my Fourth Brigade, under General Cheatham, from the right. The field was clear; the rest of the forces of the enemy were driven to the river and under its bank. We had one hour or more of daylight still left; were within from 150 to 400 yards of the enemy's position, and nothing seemed wanting to complete the most brilliant victory of the war but to press forward and make a vigorous assault on the demoralized remnant of his forces.

At this juncture his gunboats dropped down the river, near the Landing, where his troops were collected, and opened a tremendous cannonade of shot and shell over the bank in the direction from where our forces were approaching. The height of the plain on which we were, above the level of the water, was about 100 feet, so that it was necessary to give great elevation to his guns to enable him to fire over the bank. The consequence was that shot could take effect only at points remote from the river's edge. They were comparatively harmless to our troops nearest the bank, and became increasingly so as we drew near the enemy and placed him between us and his boats.

Here the impression arose that our forces were waging an unequal contest; that they were exhausted and suffering from a murderous fire, and by an order from the commanding general they were withdrawn from the field.

One of my divisions (that of General Clark), consisting of Stewart's and Russell's brigades, now under the command of General Stewart, bivouacked on the ground with the rest of the troops, and were among the first to engage the enemy on the following morning. They were actively engaged during the day, and sustained the reputation they had won the day before.

The other division, under General Cheatham—a brigade of which was separated from me at an early hour on the 6th and was fought throughout the day with a skill and courage which always distinguishes that gallant officer—was moved by him to his camp of the night before. They were taken there to obtain rations and to prepare for the work

of the following day. Hearing they had gone thither, I informed General Beauregard I should follow them, to insure their being on the ground at an early hour in the morning. This I did, and gave orders that night in person to General Cheatham to be ready to move at daylight. Before day I dispatched my aide-de-camp (Lieutenant Richmond) to put them in motion.

Their march was stopped for some time to arrest a stampede which came from the front. They then moved, under the command of General Cheatham, to the field. I sent forward a staff officer to General Beauregard to inform him of their approach, and was directed to post them in the rear of Shiloh Church and hold them until further orders. This was about 8 a. m.

It was not long before an order from the commanding general was received to move these troops to the support of the line in my front. They were formed in line of battle, and moved forward half a mile to the position held by General Breckinridge. Finding he was able to hold his position without assistance, they were moved by the left flank past Shiloh Church to form on left of our line. Here they were formed, under the supervision of General Cheatham, immediately in front of a very large force of the enemy, now pressing vigorously to turn our left flank. They engaged the enemy so soon as they were formed, and fought him for four hours one of the most desperately-contested conflicts of the battle. The enemy was driven gradually from his position, and though re-enforced several times during the engagement, he could make no impression on that part of our line.

During this engagement the command of General Cheatham was re-enforced by a Louisiana brigade, under Colonel Gibson, the Thirty-third Tennessee, under Colonel Campbell, and the Twenty-seventh Tennessee, under Major Love; all of whom did admirable service, and the last fell mortally wounded. Col. Preston Smith, commanding a brigade, was at the same time severely wounded, but retained his command.

This force maintained the position it had held for so many hours up to 2.30 o'clock, the time at which orders were received from the general commanding to withdraw the troops from the field. I gave orders accordingly, and the command was retired slowly and in good order in the direction of our camp, the enemy making no advance whatever.

In the operations of this morning, as well as the day before, those of my troops who acted under the immediate orders of Major-General Cheatham bore themselves with conspicuous gallantry. One charge particularly was made under the eye of the commander-in-chief and his staff, and drew forth expressions of the most unqualified applause.

For the details of these operations, as well as for those of the troops under General Clark, I beg leave to refer to the reports of those generals, herewith submitted; also to those of their brigade, regimental, and battery commanders.

The conduct of the troops of my corps, both officers and men, was of the most gratifying character; many of them had never been under fire before, and one company of artillery—that of Captain Stanford—from the scarcity of ammunition, had never before heard the report of their own guns. Yet, from that facility which distinguishes our Southern people, under the inspiration of the cause which animates them, they fought with the steadiness and gallantry of well-trained troops. The fact that the corps lost within a fraction of one-third of its number in killed and wounded attests the nature of the service in which it was engaged.

To my division commanders, Major-General Cheatham and Brigadier-

General Clark, I feel greatly indebted for their cordial co-operation and efficient support; also to Brigadier-Generals Stewart and Johnson, and Colonels Russell, Maney, Stephens, and Preston Smith, commanders of brigades.

My obligations are also due to my personal and general staff. To Maj. George Williamson, my adjutant-general, who had his horse shot under him, and was himself wounded; to my inspector-general, Lieutenant-Colonel Blake; to my chief of artillery, Major Bankhead; to Captain Champneys, my chief of ordnance, to whose vigilance and activity, in conjunction with the energetic and vigorous administration of my chief of artillery, I am indebted for taking off from the field thirteen of the fourteen guns reported by the general commanding to have been secured by the army from the enemy.

To my aides-de-camp, Lieuts. W. B. Richmond and A. H. Polk, I am particularly indebted for the promptitude and fidelity with which they performed the duties of their office. Their fearless bearing was eminently conspicuous. The former had two horses shot under him.

I am under obligations also to Lieutenants Spence, Lanier, and Rawle, who acted on my staff during the battle; also to Lieut. W. M. Porter, who acted as volunteer aide during the operations of the 6th; also to my quartermaster, Maj. Thomas Peters, and my medical director, Dr. W. D. Lyles.

Above all, I feel I am indebted to Almighty God for the courage with which he inspired our troops and for the protection and defense with which he covered our heads in the day of battle.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Maj. Gen., Comdg. First Corps, Army of the Mississippi.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

No. 141.

Report of Surg. William D. Lyles, C. S. Army, Medical Director.

HDQRS. FIRST CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Medical Department, April 17, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to inclose you a report of the casualties of the First Army Corps in the action of the 6th and 7th instant, near Shiloh.

I have collected it from a crude mass of regimental reports, they in many instances being nearly unintelligible. I cannot therefore pretend the one I submit, digested as it is from such sources, is accurate.*

My arrangements for the field were complete, and the wounded of General Polk's command were generally promptly removed from the ground.

The surgeons, with few exceptions, stood well to their duty. I should, however, be unjust were I not to bring to the notice of the major-general the conduct of Surgeons Alston, Rice, Mitchell, Cavanaugh,

* The memorandum inclosed with the original consists of a nominal and partly illegible list of officers killed and wounded; and a summing up, probably of totals, officers and men, of 388 killed and 1,981 wounded.

Kincheloe, Alexander, and Caldwell. These gentlemen proved themselves worthy of the high trust confided to them, and reflected fresh honors on the profession of which they are worthy members.

I am still supporting a hospital in the field.

I am pained to be compelled here, from a sense of duty, to inform you that Captain Triplett, left with a company as a military guard for me by General Polk, abandoned me without leave. As no bad result followed, I ask for him the clemency of the general.

I have the honor to be, major, your obedient servant,

WM. D. LYLES,
Medical Director.

Maj. GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 142.

Report of Capt. Smith P. Bankhead, C. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.

HDQRS. ARTY., FIRST CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 17, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to inclose, for the information of the major-general commanding this corps, a report, in tabular form, showing the condition of the artillery attached to his command on the 6th and 7th instant and the casualties attending its operations. The large loss of caissons is attributable to the extraordinary mortality of (139 out of 347) horses; the disabling of six on the field; using teams of some to haul off captured guns, and the abandonment of others on the road. Many of these last, however, have been recovered and turned over to the ordnance department at this place. I conclude, from all the information before me, that not more than six or eight of these caissons were left on the field, and that the ammunition in all of them had been expended before they were abandoned.

The guns reported as lost by Captain Smith were left on the field by order of the major-general in lieu of three James rifled cannon.

Captain Stanford lost four guns and six caissons on the 7th instant. Coming upon the scene of this disaster shortly after its occurrence, with Bankhead's battery, the enemy was driven back and these guns recaptured, and orders were immediately sent by me to Captain Stanford to haul off his guns. His failure to obey this order resulted, as he reports, from an inability to get horses enough to execute it, as most of his own horses were killed or disabled.

Believing that I could render more efficient service with my own battery than on the staff of the general, I obtained his consent to my absence during the 6th and 7th, and hence can only refer to the reports of the commanders of other battalions for a more detailed account of their respective operations.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SMITH P. BANKHEAD,
Capt. and Chief of Arty., First Corps, Army of the Mississippi.

Maj. GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

Report of the artillery of the First Corps, Army of the Mississippi, engaged April 6-7, at Shiloh, and casualties attending its operations.

Command.	Number engaged.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners and missing.	Total killed, wounded, and missing.	Horses in service.	Horses lost.	Guns used.	Caissons used.	Guns lost.	Caissons lost.	Guns taken.	Guns on hand.
Polk's battery	102	4	18	2	24	81	30	6	6	2	6	1	4
Smith's battery	120	1	13	....	14	89	22	6	6	3	5	5	6
Stanford's battery	131	4	13	....	17	95	50	6	6	4	6	.....	2
Bankhead's battery	93	2	18	....	20	82	37	6	6	.....	2	7	6
Total	446	11	62	2	75	347	139	24	24	9	19	13	18

No. 143.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles Clark, C. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HDQRS. FIRST DIV., FIRST CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISS.,
April 8, 1862.

MAJOR: On the evening of the 3d instant my division (composed of the Second Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Stewart, and the First Brigade, by Col. R. M. Russell, of the Twelfth Tennessee Regiment) moved as ordered, and halted for the night on the Ridge road to Pittsburg, about 9 miles from Corinth.

At daylight on the 4th we resumed the march, but were soon ordered to halt to permit the troops of Major-General Hardee to pass to our front.

We were again stopped at the crossing of the Monterey and Purdy road to await the arrival of troops that were to move by that road and precede us. We encamped for the night (during which rain fell in incessant torrents) with our right about half a mile from the cross-road at Mickey's, the whole day's march not exceeding 6 or 7 miles.

At 3 a. m. Saturday the whole command was under arms and in readiness to move, but darkness and a drenching rain detained us until dawn. At Mickey's we were again halted some five hours, until the troops of Major-General Bragg came up and preceded us, so that it was not until late in the afternoon that we arrived at the point designated for our bivouac for the night.

On Sunday morning, the 6th instant, the two brigades, the Second in front, marched to the field, as ordered by Major-General Polk, in line of battle, the center on the Pittsburg road, Stanford's battery attached to and following the Second in the road and Bankhead's battery the First.

When within about 1,000 yards of the enemy's camps the left flank of each line, while passing through a field, was exposed to a fire of round shot and shell from a battery of the enemy, but no casualties occurred, although the battery continued to fire upon us for thirty minutes. When we arrived within 300 yards of Major-General Bragg's line General A. Sidney Johnston ordered me to send the Second Brigade, by a flank

movement, to the right, to support the forces there engaged, and to remain with the First Brigade in position and await orders. He led the Second Brigade in person and I did not see it afterwards.

In a few moments I was ordered to move to the edge of the open fields in front, and was there met by Major-General Bragg, who informed me that the battery on the left and front of my line was enfilading his troops, and directed me to charge it with one of my regiments. The Eleventh Louisiana (Col. Sam. F. Marks), being most convenient, I led it forward. The battery was concealed from us by a ridge and distant about 300 yards. The battalion moved up the ascent, with fixed bayonets, at a double-quick, and when on the crest of the ridge we were opened upon by the enemy's battery with shot and canister and by a large infantry support with musketry at easy range. Our men were compelled to fall back behind the ridge, where they were promptly reformed.

In the mean time Colonel Russell brought forward the other three regiments, and with the whole brigade I again charged. The enemy retreated. We pursued them at double-quick some 500 yards, when we met a large force in position, upon whom we opened fire. A brisk interchange of musketry continued for about fifteen minutes, when the enemy commenced retiring, covering their retreat with skirmishers. I ordered the firing to cease, and was proceeding along the line to enforce the order when I received a severe wound in the right shoulder. Leaving Colonel Russell in command, I went to the rear to have my wound dressed, and met Major-General Bragg, to whom I communicated the situation of affairs, who, after kindly expressing his sympathy, galloped to the front to give his orders in person. In the first charge by the Eleventh Louisiana Regiment the right wing was embarrassed by the tents and picket ropes of an artillery company on the ridge, and the whole line exposed to a murderous fire, of the effect of which the dead and wounded were melancholy evidence.

Having received no reports from the officers under my command, I cannot report specially as to the conduct of the brigade and other officers of the line. Justice will doubtless be done them in the reports which will be sent you; but I can bear witness to the uniform, steady conduct of all, both officers and men, who came under my observation.

To my staff my thanks are due for their gallantry and good conduct. Capt. W. H. McCardle, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. William Yerger, jr., my aide-de-camp; Majs. Howell Hinds and W. M. Inge, assistant adjutants-general, Seventh Brigade, Army of the Potomac, and Capt. John A. Buckner, of the Eighth Kentucky Regiment, volunteer aide, accompanied me in conducting the first charge of the Eleventh Louisiana Regiment and in the second advance, and were, in the thickest of the fight, prompt and intelligent in the execution of my orders. Lieutenant Yerger was near me and had his horse shot under him about the time I was wounded. Major Hinds was by my side and assisted me from the field. Maj. W. H. Haynes, my division commissary, was seriously wounded in the face by the fragment of a shell. Mr. James E. McClure, acting quartermaster, came frequently to the front under fire to receive my orders.

Captain Williams, of the staff of Major-General Bragg, was conspicuous for his courageous bearing, waving his sword in the front and being the first upon the hill in our second charge.

The color-sergeant of the Eleventh Louisiana did not fall back with his regiment when it was repulsed in the first charge, but kept his flag

displayed upon the hill amid a shower of balls until he was ordered back to the new line.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES CLARK,

Brig. Gen., Comdg. 1st Div., 1st Corps, Army of the Mississippi.

Maj. GEORGE WILLIAMSON,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Corps, Army of the Mississippi.

No. 144.

Report of Col. R. M. Russell, Twelfth Tennessee Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
Corinth, Miss., April 18, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the brigade under my command, consisting of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Twenty-second Tennessee Regiments, the Eleventh Louisiana Regiment, and Captain Bankhead's battery of light artillery, in the battle which took place at Shiloh, near Pittsburg Landing, on the Tennessee River, on April 6 and 7:

On the morning of the 6th the First Army Corps, of which my brigade formed a part, was drawn up in columns of brigades a short distance in front of the enemy's encampment, near a ravine, covered with briers and brushwood, waiting for the order to advance.

Soon after daylight the attack had been made by the right of our army, under Major-General Hardee, and the First was held as a supporting corps. While in this position the enemy opened fire upon us with solid shot and shell with field batteries posted in strong positions on the hills in front. The Second Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Stewart, moved to the right.

Pending this movement I received orders to charge through the enemy's encampment and take it at all hazards. An Arkansas and a Louisiana regiment, which had gone before, had attempted to advance, and were driven through our lines. I immediately ordered the regiments on the left to charge, and started to advance those on the right, but was directed by General Clark to go forward with the left and he would give the order to the right wing. I placed myself at their head, and we moved rapidly forward until we had passed through a part of the first encampment, the enemy all the while pouring a shower of Minie and musket balls from the hills above, until suddenly he opened his batteries with grape and canister with such sure aim and terrible effect that the advancing line was forced to give way and retire behind the thicket and ravine, where I reformed it preparatory to a second advance. I found afterward that, instead of two regiments advancing, but seven companies had succeeded in passing the almost impenetrable undergrowth and joined in the first charge.

The line being reformed, the order was again given to charge through the camp, which was done in gallant style and with complete success.

At this point I sent my acting brigade adjutant to the right to see where the Twelfth and Thirteenth Regiments were, with a view to getting all the brigade together again; but he reported that three other regiments had forced their way between, and it would be impossible to accomplish this.

I then moved forward with those I had up to the top of the hill, where we met with the most obstinate and determined resistance. The enemy's batteries, supported by a heavy force of infantry, rapidly thinned our ranks and held our troops back in a hotly-contested conflict, which lasted nearly an hour. They were finally forced to give way and fall back, closely pursued by our eager troops.

Continuing to advance, we soon encountered a battery, two pieces of which were taken and sent to the rear. Pushing still farther forward, a force was found partially concealed in the bushes in front of our left and extending beyond that flank. Fearing they were some of our Louisiana troops, I caused the firing to cease and halted the line, and sent forward to ascertain their true character. Conflicting reports were brought back.

Just at this time the troops that were on the right were seen to retire. I rode down the line to ascertain the cause. I found them to be the Fifth Tennessee Regiment, of General Stewart's brigade, and was informed that they had orders to fall back. This compelled me to retire a short distance, having first sent Colonel Brewer, who happened to pass by at the time, with his cavalry, to watch the movements of the concealed force (found to be the enemy), keep in constant communication with me, and not suffer them to turn our left flank and get in our rear.

At this point Colonel Freeman reported his regiment to be out of ammunition, and I had it supplied from a wagon just passing.

Hearing rapid firing on the right, and there being no general officer present, I formed a line of battle as speedily as possible, facing in that direction, out of the regiments I could get together. Lieutenant-Colonel Venable, though not in my brigade, readily adopted my plans and efficiently co-operated with me at that time and on other occasions throughout the day. Colonel Marks' regiment being nearly out of ammunition, I directed them to be supplied from the wagon and placed on the left of the line; but by some mistake they bore too much to the right.

I now moved forward to the support of the troops engaged in front. Having advanced a short distance and passed a small ravine, the enemy were found to be strongly posted on the crest of the hill beyond.

About this time Lieutenant-Colonel Gilbreath [?], commanding a Kentucky regiment, came up and placed himself voluntarily under my command. I joined my forces on the left of Colonel Trabue's brigade, and the whole moved forward to the attack. The enemy soon opened a brisk fire, which was returned with spirit. A long contest here ensued, resulting finally in the enemy being driven from his position by a charge made by our troops.

Falling back to their encampment, another obstinate stand was made; but they were soon forced to retire before the resistless march of our troops. Taking a strong position a third time, protected by a battery which was concealed in the woods on their right, and which soon opened upon us, they attempted to make another stand, but re-enforcements coming up on the left, they soon beat a hasty retreat.

A final stand was made at their next encampment, but after an obstinate resistance, seeing no means of escape, the enemy hoisted a white flag and surrendered as prisoners of war.

Lieut. J. C. Horne and Private T. M. Simms, of the Twenty-second Tennessee Volunteers, under my command, entered the enemy's camp first, or among the first, and brought a large number of prisoners out.

Among the number was Brigadier-General Prentiss, who was delivered to me by Private T. M. Simms, and by me delivered to Major-General Polk.

The prisoners being disposed of, I made preparations to move the forces under my command forward toward the river, but Colonel Freeman reported his regiment to be out of ammunition. The Twelfth and Thirteenth Regiments coming up at this time, and being in the same condition, I ordered details to proceed to the enemy's camp and supply them. This being done, General Cheatham directed a line to be formed in rear of the encampment and await further orders. The enemy's gunboats kept up an incessant fire of shot and shell.

After waiting in this position for some time orders were received from General Bragg to fall back out of the range of the gunboats and encamp for the night. Retiring a short distance to the next encampment, I halted the men and quartered them in the tents.

On the morning of the 7th, between daylight and sunrise, the pickets commenced firing on each other, but it was almost impossible to determine when and where the main attack commenced, on account of the constant firing of our troops in every direction, which contributed greatly to the confusion which afterward ensued.

At the discharge of the first guns I formed my brigade in line of battle on the enemy's parade ground in front of the encampment. Colonel Marks' regiment did not join us until later in the day, and. on account of the casualties of the preceding day, the force was small.

I now gave the order to advance toward the river, but I soon perceived the enemy was forming a line perpendicular to ours and in the rear of our left flank, and also planting a battery on our left flank. This rendered a change of front necessary and caused us to retire a short distance to the rear. From this front we were ordered to march to the support of General Breckinridge. Proceeding in that direction (guided by a staff officer) until I approached a thick woods, I sent forward two companies as skirmishers, who soon engaged the enemy, concealed in large force, their line extending beyond ours on both flanks. I ordered our troops to advance to the charge, and soon the engagement became general along the whole line.

The enemy had previously opened a battery upon our left, and a staff officer of General Beauregard's passing about this time, I requested him to send a battery to our support, and also a cavalry company to observe the enemy's movements and prevent them from flanking us on the left. Here a long and spirited contest ensued, of doubtful issue for a time, but the enemy, being in largely superior force, sent a detachment around our right, under cover of the undergrowth, at the same time turning our left, and opened a cross-fire upon both wings, which compelled a retreat. Colonel Campbell co-operated with me in this encounter.

Falling back behind the crest of a ridge, I halted the line. The enemy soon advanced upon us, and we were ordered by General Bragg to meet them. I endeavored to move them off at the double-quick step, and two of the regiments succeeded in reaching the top of the ridge, and held that part of the line of the enemy in check.

The enemy had now forced a line across our left flank, and was planting a battery in an open field in that direction. One of our own batteries now coming up, I ordered it to be advanced as rapidly as possible into an open space in front, so as to get the first fire; but before it could be placed in position and unlimbered the opposing battery opened a terrific fire upon our line, killing and wounding many of

our men. This, with the heavy flank fire on the left and the direct fire in front, caused a retreat to a ravine a short distance in front of Shiloh Church, where I reformed them, and they again advanced to the charge, with other troops, under the immediate eye of General Beauregard, who bore the colors in front of the line under the fire of the enemy; but courage and human endurance could stand no longer against such odds, and our forces were compelled to fall back to the hill where the church is situated. Our troops had now nearly all retired, and a final stand was made by a few regiments to cover the retreat.

The officers and men under my command behaved with courage and bravery, especially on the 6th. Early in the action the brigade and division were deprived, by a severe wound, of the services of Brigadier-General Clark, whose fearless bearing was well calculated to inspire the men; but to compensate for this loss Major-General Polk's frequent exposure of himself to the hottest of the enemy's fire tended greatly to reassure them.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bell and Maj. R. P. Caldwell were distinguished by their courage and energy. The former had two horses shot under him.

Col. A. J. Vaughan, jr., and Lieut. Col. W. E. Morgan, of the Thirteenth Tennessee Volunteers, exhibited great bravery under the enemy's fire.

Col. T. J. Freeman, of the Twenty-second, was energetic and active in the performance of his duties, and was constantly under fire. Near the close of the action he received a painful wound, which disabled him for a short time.

Capt. W. Dawson, of the same regiment, and Lieut. Col. F. M. Stewart were wounded, the latter early on the first day and the former near the close of the same day, while gallantly urging their men forward.

Lieut. J. G. Thurmond, of the Twenty-second Regiment, particularly distinguished himself by his intrepidity in leading his company in every charge. The same may be said of Lieut. J. C. Horne.

Col. S. F. Marks, of the Eleventh Louisiana Volunteers, was severely wounded, while leading his men, on the morning of the 6th.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barrow, Major Mason, and Adjutant White, of the same regiment, did their duty bravely.

Captain Bankhead deserves great praise for the promptness, bravery, and energy with which he maneuvered his battery.

The Twelfth sustained a severe loss in the death of Capt. B. H. Sandford and Lieut. G. H. Jackson, who fell bravely at the head of their company while leading them on to victory.

Maj. L. P. McMurry, of the Twenty-second, and others, both officers and men of the command, are deserving of notice for their conduct in the action.

For other instances of meritorious conduct I refer you to the reports of the regimental commanders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. RUSSELL,

Colonel, Comdg. First Brig., First Div., First Army Corps.

Maj. GEORGE WILLIAMSON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 145.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert H. Barrow, Eleventh Louisiana Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH LOUISIANA REGIMENT,
Corinth, Miss., April 20, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor of hereby submitting to you a report of the action taken by the Eleventh Regiment Louisiana Volunteers in the late engagements of the 6th and 7th instant, near the Tennessee River, as nearly as it can be done, owing to the confusion into which our regiment was thrown immediately after it was brought into action on the morning of the 6th:

We left our camp, near Corinth, Miss., on Thursday, April 3, at about 6 p. m., in accordance with orders previously received from headquarters, "to meet the enemy." Marching slowly and halting frequently in consequence of the bad state of the roads, nothing of any note occurred worthy of a place in our report until Saturday evening, April 5, when, at about sunset, we were ordered to encamp for the night, and then for the first time took our position in line of battle in the First Brigade, First Division, Army of the Mississippi, about 3 miles south of the enemy's camp. The night being a pleasant one, in connection with a fine camping ground, our officers and men, who were greatly fatigued, became somewhat refreshed from the night's rest.

Here we remained until daylight, when we were ordered to forward by column of companies. The road, however, being unpropitious for moving in this order, we were then commanded to march by the flank, in which order we continued until within about 2 miles of the enemy's camp, when the command was given to form a line of battle and take our position in the brigade as assigned us the previous evening. Our position thus taken, we marched steadily forward to the scene of conflict, as indicated by the report of musketry in front, occasionally halting at short intervals for the brigade in front to push forward.

Marching in this order until within half a mile of the enemy's camp, it was evident, from the constant volley of musketry and heavy cannonading, that the engagement had become general, and particularly so on our right. At this juncture Lieut. John Crowly, of Company F, lost his left arm (he having lost his right arm at Belmont, November 7, 1861), from the explosion of a shell fired from one of the batteries of the enemy, which was so planted or stationed on a hill as to command the whole surrounding country.

From our position it was impossible to do any effective service, but exposed at the same time to the severity of the fire from the enemy's batteries. Then it was that the command passed along our line to charge and take the battery which was firing on us at all hazards. I am pleased to state that this command was cheerfully obeyed, and with alacrity, both by men and officers, attempted to be executed; but owing to a creek, a dense thicket of undergrowth of briers and vines and a slough through which our regiment had to pass to gain the position of this battery, but four companies (the first three on our right and one on our extreme left, whose progress had not been so greatly impeded by the creek and underbrush) had been able to make their way through and gain the summit of a hill just opposite, and about 300 yards from that upon which the battery was planted, and between which there was still this slough. As soon as that portion of our regiment had gained this hill it was discovered that this battery, which had been so advantageously planted by the enemy, was sustained by a heavy infantry

force, aided by a large number of sharpshooters, who were concealed in and behind their tents, and who all together opened such a deadly and well-aimed fire as to make it impossible to hold the point gained by us, and compelled us to fall back, with a considerable loss in killed and wounded. In falling back, however, there was much confusion and disorder, and, owing to the hurried manner and the fire under which we were compelled to reform the regiment, some of the companies composing it did not take their proper positions in line of battle, and many of the men were not even in their own companies or regiments.

We then pushed forward and soon gained our former position, but found the enemy had fallen back from his first position and taken a stand with the battery about 1,000 yards in the rear of his camp.

Pushing forward we were again soon engaged, and after some considerable firing the battery was finally captured, which, we believe, proved to be the Michigan City.

Here we had wounded Major Mason and Lieuts. H. B. Barrow and Cunningham, together with quite a number killed and wounded.

In this second charge and on the fall of this battery our regiment became more and more divided and scattered. Some of them, as I learn, pursuing the then fleeing enemy on the right, while others went to the extreme left and center. That portion which went to the center were flanked on the left by an ambuscade of the enemy, were driven from this point with a heavy loss, and fell back to the main forces, where the order was given to fall back all along that portion of our line, which command was executed in order. After falling back the firing on this portion of our line almost entirely ceased.

Remaining at this point very nearly an hour, which was occupied in efforts to rally our men together, we were ordered forward and a little to our left, but found the enemy had fallen back.

It was not long, however, until we had again engaged the enemy, and but a short time thereafter until Colonel Marks was wounded and carried from the field. This was nearly 3 p. m. The engagement was now general; the fighting desperate; our men hurried from point to point as exigencies required, until those who had up to this time remained together were greatly cut up and divided, rendering it impossible to rally any considerable number at any one point. From this time and in this manner a large majority, if not all, our men, I believe, continued to fight throughout the day.

I was ordered toward evening by Captain Blake to take my position, with what men I had, on the extreme left, where I remained until the fighting of the day had ceased; after which I started back to find our hospital, hoping there to find the majority of our regiment assembled.

Not succeeding in finding it during that night, the next morning I was directed to it, where I found some 20 or 30 men, took command of them, and immediately started for the battle-field, gathering up others on my way.

On reaching the field with my command, now numbering some 60 men or upwards, I was ordered to hurry with them to the support of General Beauregard, who was then on our extreme right. This order was punctually executed. Hurried on for about a mile to the right of the enemy's first encampment, was there halted, and by General Beauregard ordered to assist in sustaining a battery of three guns, which had been placed in charge of Colonel Allen, of the Fourth Louisiana Regiment, and to assist him in halting all stragglers.

Here I remained with my command and Capt. J. Warro and Lieut. J. H. Miller, of our regiment, moving, as ordered, to the right and

gradually falling back, until at about 4 or 5 p. m. we were commanded to retire.

On Monday morning, April 7, I am informed, and have every reason to believe it to be the case, a portion of our regiment, consisting of about 200 men and the following-named officers, Adjt. J. G. White, Capts. J. H. McCann and J. E. Austin, and Lieuts. Beynon, R. L. Hughes, J. R. Hyams, Davis, A. Le Blanc, and Thomas S. Pierce, all of whom had remained on the field the previous night, formed a battalion, and attached themselves to General Anderson's brigade, under the command of Capt. J. E. Austin, Captain McCann having turned the command over to him. Why the command was thus transferred to a junior officer I am unable to state.

They were immediately ordered with the brigade of General Anderson to our extreme left and to assist General Breckinridge's command; but, just before meeting the enemy, came up with the brigade of Colonel Russell; was ordered into it; advanced with it, engaged the enemy, and under the most galling fire fell back with it, where they reformed, and, with General Anderson on their left and Colonel Russell on their right, made a desperate charge, driving the enemy from his position, capturing two of his guns, and driving him inch by inch until he became so strongly re-enforced that they were ordered to fall back.

Here Lieutenant Pierce, who had fought so bravely and gallantly throughout the previous day, and who had command of Company F, Continental Guards, fell, it is supposed, mortally wounded, as his body has not been since recovered or heard from. The loss in men was also heavy at this juncture.

From that time throughout the whole engagement that portion of our regiment, a part of the time, however, was under the immediate command of General Anderson, as the First Brigade had been greatly cut up and divided, and a portion of General Breckinridge's command coming in on their right and between them and Colonel Russell's brigade.

I have every reason to believe that the men of our regiment were generally engaged in the hottest of the fight during both days, as evidenced by the loss we sustained in killed, wounded, and missing; a report of which I have already had the honor to forward to you.

In conclusion, I would add what should have been set forth in the beginning of this report, viz, the number of muskets taken into the engagement, which could not have exceeded, after detailing hospital nurses, 550.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully,

ROBT. H. BARROW,

Lieut. Col., Commanding Eleventh Regiment Louisiana Vols.

Col. R. M. RUSSELL,

Comdg. First Brig., First Div., Army of the Mississippi.

No. 146.

Report of Lieut. Col. T. H. Bell, Twelfth Tennessee Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH TENNESSEE REGIMENT,

Corinth, Miss., April 13, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Twelfth Tennessee Regiment in the battle of Shiloh on April 6 and 7:

About 6 o'clock on the morning of the 6th we were ordered into line

of battle about 2 miles from the scene of action. The regiment was formed on the extreme right of the First Brigade, supporting the right wing of Brigadier-General Stewart's brigade. In this position we were moved rapidly to the scene of action. When within three-quarters of a mile of the enemy their artillery opened a heavy fire upon us, but we continued to move on steadily, losing a few men. We continued to advance until we reached the enemy's cavalry encampment, which we found evacuated.

After passing through we found the enemy in large force, taking shelter behind logs, trees, and tents. We engaged them here for some time.

During this engagement I had two horses shot under me and received a slight wound from the fall of my horse. My adjutant and several other officers of my command were wounded in this engagement.

Finding the enemy strongly posted and hard to move, I gave the order to charge, which the men cheerfully obeyed, and forced the enemy to give way for about 200 yards, when they again formed and took shelter in thick woods and falling timbers.

While engaging the enemy at this point Colonel Campbell's (Thirty-third Tennessee) regiment, mistaking us for the enemy, fired into us, causing great confusion among my men, and causing them to fall back about 50 yards. I formed the men and again advanced until we reached the left wing of General Hindman's brigade. Here we got separated from our brigade, but still supporting the right wing of Brigadier-General Stewart's brigade.

At this point General Hindman gave the order to charge the battery, which was promptly obeyed and the battery captured. General Hindman led this charge in person.

When we drove the enemy from this battery they fell back about 300 yards and afterward made several unsuccessful attacks to recapture it. Captain Bankhead's battery was stationed on the ground that was occupied by the enemy's battery and we were supporting it, at which place I received a slight wound in the breast. Here we fell under the immediate command of Brigadier-General Stewart, who also assisted in the capture of the battery.

It being about 1 p. m., and finding my men exhausted, I ordered them to fall back to the branch for water and to fill their canteens. After the men had supplied themselves with water we were ordered to the support of some battery, the name I do not know. The enemy not approaching, we were ordered to the support of General Bragg, which we did promptly.

About this time the enemy retired under the protection of their gunboats. We were then led in the direction of the gunboats by General Cheatham, where we met Colonel Russell and a portion of the brigade. We remained under the fire of the gunboats for some time, when we were ordered back to the camps, where we remained for the night.

At about 6 o'clock on the morning of the 7th we were ordered into line of battle by Colonel Russell. We formed on the road near the camps that we occupied the night before.

At this time I turned over the command to Maj. R. P. Caldwell, being unable to perform any duty from the injuries that I received the day before.

Colonel, permit me to notice the efficient service rendered my command by Major Caldwell. He was always present in the heat of battle urging the men on to victory.

Much credit is due my officers and men generally. They fought bravely, and cheerfully obeyed all orders given them.

The loss in killed, wounded, and missing I will give you in a supplementary report.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

T. H. BELL,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Twelfth Tennessee Regiment.

Col. R. M. RUSSELL, *Comdg. First Brigade, First Division.*

No. 147.

Report of Maj. R. P. Caldwell, Twelfth Tennessee Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH TENNESSEE REGIMENT,
Corinth, Miss., April 13, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Twelfth Tennessee Regiment in the battle of Shiloh on the 7th of April:

At about 6 o'clock on the morning of the 7th Lieutenant-Colonel Bell turned over the command of the Twelfth Tennessee Regiment to me, he being unable to perform his duties from wounds received the previous day. The regiment was very much fatigued from the labors of the previous day and from exposure and want of rest the night before, and the loss of their colonel, who had so gallantly led them the day before, had a great tendency to depress the men. We were ordered by our brigade commander to form in line of battle at an early hour in the morning. We had been formed but a short time when we discovered the enemy flanking us on the left. They opened on us with their batteries a most terrific and deadly fire, causing us to fall back out of the range of their guns. We formed again and were ordered to the support of General Bragg's command. We were led by our brigade commander and formed on the left of General Bragg's command and attacked the enemy. This engagement lasted for some time. The enemy being in strong force, we had to fall back.

In this engagement my horse was shot under me. We again formed and attacked the enemy still farther on their right, and found them in strong force behind temporary breastworks, and finding them hard to move, we were ordered to charge them. The Twelfth and Twenty-second Tennessee Regiments obeyed the order, made the charge, and drove the enemy from their breastworks.

After we had taken the breastworks we discovered that the enemy had flanked us on the left and commenced a cross-fire, causing us to fall back. We again formed and advanced still farther on the enemy's right. Here we again engaged the enemy, but, the men being exhausted and unable to fight, we had to fall back. We again formed near the church, and made several unsuccessful attempts to drive the enemy back. We were then marched off the field of battle to the encampment that we occupied on Friday night.

Colonel, allow me to say that the officers and men in my command behaved themselves gallantly and courageously throughout the whole engagement. It would be too tedious to mention all who deserve notice for their gallant conduct, but it is due our flag-bearer, Corporal Davis,

to say that he held to his colors as long as a man would fight with him; also Private Fielder, who took charge of Companies B and G, which were left without a commissioned officer. He led these two companies all day in the thickest part of the battle. The casualties of both days will be given in a supplementary report.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

R. P. CALDWELL,

Major, Commanding Twelfth Tennessee Regiment.

Col. R. M. RUSSELL, *Comdg. First Brigade, First Division.*

No. 148.

Report of Col. A. J. Vaughan, Jr., Thirteenth Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH REGT. TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS,
April 10, 1862.

On the evening of April 2, in obedience to orders, I caused to be put in motion the Thirteenth Regiment in the direction of Pittsburg, in the vicinity of which place I encamped on the night of the 5th.

The next morning I advanced upon the enemy, who was strongly posted with a battery of six guns, commanding every avenue of approach, and supported by strong detachments of infantry. While in this position I was told by General Bragg that this battery was a source of great annoyance to our troops, and that it must be taken at all hazards. I was ordered to take this battery by a right flank movement. I had proceeded but a short distance when I discovered that I would be exposed to a heavy fire from two of the enemy's camps. I therefore ordered an advance to be made directly forward at this particular crisis. Four companies of the left wing were separated from the command, but with the remainder of the command, under fire of their batteries, I soon engaged a heavy body of infantry, which, after a severe conflict and a desperate charge, I succeeded in putting to flight, and captured their battery. The ammunition being nearly exhausted, I supplied myself with that found in the enemy's encampments. The remainder of my command having joined me, I was ordered to the support of Captain ———'s battery, which was taking position to my right. This I did, but soon afterwards I was ordered to support Captain Stanford's battery, which occupied a more advanced position. At this time heavy firing commenced on our right, and I was ordered to support it. I did so, when I met with General Cheatham, who ordered me to remain where I was until further orders. Here I received an order from Colonel Russell to fall in the rear of his regiment and proceed down the river until we came under the fire of the enemy's gunboats. It being now near about dark, I was ordered to fall back to an encampment, where we took up quarters for the night.

Early next morning I took position in line of battle and under the immediate command of our brigade commander; remained but a short time before we discovered the enemy making a flank movement on our left; planted a battery, which opened a deadly fire upon us, when we fell back out of range of the battery.

At this time, my horse being disabled by a cannon-shot, I was dismounted, and turned the command over to Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, who reformed the regiment and took position to the rear, when I was again mounted and resumed command. I then, under the immediate

command of our brigade commander, proceeded to advance upon the enemy, whom we found in strong position, and after a terrible conflict was forced to retire. As early as practicable the regiment was collected together and joined the main command.

Throughout the whole engagement of two days' fight I am proud to say that the officers and men under my command conducted themselves bravely, gallantly, and with the utmost coolness, and to mention the particular instances of gallantry and bravery displayed by each one would make this report too lengthy.

Early in the action Sunday morning I was deprived of the services of Adjutant Harwell, he having received a slight wound.

Among the wounded are Capt. J. A. Wilkins, of Company D, severely, in the face; Capt. R. W. Pitman, of Company H, in the thigh; First Lieut. C. H. Whitmore, of Company A, killed; Second Lieut. W. F. Cowan, of Company D, killed; Third Lieut. W. A. Bell, of Company A, slightly wounded; First Lieut. T. B. Dougan, of Company B, severely wounded; First Lieut. E. W. Douglass, of Company C, slightly wounded; Second Lieut. R. E. Holmes, of Company D, slightly wounded; Second Lieut. T. B. Allen, of Company E, slightly wounded; Lieuts. S. W. Henry and J. P. Johnson, of Company F, slightly wounded; First Lieut. B. M. Bray, of Company I, severely wounded; Lieut. T. C. Buchanan, of Company K, severely wounded, and Adjt. R. M. Harwell slightly wounded.

Casualties of the Sixth and Seventh are—

Commissioned officers:	
Killed	2
Wounded	12
Non-commissioned officers:	
Killed	1
Wounded	8
Privates:	
Killed	20
Wounded	114
Total	137

It is but just that I should mention the name of S. L. Ross, a citizen of Henderson County, who fought gallantly and was slightly wounded.

Herewith I submit a list of the names of the killed and wounded.

Very respectfully,

A. J. VAUGHAN, JR.,
Colonel Thirteenth Regiment.

Col. R. M. RUSSELL,
Comdg. First Brig., First Div., First Army Corps.

No. 149.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alexander P. Stewart, C. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FIRST CORPS,
Army of the Mississippi, April 12, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the 6th and 7th instant, so far as they came under my observation:

On the morning of Thursday, the 3d instant, Brigadier-General Clark, then in command of this division, received orders to have the command

ready to march at a moment's notice. The Second Brigade of the division, which I commanded, was composed of the Fourth (Colonel Neely), Fifth (Lieutenant-Colonel Venable), and Thirty-third (Col. A. W. Campbell) Regiments of Tennessee Volunteers; the Thirteenth (Lieutenant-Colonel Grayson, Colonel Tappan being absent sick) Regiment of Arkansas Volunteers, and a light battery of six pieces (Captain Stanford's).

We left camp, near Corinth, about dark Thursday evening, taking the road to Purdy, my brigade in front.

At 12.30 a. m. on Friday (the 4th) we halted for the night.

The march was resumed early next morning, but was soon arrested, to permit the command of Major-General Hardee to pass.

We bivouacked Friday night in what I believe is called the Bark road, in the vicinity of Mickey's Cross-Roads.

On Saturday (the 5th instant) we moved forward to within 2 or 3 miles of the battle ground and formed in column of brigades, the center of each brigade at the road, my brigade in front, Colonel Russell's next in rear, and the two brigades of Major-General Cheatham's division succeeding him.

On Sunday morning (the 6th instant) we took up the line of march in the same order. The regiments composing my brigade were disposed in the following order: Colonel Neely's (Fourth Tennessee) on the right; Lieutenant-Colonel Venable's (Fifth Tennessee) on the left; Lieutenant-Colonel Grayson's (Thirteenth Arkansas) right center; Col. A. W. Campbell's (Thirty-third Tennessee) left center, and Stanford's battery following in rear of the center.

While our left was moving through an open field a fire of artillery was opened upon it, from which the Fifth Regiment lost 1 killed and 1 wounded and had its flag-staff severed.

We continued to advance until General A. S. Johnston came up and directed me to move my brigade to the right, to support General Bragg. I faced the command to the right and moved in a direction oblique to the former front, until we reached an open woods in front of one of the enemy's camps, from which he had already been driven. General Johnston having gone to some other part of the field, and finding no one to give me directions, after halting a few minutes I moved the brigade forward through the camp and beyond it, where I met a staff officer, who directed me to move to the left and then forward. I executed the order, and in doing so lost sight of Neely's regiment, which did not hear the order to move to the left. The other three regiments were pushed forward across a small stream and up the side of a hill, where I directed them to lie down until I could bring up the Fourth Tennessee. I rode back for it, passing through the left of Stanford's battery, which had become engaged with one of the enemy's to our right and front.

On bringing up the Fourth I found that the other three regiments had moved forward up the hill. Just then a staff officer informed me that General Bragg desired the battery in our front to be taken. I turned to the Fourth; told them what was wanted; asked if they would take the battery, and received the reply, "Show us where it is; we will try."

The regiment moved forward, under a severe fire of canister, from which it lost 31 men killed and 160 wounded, charged and carried the battery, and drove the enemy into the thick woods beyond it, where the Twelfth Tennessee (Lieutenant-Colonel Bell) formed on its left.

The entire regiment behaved admirably, and it gives me pleasure to bear testimony to their gallant conduct, and especially that of Lieu-

tenant-Colonel Strahl and Colonel Neely. Major Henry had received a wound previous to this, when I was not with the regiment, and had been carried from the field.

The Twelfth, after remaining under fire with the Fourth until their ammunition was exhausted, fell back to procure a fresh supply. We were then just to the left of a road, Hindman's brigade to the right of it, in the woods, and his battery (Swett's) on his left, near the road. General Hindman proposed to me that our commands should advance together. Before we could get them in motion I was informed that General Hindman was wounded, and was directed (I do not remember by whose order, but believe it was General Bragg's) to take command of Hindman's brigade. I moved the Fourth across the road, formed it on Hindman's left, and advanced the entire command through the woods to the edge of an open field, beyond which were the enemy, whom we engaged until the Arkansas troops reported out of ammunition and fell back for a fresh supply. I ordered them to the rear, to procure ammunition, and fell back. with Neely's regiment, through the woods, to the vicinity of the place where they had carried the battery. Lieutenant-Colonel Bell here joined us again, and we were called upon to support one of our own batteries, which was closely pressed by the enemy. These two regiments held the enemy in check and finally compelled him to retire, standing their ground in the face of an unusually hot fire.

It was here that I was so unfortunate as to lose my adjutant-general (Capt. Thomas W. Preston, of Memphis), who up to this time had rendered invaluable services to me. I can bear testimony to his noble bearing, his cool, calm courage, his devotion to our cause, and his many virtues as a man. He was killed instantly, being shot through the head.

When the enemy retired from this point the two regiments under my command withdrew across the road. Lieutenant-Colonel Strahl reporting his arms foul and ammunition short, I sent his regiment to the rear. Seeing the Federal flag in a thicket near the road some distance beyond this point, I brought up Cols. J. Knox Walker's (Second Tennessee) and Marks' (Eleventh Louisiana) regiments, with a third regiment in rear, which was sent to my assistance by Major-General Polk. I did not learn what regiment it was. We advanced across the road, through the woods, and up an ascent towards the field, where several bales of cotton were burned, and engaged the enemy, who were near the houses on the road-side. Col. Preston Smith joined me with Walker's regiment, and remained with me during the day. I sent to the rear for a battery, when Captain Bankhead came up with several pieces and opened fire on the enemy, who retired. Colonel Walker was assisted here in the command of his regiment by Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, of the Regular Army, who was very efficient.

Subsequently I formed Walker's (Second Tennessee), Campbell's (Thirty-third Tennessee), and Travis' (Fifth Tennessee) regiments in rear of the position last mentioned, and was ordered by General Polk to move toward our left to the support of some Louisiana regiments.

In passing through the woods Travis' regiment became separated from us. The other two moved forward to a road, and thence by the left flank along the road to the camp where prisoners were captured. We finally took position, under the orders of General Breckinridge, to aid in the pursuit of the enemy, which was checked by the fire from the gunboat.

On Monday morning (7th instant) I was placed by General Beaure-

gard in command of several regiments which he had rallied and formed on the brow of a hill in front of one of the enemy's camps and near a country church, which I supposed to be the one called Shiloh.

A short time afterwards he ordered me, with a portion of this command (Bate's Second Tennessee, under Lieutenant-Colonel Goodall, and Thirteenth Arkansas, under Major McNeely, Lieutenant-Colonel Grayson having fallen on Sunday), towards the right, to the support of General Breckinridge. The two regiments went gallantly into action and assisted in driving the enemy to the woods beyond an open field, when I sent to the rear for artillery. Captain Bankhead came up with two pieces and the infantry fell back for a supply of ammunition. We did not succeed in getting any until we met with an ammunition wagon in passing through one of the enemy's camps, which afforded a partial supply. We were exposed here to a heavy fire of artillery from the enemy and withdrew into a ravine. The men being worn out and imperfectly supplied with ammunition, it was extremely difficult to get them forward. I, however, moved them by the left flank through an open field to the woods, and thence up the hill to the ground they had occupied in the morning, and again brought them into action, the men holding their ground until their ammunition was gone, when I withdrew them over the brow of the hill, and went myself in search of two staff officers, whom I had previously dispatched for cartridges.

It was at this time that Colonel Tappan (who had been absent sick) joined his regiment. Not finding the ammunition I returned, and learned that an order had been given to fall back. The entire army, so far as my observation went, retired in good order, the Thirteenth Arkansas and Bate's Second Tennessee bringing up the rear at this part of our lines.

I desire to mention the gallant bearing of Colonel Neely and Lieutenant-Colonel Strahl, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers; of Colonel Campbell, Thirty-third; of Lieutenant-Colonel Venable, Fifth; of Lieutenant-Colonel Grayson and Major McNeely, Thirteenth Arkansas, and of the officers and men of these regiments generally; of Col. Preston Smith; and, on Monday, of Lieutenant-Colonel Goodall and his regiment.

I must also express my obligations to Capt. Thomas W. Preston, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. N. Green, jr., aide-de-camp, and to Col. W. B. Ross and Mr. Joseph D. Cross, volunteer aides, all of whom rendered efficient service and conducted themselves with great coolness and courage.

With this I inclose reports from the different commanders of regiments and batteries in my brigade.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. STEWART,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

Maj. GEORGE WILLIAMSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 150.

Report of Col. J. C. Tappan, Thirteenth Arkansas Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Corinth, Miss., April 12, 1862.

SIR: Owing to my absence from my command on a sick furlough, it was my misfortune not to be present in the engagement on Sunday

My regiment was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Grayson, who fell, gallantly leading his command, on Sunday evening. The command then devolved on Maj. J. A. McNeely, who, although wounded in the arm, staid at the head of the regiment the balance of the day and took charge of it on Monday, and retained command of it until I came up and relieved him.

I reached Corinth on Sunday night and arrived at the battle ground early on Monday. The fight had commenced, and not finding my regiment at first, I assisted Colonels Russell, J. Knox Walker, and others in leading their commands. From the time I took charge of my regiment until we retired from the field we were exposed to a heavy and dangerous fire, which my men stood like veterans. We had the honor to sustain the battery which protected our left as our army retired in the evening.

The loss of my regiment, in the two days' fighting, was heavy, showing that we were in places where danger was greatest. The regiment went into the fight with 306 men, and had 25 killed, 72 wounded, and 3 missing; a list of whom is herewith attached, and asked to be made a part of this report.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. TAPPAN,
Colonel, Thirteenth Regiment Arkansas Volunteers.

Captain GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 151.

Report of Maj. James A. McNeely, Thirteenth Arkansas Infantry.

———, ——— —, 1862.

On the morning of the 6th, Colonel Tappan being absent, Lieut. Col. A. D. Grayson in command, we were drawn up in line of battle in rear of the advance column, and marched forward until we reached the first encampment, and immediately marched by the left flank until reaching the second encampment, just at which time a private of Company D was struck with a bomb and left mortally wounded. We then marched by the right flank in line of battle through the encampment. Just as we were passing out, an officer (supposed to be a Federal officer) was seen coming to the rear, and while passing a Louisiana regiment they fired on him in their rear and left, killing the aforesaid officer and horse, and killing Captain Murphy, of Company G, and wounding Capt. R. B. Lambert, of Company A; Lieut. J. C. Hall, of Company C, very slightly, and Lieut. B. M. Hopkins, of Company I, with several other privates of the same regiment (Thirteenth Arkansas Volunteers). Our regiment, supposing that they were being fired on, returned the fire without orders, and retired about 50 yards, reformed in line of battle, and were marched forward through the second encampment. The enemy had given way, and we pursued them through a skirt of timber to a small field directly north of said second encampment; were drawn forward, and to the northwest corner of said field, and the enemy opened fire. We were ordered to return the same. We were supporting one piece of Smith's battery. Very soon one of the horses was shot down. By request our men assisted the artillerist

to limber the gun, so that they succeeded in getting it away. We were then ordered to retreat to the skirt of timber through which we had previously passed.

In this action we lost: Lieutenant Duncan, wounded, of Company A; Sergeant Brown; 1 other sergeant, and 3 privates killed.

We then reformed and rejoined our brigade; were marched forward by the right flank; halted opposite the third encampment, where we remained a short time front in line of battle.

At about 12 m. we were ordered to support a battery, and drawn forward and to the left across an open space or parade ground. Were ordered to lie down and fire, which we did when the enemy had advanced to within 80 or 100 yards. They then returned a deadly fire, which was kept up for near half an hour alone and without any support.

During the action Lieutenant-Colonel Grayson fell mortally wounded. I was wounded through the right arm and had my horse shot. Captain Crump, Lieuts. B. M. Hopkins and C. C. Busby, Capt. Thomas Wilds, and a number of privates were wounded, some mortally, and quite a number killed.

We not being yet relieved, a retreat was ordered. We fell back to the timber and reformed; were marched off to the rear, by the right flank, a short distance; were then ordered to report at General Beauregard's headquarters, which we did, and were re-enforced, and were ordered to the scene of action on the east. Just at our arrival the scale turned in our favor, and we received orders to pursue the enemy near the river, which we did, and remained there under the bombs from the gunboats until dark. We then repaired southwest, near General Stewart's brigade hospital, at which we encamped during the night.

On the morning of the 7th we were ordered to report to General Beauregard, which we did. We were then drawn up near in line of battle, where we remained a short time; were then ordered to march by the right flank to support the right wing of the army, then in heavy action. The enemy then gave way, and we were ordered in pursuit. After marching for near half a mile, they having reformed, we attacked them. After an engagement of twenty minutes they gave way. We, being near the edge of a large field, were ordered to fall back.

During this engagement we lost 2 killed and several wounded. I was struck with a bomb, but not being entirely disabled, remained with the regiment. Drew off a short distance, and were ordered by the left flank to support one of General Hardee's batteries, then in action in front of the northeast hospital, on the hill. Were then requested by General Polk to go forward, which we did, and opened fire on the enemy for some twenty minutes. Colonel Tappan then coming up, I submitted him the command.

JAS. A. McNEELY,
Major, Commanding Thirteenth Regiment Arkansas Volunteers.

No. 152.

Report of Lieut. Col. O. F. Strahl, Fourth Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. FOURTH REGIMENT TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS,
Corinth, Miss., April 10, 1862.

The following is a report of the killed, wounded, and missing of the Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers at the battle of Shiloh on the 6th and 7th instant:

Total casualties: Killed, 36; severely wounded, 91, and slightly wounded, 92; aggregate, 219.

The position occupied by this regiment on the morning of the 6th instant was on the right of the Second Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps, and moved forward in the second line of battle until about 10 a. m., when it came up with the first, which was driven back by a battery of the enemy in front, placed on the opposite side of an old field, on a hill. Here we were thrown into some confusion by the first line of battle falling back through ours; but we soon rallied, and formed in front under a very heavy fire of grape and shell from the enemy's guns, which were about 800 yards distant.

We were here separated from the rest of our brigade and lost several men. Capt. John Sutherland was killed, and Maj. J. F. Henry was wounded, and has since died.

Our men here were ordered to fall flat on their faces in order to protect themselves from the enemy's fire, and while remaining here General Stewart rode up and told me that General Bragg said that the battery must be taken, and asked me if I would do it. I told him we would try, and immediately ordered the men forward, bearing to the left, in order to avoid the open field in front, and marched through a thicket of small timber at double-quick. We continued to march at double-quick until we were within 30 paces of the enemy's guns, when we halted, fired one round, rushed forward with a yell, and the battery was ours. We took 2 prisoners at the battery, who did not have time to escape nor courage to fight.

During the whole time of this charge the battery played upon us with grape and canister, making sad havoc in our ranks, killing 31 men and wounding about 160. The battery, however, according to the report of the prisoners taken there, was supported by seven regiments of infantry—four Ohio regiments and three Illinois.

After taking the battery I found I was in advance of our lines near a quarter of a mile, and heavily pressed both on the right and left by the enemy's infantry. I immediately dispatched my adjutant for aid, and in a short time had the pleasure of seeing our troops coming up in double-quick to support me.

While remaining here we were called on to support one of our own batteries that had been placed on the same ground that the enemy's formerly occupied. While supporting this battery we were in a very heavy fire from the enemy, who made a desperate effort to take it. We had several men wounded here. The enemy were repulsed.

I then marched the regiment a short distance to the rear, had the men to wipe out their guns, many of them being so dirty they could not load, fill their cartridge boxes, and replenish their canteens with water. We then marched forward into line, and continued in line until after dark, when we fell back, in order to get out of reach of the shells from the gunboats. We slept near where we took the enemy's battery, in their camp, and took supper and breakfast at their expense.

On Monday morning we were placed near the left of the line, and had a great number of stragglers attached to us. The stragglers demonstrated very clearly this morning that they had strayed from their own regiments because they did not want to fight, and that they still would not fight. My men fought gallantly until the stragglers ran and left them and began firing from the rear over their heads. They were then compelled to fall to the rear. I rallied them several times and led them forward, but was compelled to fall back. I finally left out the stragglers, rallied my own men, and placed them on the left of a

battery of the Washington Artillery, and supported it there until our whole line had fallen back on the hill in our rear. I then fell back just in time to save my men from our own guns, which opened and threw shell in the direction of the position we had just left.

We had some 3 or 4 killed in this day's engagement and about 30 wounded.

The company officers acted gallantly and fearlessly during both days of the fight, and rather appeared to court death than to fear it.

My men acted gallantly the whole time, enduring the fatigue and danger without a murmur.

Respectfully submitted.

O. F. STRAHL,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers.

General A. P. STEWART, *Comdg. First Division, First Army Corps.*

No. 153.

Report of Lieut. Col. C. D. Venable, Fifth Tennessee Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH TENNESSEE REGIMENT,
———, *April* —, 1862.

In addition to the foregoing report I, the commanding officer of the regiment, beg leave to append the following remarks concerning the action of my regiment during the battle:

Brig. Gen. A. P. Stewart's brigade, of which we were a part, was intended to be held in reserve, to be used on the right or left wing of the army, as circumstances should require.

On the morning of April 6 we were called into line of battle before sunrise, and moved in direction of the enemy's right. Having moved forward a half mile or more, we made a deposit of our baggage, and then, moving in the same direction some 200 or 300 yards, my colors were shot down by a cannon-ball; then moving by the right flank about 400 yards; then by the left flank again into line of battle. Moved in that direction about 400 yards, under a heavy fire of grape shot, and halted in front of the enemy's encampment. In about fifteen minutes I moved forward again through the encampment and halted just to its rear, and in a very short time was ordered to support the left of General Bragg. Being conducted to the position where I was needed, I formed line of battle at the foot of a hill, in a small ravine, and in front of another encampment; fired one round and moved to the summit of the hill and halted, under a heavy fire of grape shot; remained but a few minutes and retired to the foot of the hill, but soon moved forward again through the encampment, under a heavy cross-fire from two batteries on the right and infantry on the left and front.

Moving forward in that direction I observed Col. Preston Smith's regiment drawn up at the far side of a small field and firing on the enemy. I then pressed on to his support, but the enemy being in the woods and having such advantages, Colonel Smith ordered a retreat. I then fell back to the timber, formed again, and moved back to the rear of the camps, and formed on the left of Colonel Russell's brigade, where two companies of my extreme left engaged and repulsed some sharpshooters of the enemy that had advanced up a ravine. Immediately after we were separated from Colonel Russell, and being con-

nected with no brigade, I charged on an encampment of the enemy, in which I was successful, and, from what observations I could make, there appeared to be about 1,200 or 1,500 of the enemy in the camps. I pursued them through their camps, killing and wounding a great many and taking several prisoners.

After moving forward about half a mile, and my ammunition being nearly exhausted, I flanked to the left for about 300 yards to a ravine to replenish. Having remained here about fifteen or twenty minutes, I moved on to the left, to avoid a field into which the enemy were pouring a heavy fire from artillery; then by the right flank into line of battle. After marching in that direction for 200 yards I was ordered by Major-General Polk, in person, to charge an encampment directly in front, by which I closed the only avenue of escape to the enemy in the camp and captured General Prentiss and brigade.

I then flanked to the left about 300 yards and halted to rest; but in a very few minutes the shelling from the gunboats was so as to be unbearable, killing and wounding several of my men. I thereupon retired to a ravine and remained until dusk, and then moved back and encamped for the night.

I received orders from General Bragg at an early hour on the morning of the 7th to repair again to the battle-field and report to Brigadier-General Chalmers, on the extreme right of the army, which I did, and was drawn up in line of battle with the remainder of his command and moved forward across an encampment of the enemy and engaged him just beyond the camps, where I sustained my ground until 2 p. m., when I was ordered by General Hardee to fall back and form with General Withers' command on the road leading to Monterey, and formed line of battle near the church, used as a hospital, and remained an hour or so, when we were ordered by General Withers to march in direction of Monterey.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. D. VENABLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fifth Regt. Tennessee Vols.

No. 154.

Report of Col. Alexander W. Campbell, Thirty-third Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-THIRD REGT. TENNESSEE VOLS.,
Corinth, Miss., April 10, 1862.

On the morning of the 6th my regiment was formed according to your orders for the purpose of making an advance upon the enemy. Occupying the left center of your brigade, my position threw my right upon the road leading to the enemy's camps. Before reaching the first of the enemy's camps, out of which he had been driven by our advance guard, we moved by the right flank, crossing the road, and made a steady advance, until we were ordered by you to make a move by the left flank. Just after we had commenced the movement I was ordered by Major Richmond, aide to General Polk, to move to the front, which separated myself from the Thirteenth Arkansas and Fifth Tennessee, the balance of the brigade. Just after commencing the forward movement we encountered a galling fire from a battery of the enemy, evidently intended to prevent our advance to the support of the regiments then engaging their infantry.

At this point my regiment was fired upon by a regiment lying upon the ground in the enemy's camp, wounding 7 of my men, 1 of whom is thought to be mortally wounded. My regiment returned the fire with spirit and advanced steadily forward until we reached the middle of the camp, when the fire of the enemy's battery became very severe, killing Adjt. John C. Harris and wounding Capt. John Bidford and several of the men. We were, however, soon relieved of this distressing cannonading by the capture of the enemy's battery by one of our advance regiments.

After passing through this camp I received an order from General Hardee to advance to the support of a regiment in his division which was then hotly engaging the enemy, who were supporting one of his batteries, which was soon silenced by our arms and an advance movement made by us. Threw my command (now the Thirty-third and Fifth Tennessee and Thirteenth Arkansas) in the rear of General Bragg's command, when I was ordered by him to advance and support any of the regiments in advance that seemed to require it. After advancing for some distance an aide of General Ruggles advised me that a portion of his command to our left needed support, when I immediately carried my command to the point indicated and found two regiments attacking the enemy in his camp on the broad road, near what was called the cross-roads. The enemy occupied a position just behind the brow of a hill, and our advance regiments occupied a similar position on the opposite side of the hill, the ridge running between them. Owing to the direction in which I had been moving, and the location of the ground, the right wing of the Thirty-third Regiment had to occupy the top of the hill, which subjected it to a very heavy fire from the enemy, which was returned by them with great gallantry and with deadly effect. Owing to the peculiar location of the ground the left wing of the Thirty-third and Fifth Regiments Tennessee Volunteers and Thirteenth Arkansas could not engage the enemy without firing over the regiments in advance of them, who had thrown themselves upon the ground for protection, while now and then some more adventurous than the rest would fire from behind trees at them. I saw that the whole attention of the enemy was directed to the right wing of the Thirty-third and was fast decimating it. I called to the regiments in advance to charge the enemy, which they declined doing.

Knowing that I must advance or retire, one or the other, I ordered the Fifth and Thirty-third Tennessee to charge, which was done in most gallant style, sweeping the enemy before them and putting them completely to rout. The regiments over which we had charged joined in the pursuit, which was continued by the Fifth Tennessee.

The right wing of the Thirty-third Regiment having expended its ammunition, I formed it on the ground upon which the fight occurred until cartridges could be procured, which detained them for some time. After being supplied, I led them by a flank movement to the rear of a point where a heavy fire was going on. There I found you and remained under your command during the balance of the day. After advancing toward the river until night we returned to the cross-roads and bivouacked near the cross-roads.

On the morning of the 7th I received orders from General Beauregard that all regiments must prepare for action immediately and form into brigades as they most conveniently could. During the entire day we fought upon the left wing wherever our services seemed to be needed, engaging the enemy almost every hour in the day.

The officers and men of my command behaved with a bravery well

worthy more experienced troops. There were many acts of individual bravery entitling the actors to special notice, but to mention them all would be to extend this report too far.

I am under special obligations to Maj. H. C. McNeill for his valuable assistance during the two days of the engagement, displaying throughout a cool bravery rarely equaled.

In the second day's engagement Capt. J. M. Wilson, of Company I; First Lieut. B. H. Smith and Second Lieut. E. R. Morerod (acting commissary of the regiment), of Company G; Capt. W. P. Hutchison, of Company E, and Lieutenant Manly, of Company B, were wounded.

The number of killed and wounded in the regiment during both days' engagement was 20 killed, 103 wounded, and 17 missing.

Respectfully,

ALEX. W. CAMPBELL,
Colonel Thirty-third Regiment Tennessee Volunteers.

No. 155.

Report of Capt. T. J. Stanford, Mississippi Battery.

CAMP, NEAR CORINTH, MISS.,
April 10, 1862.

I have the honor to report that, owing to the fact that there were no distinct roads through the woods, and the undergrowth being quite thick, I found it quite impossible to follow the course taken by the brigade on the morning of the 6th sufficiently fast to keep in position; consequently soon found my command entirely disconnected. Left to my own judgment, I determined to advance in the direction of the enemy as indicated by the firing. I soon found myself in front of one of their batteries, which opened fire upon us at a distance of about 600 yards. My guns were placed in position as soon as possible in the face of a fire that was telling both on men and horses with terrible effect. In about fifteen minutes their firing ceased, and I was gratified to know that an infantry regiment very soon took possession of it without firing a gun. Subsequently during the day I occupied positions under orders from Generals Beauregard, Ruggles, and others.

On Monday morning (the 7th), while awaiting orders from you, orders were received from General Beauregard to advance to the support of a column commanded by General Breckinridge.

About 11 a. m. a battery, which had been firing all the morning and up to this time I had supposed to be one of our own, opened fire upon us. After assuring myself that they were certainly our enemy, I opened upon them with solid shot and spherical case at a range of 500 yards. The cannonading continued about thirty minutes, they changing their position once during the time.

At this juncture General Breckinridge moved forward his column with a view of capturing the battery. The charge was a gallant one. The men, promptly answering the call of their leaders, went forward with a shout. They met with a check, however, from the enemy, who were lying in ambush in numbers not less than 3,000 strong. When I saw the command of General Breckinridge retiring, I gave orders for canister to be brought forward, and prepared to give them a warm reception. This we did as soon as their front was unmasked, and for thirty minutes we held them in check, their ranks broken and wavering in many places,

showing plainly that but a little better support from infantry, which was not given us, would have sufficed to have routed them completely. At no time was the distance more than 300 yards, and this was reduced to 50 yards when the last gun was discharged. A part of the time they filed passed in four ranks, with the intention of flanking us. It was then the grape had the most terrible effect upon them. Large gaps were made by every gun at each discharge. Three regimental flags being in full view, I gave orders to point at them, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing two of them fall to the ground, both being raised again. One was again cut down. Being hard pressed, and almost surrounded by their large force, I determined to withdraw my command, or such part of it as I could move. My horses being nearly all killed, I could only bring away two pieces, leaving four upon the field. These, however, we did not abandon till the last moment, making them pay dearly for their purchase. The effect of my determined stand, after all support had left me, though disastrous to my immediate command, was certainly beneficial to our common cause, as it gave commanders of infantry regiments time to rally their forces before getting into a complete rout. This I saw at a glance, and determined, if need be, to sacrifice my battery.

Our losses were 4 killed, 14 wounded, and 2 taken prisoners; also about 60 horses, most of which were killed.

The officers and privates in my command acted with much bravery and deliberation. Where all did so well it would be improper to make distinctions.

Lieutenants McSwine, Hardin, Trotter, and McCall all participated in the two days' fight, and gave me efficient aid in the management and firing of the pieces, frequently pointing and ranging them in person.

To Lieutenant Dunlap, temporarily attached to my command, I am indebted for valuable services during the battle. He showed himself equal to the occasion.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

T. J. STANFORD,
Commanding Stanford's Battery.

Brigadier-General STEWART,
Comdg. Second Brig., First Div., Army of the Mississippi.

No. 156.

Report of Maj. Gen. B. F. Cheatham, C. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, FIRST CORPS,
Camp Blythe, Miss., April 30, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a detailed statement of the operations of the forces under my command at the battle of Shiloh on the 6th and 7th instant:

The division was composed of two brigades, the First commanded by Brig. Gen. B. R. Johnson until the hour of 11 a. m. on Sunday, when he was disabled by a painful wound and forced to relinquish the command to Col. Preston Smith, of the One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, senior colonel of the brigade. Lieut. Col. Marcus J. Wright, an efficient and gallant officer, succeeded Col-

onel Smith in command of the One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Regiment. The Second Brigade, commanded by Col. William H. Stephens, Sixth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers up to the hour of 2.30 p. m. of the 6th instant, when Col. George Maney, of the First Tennessee Regiment, senior officer of the brigade, who had been detached by the order of General A. S. Johnston to the extreme right of our line, arrived and assumed command.

The formation of the two brigades was in the following order: One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. Preston Smith; Blythe's Mississippi Regiment of Volunteers, Col. A. K. Blythe; Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. J. Knox Walker; Fifteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Lieut. Col. R. C. Tyler, commanding, and Polk's battery, of six field pieces, Capt. M. T. Polk, constituted the First. The left wing of the First Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Colonel Maney; Sixth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. William H. Stephens; Ninth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, Col. H. L. Douglass; Seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, Colonel Wickliffe, and Capt. Melancthon Smith's battery, of six field pieces, composed the Second Brigade.

Early on the morning of the 6th instant the division was formed for action on either side of the Pittsburg road, immediately to the rear of the First Division, First Corps, commanded by Brig. Gen. Charles Clark.

Advancing about the distance of a mile I was directed by Major-General Polk to deploy the Second Brigade to the left as a support to General Bragg's left wing, then hotly engaged with the forces of the enemy. Taking the position as ordered, I remained here for half an hour and until ordered by General Beauregard to proceed with the Second Brigade to the extreme right of our line to ascertain the point where the firing was heaviest and there engage the enemy at once.

At about 10 a. m. I reached the front of an open field lying east of the center of the Federal line of encampments and discovered the enemy in strong force, occupying several log houses. His line extended behind a fence and occupied an abandoned road. He was advantageously located. I here directed Captain Smith to move his pieces forward and open on the enemy, which was done with the utmost promptness and under a fire that disabled a number of his horses before he could unlimber and come into battery. For nearly an hour the firing was kept up with the enemy's battery—superior to ours in the caliber and range of its guns—with a result highly creditable to the skill and gallantry of Captain Smith, his officers and men.

About this time General Breckinridge, with his command, came up and took position on my right, and opened upon the enemy a heavy fire of musketry, and a few moments afterward I was directed by Colonel Jordan, assistant adjutant-general to General Beauregard, to charge the battery to my front. I at once put the brigade in motion at double-quick time across the open field, about 300 yards in width, flanked on one side by a fence and dense thicket of forest trees and undergrowth. So soon as the brigade entered the field the enemy opened upon us from his entire front a terrific fire of artillery and musketry, but failed altogether to check our movement until we reached the center of the field, when another part of the enemy's force, concealed and protected by the fence and thicket to our left, opened a murderous cross-fire upon our lines, which caused my command to halt and return their fire.

After a short time I fell back to my original position, and moving a short distance to the right, with General Breckinridge on my right, we

together attacked the enemy, about 5,000 strong, admirably posted, and were actively and continuously engaged for three hours.

In the charge first mentioned the Second Brigade lost many of its bravest and best officers and men. Major Welborn, of the Seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, and Capt. Jo. B. Freeman, of the Sixth Tennessee Volunteers, fell, mortally wounded. Captain Persons, of the Sixth Tennessee, and Lieut. Robert Thomas, adjutant of the Ninth Tennessee, after exhibiting the most determined spirit and a high degree of skill as officers, fell dead.

About 2.30 p. m. Colonel Maney, with the left wing of his regiment, the First Tennessee, reported to me in front of the position which the enemy had to this time held obstinately against the efforts of parts of the commands of Generals Bragg, Breckinridge, and my own. General Breckinridge, meantime, had moved his command forward and to my right, and was slowly but steadily pressing it through a dense wood to attack the position on its left, and with the purpose of sustaining him by vigorous co-operation against its front I directed Colonel Maney to immediately prepare for action, advising him, so far as time permitted, of the difficulties of the position, and instructing him as to where our different forces were located, and, at his own request, giving him the privilege of selecting his command for the purpose. The Ninth Tennessee Regiment (Colonel Douglass) being at hand and having to this time suffered less than the others of the Second Brigade, was, with his battalion of the First Tennessee, selected to move forward with him across the field fronting the wood, while Colonel Cummings, Nineteenth Tennessee Regiment (properly of General Breckinridge's command, but which had been with Colonel Maney on his detached service during the morning), was placed to his right and between General Breckinridge and myself, with instructions to move forward in concert with the First and Ninth Tennessee.

With these dispositions I pressed the final attack upon the position in question. Colonel Maney advanced his First and Ninth in excellent order across the field, and was so fortunate as to almost reach the shelter of the woods before the enemy opened fire on him. Pressing forward to this point, he ordered his line to lie down until a general fire from the enemy's line had been delivered, and then promptly resumed his advance. The next instant I knew (from the lively cheering in his direction) that his charge had begun and the enemy routed and driven by it. Judging the enemy now to be in full retreat, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, of the First Battalion of Mississippi Cavalry, now of Colonel Lindsay's regiment, to move forward rapidly in the direction of the retreating column and fall upon him in his flight. This was well executed, and resulted in the capture of a number of prisoners, together with Captain Ross' (Michigan) battery of six guns entire, including officers and men, which had acted vigorously in defending the position. As this position, with regard to my own command, was by far the most obstinately contested by the enemy during Sunday, so it was the last which he seriously contested during the day.

Broken and routed, he apparently, from all directions, seemed flying toward the river and our own forces as generally closing upon him. Most of his force, with which the position had been held, fell into the hands of our army in the effort to retire.

With the balance of my command I pressed forward and joined Colonel Maney, who had now become my advance, and had in his pursuit captured and sent to the rear many of the routed enemy.

About this time a halt was made for the purpose of some concentra-

tion of our forces of all commands for a concerted attack upon the enemy, then understood to have concentrated on the river bank under the shelter of his gunboats, from which at this time an active shelling was being kept up on our advance. My own and other commands came rapidly forward, but, many regiments having entirely exhausted their ammunition, a halt of some time was necessary for the purpose of replenishing.

The day was now far advanced, and before proper preparations were made darkness prevented further operations that day, and all commands were withdrawn for the night out of range of the shells from the enemy's gunboats.

The First Brigade was moved forward at an early hour, and came into action at 8.30 a. m., and was continually employed during the entire day; ordered first to support the left flank of the forces already engaged and subsequently to support the extreme right. It was at this time that Brigadier-General Johnson had one-half of his command (the One hundred and fifty-fourth Tennessee and Blythe's Mississippi, with a section of Polk's battery) detached from his brigade, by an order from General Bragg, and placed in action on the right. Blythe's Mississippi advanced to the left and attacked the enemy, and, wheeling to the right, drove one of the enemy's batteries, with its support, from its position; but as it advanced upon the enemy Colonel Blythe was shot dead from his horse while gallantly leading his regiment forward to the charge. Within a few minutes of his fall Lieut. Col. D. L. Herron and Capt. R. H. Humphreys, of the same regiment, both officers of merit, were mortally wounded, and the command devolved on Maj. James Moore, under whose direction the regiment was actively engaged during the remainder of the day and through the subsequent action of the 7th.

This regiment at all times eminently manifested the high spirit which has always characterized the soldiers of Mississippi, and no braver soldier than its heroic leader was lost to our cause. The One hundred and fifty-fourth, Second, and Fifteenth Tennessee all rendered the most effective service.

The One hundred and fifty-fourth Tennessee advanced to the right, with a section of Polk's battery, attacked the enemy, driving his infantry from its position, and captured four pieces of his artillery, and, pursuing for 400 yards, succeeded in capturing two additional pieces. About this time Brigadier-General Johnson was severely wounded and forced to retire from the field. In the management of his brigade he had displayed the soundest judgment and skill, and the temporary loss of his services is very unfortunate. The command of this brigade now fell to Colonel Smith, who reunited the regiments and engaged the enemy with his whole command during the remainder of the day, participating prominently in the final rout of the enemy and the movement toward the river at the close of the day.

For a detailed statement of the operations of this brigade reference is made to the reports of Brigadier-General Johnson and Colonel Smith, copies of which are herewith inclosed.

At the close of the day a part of my command remained on the field and a portion of it returned to our encampment of the night previous.

At an early hour on the morning of the 7th instant I received orders from Major-General Polk in person to form that part of my command then in the rear and move forward to the scene of the previous day's engagement. I immediately formed the One hundred and fifty-fourth, the Sixth, and six companies of the Ninth Tennessee Regi-

ments, a part of the Fifteenth, and about 100 men of the Second Tennessee, under Capt. Samuel Vance. Hurrying rapidly down the Pittsburg road until I reached a point near the first encampment of the enemy, I moved to the left, to an open field in the vicinity of Shiloh Church, where I was directed by Major-General Polk to form in line of battle in an open field to the rear of the position then held by Captain Bankhead's battery, but was soon ordered to advance to the support of the line to my front, and moving up to the distance of half a mile, I met General Breckinridge, and was advised by him that he was able to hold his position in front if I could protect his left flank. I promptly moved my command by the left flank, passing Shiloh Church, reached an open road, and moved obliquely to the left, and formed my command immediately in front of a very large force of the enemy, now pressing vigorously to turn our left flank.

My engagement here commenced almost the instant I had formed, and was for four hours the most hotly contested I have ever witnessed. My own command fought with great coolness and desperation, and for two hours I gradually drove the enemy from his position, and he, though constantly re-enforced during the conflict and with heavy odds in his favor at the beginning, failed utterly in accomplishing anything.

It is gratifying to say of the Irish and German troops, of whom there were many in the One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior, the Second, and Fifteenth Tennessee Regiments, that, in the desperate conflict of Monday, whether dashing forward in the charge or contesting ground inch by inch against overpowering numbers, their gallantry and steady courage in behalf of their adopted country equaled that of the native standing for his home.

During the engagement here I was re-enforced by Colonel Gibson, with a Louisiana brigade; by Colonel Campbell, with his gallant Thirty-third Tennessee, and by Maj. Samuel T. Love, with the Twenty-seventh Tennessee, all of whom deserve particular mention. Major Love gallantly led his regiment to the charge and fell mortally wounded. Thus re-enforced, I was enabled to prevent the advance of the enemy, who seemed to have thrown his whole diposable force against our left flank.

In the early part of the conflict I was, however, greatly annoyed by the want of artillery, my own being detained and engaged on another part of the field.

At 1.30 o'clock I occupied about the same position at which I first came in collision with the enemy, and at this hour I was joined by two pieces from Capt. M. Smith's battery, in charge of Lieutenant Eckford, and two pieces from a battery unknown to me, and in charge of an officer whose name, I regret, has escaped my recollection. One of these pieces I served myself; the others were served by the officers in charge, and did excellent execution. Thus strengthened, I would have had no difficulty in maintaining my position during the remainder of the day; but at 2.30 p. m., by orders from Major-General Polk, I withdrew my command slowly and in order in the direction of my camp, the enemy making no advance whatever.

I cannot conclude this report without a further reference to the conduct of the officers and men of my command. With an occasional exception, it was all that I expected or desired.

During the engagement of the 6th instant the operations of the Second Brigade were all under my immediate observation and control. In the beginning of this engagement, during the morning, Capt. Melancthon Smith's light battery, as has been stated, did splendid service, and Captain Smith and his officers were distinguished examples of gal-

lantry; and in the charge of the brigade over the field shortly afterwards, where Major Welborn, of the Seventh Kentucky; Captains Freeman and Persons, of the Sixth Tennessee, and Adjt. Robert Thomas, of the Ninth Tennessee, with many others, gave up their lives for their country. Colonel Stephens, at the time commanding brigade, Colonel Wickliffe, of the Seventh Kentucky; Colonel Douglass, of the Ninth Tennessee, and Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, commanding Sixth Tennessee, nobly headed their commands and led their advance.

The brigade, as a body, notwithstanding the terrific storm of artillery and musketry which was poured upon it, did not fly in confusion, but fell back in order, and reforming promptly, renewed the action with spirit so soon as it was relieved from the murderous cross-fire to which it had been subjected. Though it failed in the effort to drive the enemy from his position, it was not for want of courage in officers or men. They did, by keeping up a galling fire, drive the enemy from his ambush on the flank of the field, and force him to seek shelter under the wood in front, thus materially favoring the successful attack of Colonel Maney's command at a later hour in the day. The movement of Colonel Maney on the enemy, in force and position immediately in my front, showed, in its execution, most admirable skill and judgment, joined with the highest valor in its leader. His command was moved forward in the best order to the woods, in the shelter of which he ordered his line to lie down and open fire, chiefly to draw the enemy's and learn his force and position. The next moment the charge was ordered and led in person by Colonel Maney with a dashing gallantry which rarely, if ever, admits of failure.

I think this charge was one of the most brilliant, as it was certainly one of the most decisively successful, movements of the day. The enemy was routed and driven by it, and it was pressed with such vigor that he never rallied again until he reached the shelter of his gunboats on the river bank.

I was deprived of the valuable assistance of Colonel Maney during the action of Monday through the orders on him of an officer ranking him; but am gratified that he did good service on a different portion of the field from that on which I was engaged. For a detailed statement of his action I refer to his official report, filed with this. It reveals gallant and efficient conduct in Lieutenant-Colonel Hurt, of the Ninth Tennessee Regiment; Major Feild, commanding battalion of First Tennessee, and Major Hearn, commanding the Fifteenth Tennessee, who were engaged under him in the action of Monday; and also directs my attention to the distinguished services of Colonel Wickliffe, of the Seventh Kentucky, who, after noble conduct under my own eye on Sunday, received his mortal wound at about 12 m. on Monday, bravely leading a charge, having previously borne a conspicuous part in Colonel Maney's engagement during the early part of the day. The many high qualities which dignified the character of this officer as a soldier and a gentleman render his death a sad loss to his associates in arms and a serious one to the cause for which his life was given.

As has been stated, my First Brigade was detached from my personal supervision early on Sunday morning, and became speedily afterward engaged. Their constant advance, however, which would not yield to the destructive fire which thinned their ranks, and could not be checked by the fall of such leaders as Brigadier-General Johnson, Colonel Blythe, Lieutenant-Colonel Herron, Lieutenant-Colonel Tyler, and Captain Polk, strongly attests the determination of the command.

The accompanying reports of Brigadier-General Johnson and Col.

Preston Smith, who, after General Johnson was wounded, commanded the brigade with skill, energy, and eminent gallantry, will show excellent conduct in the chief regimental officers.

Colonel Blythe and his lieutenant-colonel, Herron, sealed their devotion to their country with their life's blood. Brigadier-General Johnson, Lieutenant-Colonel Tyler, of the Fifteenth Tennessee, and Captain Polk, of the artillery, were all painfully, and the last-named dangerously, wounded while discharging their duties with heroic valor.

It is a serious misfortune for the country that the serious nature of Captain Polk's wound rendered it impossible to remove him from the field.

Colonel Walker, commanding, and Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, of the Second Tennessee, and Lieut. Col. Marcus J. Wright, commanding the One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Regiment, after Colonel Smith took command of the brigade, are all highly commended for gallantry and efficiency.

My admiration of the conduct of the officers and men of my command, in a conflict unequaled in severity and magnitude on this continent, has demanded of me the extended notices given, and, though conscious that many highly deserving of praise have not been named, I must now conclude with some notice of the conduct of my personal staff.

The zealous efficiency in the administration of his office and the earnest devotion to duty always evinced by my assistant adjutant-general, Maj. James D. Porter, were only surpassed by the promptness with which he transmitted my orders to all parts of the field, and the calm, unfaltering courage with which he bore himself throughout these bloody battles.

To my aides-de-camp, Capts. F. H. McNairy and T. F. Henry, my cordial thanks are due. Captain McNairy was, in truth, all that his title imports. No place was too severely trying for him to carry and deliver my orders with promptness and precision. He was ever untiring in the performance of his dangerous duties. Captain Henry displayed an equal gallantry and energy. Nor must I omit to mention A. L. Robertson and John Campbell, who, though boys, were attached to my military family, and were at times used as aides. Their conduct during the battle was such as to give promise of great future usefulness. I regret to say that young Campbell, while acting as my aide-de-camp, fell dead, his entire head having been carried away by a cannon shot. He was a noble boy, and strongly showed the embryo qualities of a brilliant and useful soldier.

In conclusion, I must return my sincere thanks to Judge Archibald Wright, of Tennessee, and to Colonel Pickett, of the Twenty-first Tennessee Regiment, who, as volunteer aides, rendered me very efficient services, and to Capt. William Roundtree, of Gordon's cavalry, who, while acting on Monday as a volunteer aide, showed a daring equal to every emergency.

The effective force carried by me into the battle was 3,801. My loss in killed, wounded, and missing, reports of which have heretofore been received, was 1,213.

B. F. CHEATHAM,
Major-General, C. S. Army.

Maj. GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 157.

Report of Brig. Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson, C. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

COLUMBUS, MISS., *April* 12, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the First Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps, Army of the Mississippi, in the action of the 6th instant, during the first three hours it was in the battle, the period which I remained upon the field:

This brigade arrived from Purdy, within about two miles and a half of the enemy's encampment, after dark on the evening of the 5th instant. At daylight on the following morning it was put in motion in the rear of the left brigade of General Clark's division, with orders to deploy at a point to be designated in line of battle on the left of General Clark's command. The formation of the brigade was in the following order, from right to left: One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, commanded by Col. Preston Smith; Mississippi regiment, commanded by Col. A. K. Blythe; battery of artillery (six pieces), commanded by M. T. Polk; Fifteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. R. C. Tyler; Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, commanded by Col. J. Knox Walker.

At 8.30 a. m. this brigade came under fire of the enemy's artillery. From this position, by order of the commanding general of the First Army Corps, it moved first obliquely to the left, with the view of supporting the left flank of the forces already in action, then by the right flank to support the extreme right; it being stated, in connection with the order for this movement, that the enemy had given way on the left and were heavily pressing our troops on the right. After marching for a quarter of an hour in this direction orders were received to move in line of battle to the front and to come immediately into action.

At this point the ground was broken and marshy, and our movement was obstructed by a small stream, which caused some delay in passing the artillery and the infantry of the left wing. Having passed this obstacle, the infantry of the left wing was reformed into line of battle. Captain Polk's battery of artillery was moved forward and placed in position, and it was found that the right wing, composed of the One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Regiment Tennessee Volunteers and Colonel Blythe's Mississippi Regiment Volunteers, had become detached from the rest of the command. From an aide, whom I sent to ascertain the cause of this movement, I learned that three regiments had been placed in action on the right by an order from Major-General Bragg. Colonel Blythe's regiment had advanced obliquely to the left and attacked the enemy in position near an encampment. It afterward wheeled to the right, and drove a battery, with its support, from its position, and was advancing upon the enemy, under cover of a woods, when Colonel Blythe was shot dead from his horse, while leading his regiment. Within ten minutes after his fall Lieut. Col. D. L. Herron, of the same regiment, was mortally wounded. This occurred between 11 and 12 o'clock.

The One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Regiment Volunteers continued to advance by the right flank, and was brought into action at a considerable distance to the right of Colonel Blythe's regiment. Of the movements of this regiment I have no further report to make.

The infantry of the left wing, after being reformed in line of battle, as previously stated, was moved forward, and came immediately under

a heavy fire of the enemy's artillery and infantry, which took such fatal effect as to cause a momentary wavering in the ranks. The gallantry, decision, and firmness of Lieut. Col. R. C. Tyler, who now, with drawn pistol, restored order and pressed forward his regiment, merits the highest commendation.

In the first position taken by the left wing the Fifteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers occupied the ground first taken by Colonel Blythe's regiment, and the Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteers was posted in rear of Polk's battery, in front of which the enemy seemed to have reassembled. The Fifteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers then advanced some 200 yards under heavy fire, where Lieut. Col. R. C. Tyler, after having his horse shot three times and receiving a wound himself, was compelled to leave the field.

Captain Polk's battery was now suffering severely from the fire of the enemy's musketry and artillery. The Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteers seemed to be reduced to one-half its number, its lines broken and driven back, and my attention was called to the necessity of moving it forward, to support in a better manner the battery of artillery. I twice formed it into line for the purpose of moving it up to the battery, and each time, at the very commencement of the movement, the lines were broken from the unsteadiness of the men under fire.

At this time it was reported to me that Captain Polk had his leg broken, more than half the battery was disabled, and but one gun was being discharged. I ordered the battery withdrawn, and again forming the Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteers I attempted to lead them past the battery, but only succeeded in advancing them to the position they had previously occupied, when I was disabled by a wound from further duty on the field.

Briefly, I am able to say that Colonel Blythe's Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, the Fifteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, and a part of the Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, with Polk's battery, made a desperate stand and fought heroically. I have since learned that a portion of the Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteers had by some means become detached, and were afterwards brought up from the woods on the left of our position.

Before I was wounded I sent my aide to the commanding officer of the One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Regiment Tennessee Volunteers and Colonel Blythe's regiment, with a view to restore the proper connections, which I understood was subsequently accomplished.

From unavoidable necessity, my labors during the heat of the action were mainly confined to the extreme left of the brigade. I have to regret that, from orders apparently given to the subordinates of my command, I was prevented from bringing the whole brigade together handsomely into action. To this object all my efforts had been most zealously and carefully directed. Had I accomplished my purpose, I am convinced I would now have to report much more satisfactory results.

After I was wounded the command of the brigade devolved upon Col. Preston Smith, to whom you are referred for a report of the subsequent action of this brigade and the casualties which occurred therein, which were no doubt very heavy.

Maj. C. G. Rogers, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. William T. Blakemore, aide-de-camp; Capt. D. L. Moore, a volunteer aide, and Capt. John H. Anderson, of the Tenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, who escaped with me from Fort Donelson, were with me on the

field and rendered efficient service. The extended line of my brigade rendered their duties difficult and dangerous. Major Rogers and Captains Blakemore and Anderson remained on the field; the first two until the evening of the 6th, and the latter until the evening of the 7th instant. Captain Anderson had two horses shot under him and was slightly injured by a shell. Major Rogers and Captain Moore returned to the brigade on the field on the 7th instant.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

B. R. JOHNSON,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. 1st Brig., 2d Div., 1st Army Corps, Army of the Mississippi.

Maj. J. D. PORTER, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 158.

Report of Col. Preston Smith, One hundred and fifty-fourth Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
FIRST GRAND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
April 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as the report of the part taken by my command in the engagements of the 6th and 7th instant:

In obedience to the order of Brigadier-General Johnson I moved forward my command, the One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Tennessee Regiment, at daylight on Sunday morning, on the road leading to Pittsburg, and proceeded to form a line of battle, my regiment being on the right and Blythe's Mississippi regiment on my left; these two regiments forming the right wing of Brigadier-General Johnson's brigade, this wing resting on the right of the road and the brigade held in reserve to support Brigadier-General Clark's brigade.

We followed the movements of that command until about 8 a. m., when an order was received from Major-General Bragg, through an officer of his staff, directing me to lead my regiment into action. This order was executed by moving my regiment by the right flank through a large open field, exposed the while to the shot and shell of the enemy's guns, placed in a road in front of us. I continued to march the command by the flank until it had crossed a muddy creek, some 300 yards from the enemy's battery, when the line of battle was formed under a galling fire from the battery, infantry, and sharpshooters.

At this point the gallant Capt. Marshall Polk, with a section of his battery, advanced to my immediate front, and poured into the enemy's works and on his battery a heavy and well-directed fire of grape and canister. After he had fired seven or eight rounds I directed him to cease firing and ordered my regiment forward.

Right here I received orders from Major-General Bragg to push my command forward. The order was promptly executed and in gallant style, driving the enemy from his guns with much loss and capturing his battery of four pieces. In this charge I lost heavily, but continued to press on the enemy, now driven beyond his first encampment some 600 or 700 yards, capturing a section of another battery, containing

two pieces, some 200 yards this side of an old field, through which the disordered columns of the enemy could be seen retreating.

At this point I ordered Sergt. J. J. Pirtle, of Polk's battery, Company G, to move his gun forward on the hill, to open on the enemy retiring over a neighboring field and hill. This order was executed in gallant style and with great execution, causing destruction and consternation among the already broken ranks of the enemy.

At this point I was joined by the Thirty-third Tennessee Regiment, Colonel Campbell, and another regiment—I think at Alabama—and three companies of the Fifth Tennessee, Lieutenant-Colonel Venable. Having advanced this command into the field, we were greatly annoyed by the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, to which we were much exposed. I therefore commanded the men to take cover by a hill and a line of fence hard by, while the piece in charge of Sergeant Pirtle, which had been ordered up, threw grape and canister into the wood, to dislodge the enemy and drive him from his position. On this gun the enemy concentrated his fire, killing and wounding in a short time some of the men and all of the horses attached to the piece.

I cannot speak in terms of too high commendation of Sergeant Pirtle and Corp. John Kenney on this occasion, both of whom exhibited great coolness and intrepidity, and abandoned their gun at last with many regrets at their inability to move it from the field. I regret to say that a detail, which I had ordered from the infantry to their assistance, failed to reach those gallant men in time to enable them to save their piece.

Being still annoyed by the enemy's sharpshooters, I ordered the several regiments to fall back to the woods, some 200 yards, there to form, sending out at the same time Companies B and G, of the One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Tennessee Regiment, and the three companies of the Fifth Tennessee, under Lieutenant-Colonel Venable, as skirmishers, to ascertain and report what enemy there might be on our left.

While the command was thus being formed Lieut. W. B. Richmond, aide-de-camp to Major-General Polk, came up, and directed me to report to General Polk for orders, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wright to take command of my regiment and to move it forward to the cross-roads, to a point to the right of the position it then occupied. On reporting to General Polk I was directed to take command of the brigade of General B. R. Johnson, that gallant officer having received a painful wound, which compelled him to leave the field. I proceeded at once to take command of the brigade, which I formed on the right of the avenue leading by the second encampment of the enemy, on the Pittsburg road, and just beyond the cross-roads. On my arrival there I found about 150 men of the Fifteenth Tennessee and about 200 of Blythe's Mississippi regiment fit for duty. The ranks of the One hundred and fifty-fourth and Second Tennessee I found also much reduced. Scarcely had the command been placed in position in order of battle ere the enemy advanced through the woods north of our position and opened a heavy and well-directed fire upon us. The One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Regiment and Blythe's Mississippi regiment, under the command of Major Moore, Colonel Blythe and Lieutenant-Colonel Herron having previously fallen, were at once moved into the woods to meet and engage his advancing columns.

After a sharp conflict of some thirty minutes' duration, it having been reported to me that the One hundred and fifty-fourth Tennessee had exhausted their ammunition, I ordered that regiment to withdraw, and the Second and Fifteenth Tennessee to move forward, which they did

promptly, driving the enemy back after a fierce engagement of fifteen or twenty minutes. In this engagement the whole command suffered severely.

At this time, my ammunition wagons having arrived, I sent the One hundred and Fifty-fourth, Second, and Fifteenth Tennessee Regiments to supply themselves with ammunition, retaining Blythe's Mississippi regiment for the support of the battery placed at this point. Before the return of the regiments sent back for ammunition the enemy advanced his sharpshooters on the road in front of the battery, and was annoying the command greatly by his well-directed fire. Perceiving that the single regiment there supporting the battery was not sufficient to hold the position, I ordered up Company L, of the One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment (Captain Cole), armed with Maynard rifles, to be deployed as skirmishers on the right and in front of my position while another regiment was coming forward.

Riding back about 200 yards, I brought up the Fourth Tennessee, Lieutenant-Colonel Strahl commanding, which came up to the conflict in most gallant style to the relief of Blythe's regiment and Captain Cole's company, which were hotly pressed by the enemy, and a fierce and somewhat protracted engagement drove the enemy in great disorder from this portion of the field, to which he did not again return during the day.

The One hundred and fifty-fourth and Second Tennessee having reported with ammunition, the One hundred and fifty-fourth, by direction of Major-General Polk, under whose immediate supervision all of the movements of the army on this portion of the field had been conducted, was ordered to the support of a battery in the avenue before spoken of. The Second Tennessee, having been joined by the Thirty-third Tennessee, was placed in position to repel a threatened attack of the enemy on our right.

Soon after this we were ordered forward to the support of a line of battle, composed of the Thirty-eighth Tennessee and some other troops, on the left of the road leading to Pittsburg, the One hundred and fifty-fourth having been ordered to the support of Swett's (Arkansas) battery. In this position we moved forward and occupied the last encampment of the enemy, in the direction of the river, from which my command retired, under orders, about sunset. Having seen the Second Tennessee Regiment encamped for the night at the cross-roads near General Beauregard's headquarters, I started out to ascertain where the Fifteenth Tennessee and Blythe's Mississippi regiments had encamped, neither of which commands had reported to me after retiring for ammunition during the afternoon. I found Blythe encamped not far from General Beauregard's headquarters, and learned that the One hundred and fifty-fourth Tennessee, with portions of the Fifteenth and Second Tennessee and a few of Blythe's command, had returned in the direction of their encampment of the previous night, at which place I found them about 12 p. m.

At this part of my report I beg leave to speak particularly of the gallant bearing of Col. J. Knox Walker and Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, of the Second Tennessee, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wright, Major Fitzgerald, and Adjutant Stovall, of the One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Tennessee Regiment, and to express my high admiration at the soldierly bearing of the officers and men generally of my command throughout this bloody and eventful day.

I would also mention the Thirty-third Tennessee Regiment, under Colonel Campbell, which constituted a part of my command during a

portion of the day, and beg leave to say that, although comparatively a new regiment, there was not a command that came under my observation that better preserved its organization on the field and met the shock of the enemy with more coolness and firmness or who went into the action under a more daring and gallant leader.

At an early hour on Monday morning, in obedience to an order of Major-General Cheatham, I moved the One hundred and fifty-fourth Tennessee, and a portion of the Second Tennessee, under Captain Vance, forward on the Pittsburg road, having previously sent forward a portion of Blythe's Mississippi regiment and the Fifteenth Tennessee to rejoin their respective commands. When we had approached near the quarters occupied on Sunday night by General Beauregard, hearing heavy firing on our right we were hastily thrown into line of battle, under the directions of Generals Polk and Cheatham. At this point I was joined by a portion of Blythe's regiment, commanded by Major Moore. The line of battle thus formed was composed of the One hundred and fifty-fourth and Sixth Tennessee and detached portions of other commands, making about three regiments, which, when formed, were moved rapidly forward under the lead of Major-General Cheatham. In advancing the One hundred and fifty-fourth, a portion of Blythe's regiment, and a company under Captain Vance, of the Second Tennessee, were detached from the line by a thick skirt of woods, undergrowth, and marshy ground. While moving my command by the flank, to avoid these obstacles, I met Brigadier-General Withers, who directed me to hurry to the support of Brigadier-General Chalmers, who was hotly pressed by the enemy on our right.

At this point I met Col. George Maney, of the First Tennessee Regiment, who directed his command to fall in on my left. Moving my command towards the point indicated at double-quick time, I met Brigadier-General Chalmers, who led my command in person to the point where he most needed support. Here having formed my command in line of battle, I moved to the place occupied by the enemy's camp on the hill, from which we received a galling fire as we advanced. Moving steadily forward, we drove the enemy from his position to a hill beyond, though at a considerable loss in killed and wounded on our side.

The enemy, from his position on the hill, again opened upon us with a battery and his infantry, and a stubborn engagement was kept up for an hour and a half, when, my ammunition being exhausted, I directed the command to be retired from the field for the purpose of procuring ammunition, while I went forward to advise Brigadier-General Chalmers of my purpose. This command was executed in good order. While going forward to Brigadier-General Chalmers' position I received a shot through the right shoulder with a Minie ball, inflicting a painful wound and disabling my sword arm. This and the wounding of my horse twice on Sunday were the only casualties to myself.

On retiring for the purpose above stated I fell in with Brigadier-General Withers' command, and remained with him and under his orders until ordered to retire my command from the field in the direction of Corinth.

I cannot close this report without expressing my profound thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Wright, who, though struck on the leg on Sunday by a ball, which gave him much pain, continued with the command, giving me most valuable aid; to Maj. Ed. Fitzgerald, who, while encouraging the men in charging a battery on Sunday, had his horse shot under him and continued to cheer them on to victory; to Adjt. W. H.

Stovall, Capts. M. M. Patrick, E. A. Cole, S. Fowlkes, jr., George Mellersh, J. S. Moreland, J. H. Edmondson, Alphonso Cross, Richard H. Randolph, Michael Magevney, jr., and W. B. Yowell, and to the company officers, with but few exceptions, of the One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Regiment; to Lieutenant Brownrigg, Captains Sharpe and Nesbit, and the other company officers of Blythe's Mississippi regiment, whose conduct came under my observation; to Captains Vance and Triplett, of the Second Tennessee Regiment, and to the officers and men generally of my command for their gallant and resolute bearing throughout those eventful and hard-contested days.

Herewith I send the reports of the several regimental commanders, which will serve to show where the different corps were during the two days when away from my immediate command; also that of Lieut. Thomas R. Smith, commanding battery. Of this gallant officer I would say his bearing was that which should ever characterize a soldier. He deserves [well] of his country.

I have the honor, sir, to be, your obedient servant,

PRESTON SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. J. D. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 159.

Report of Lieut. Col. Marcus J. Wright, One hundred and fifty-fourth Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. 154TH SENIOR REGT. TENNESSEE VOLS.,
Camp Blythe, near Corinth, Miss., April 14, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of the One hundred and fifty-fourth Senior Regiment Tennessee Volunteers in the action of the 6th and 7th instant:

The regiment (about 650 strong) was posted on the right of the brigade, in line of battle, Blythe's Mississippi regiment being on our left. In this order, Brigadier-General Johnson being in command of the brigade and Col. Preston Smith in command of the regiment, we moved forward at sunrise on the morning of the 6th. We formed a part of the reserve corps to support General Clark's brigade, and marched in line of battle, following the movements of this brigade until about 8 a. m., when we were ordered to move rapidly forward into action.

Between us and the position then occupied by the enemy upon whom we were ordered to move was a large open field, and the officer who had borne to us the order, being of General Bragg's staff, directed us to march by the flank, right in front, through this field, which was done. Before marching on position, and while still marching by the flank, the enemy's battery, posted in the woods toward which we were moving, opened upon us, the first shot taking effect upon our right company, killing 1 instantly and wounding 2 others, viz, Lieut. D. E. Abbott and First Sergt. W. R. Johnson, of Company A. This threw the head of our column into some confusion, but the men were soon brought together, though the firing was continued.

We proceeded some 50 yards farther in the same order, when we filed to the right and formed our line of battle under most unfavorable circumstances, the enemy's battery and small-arms doing great execution in the ranks. As rapidly as possible, however, we opened fire,

which was briskly continued for some minutes. At this juncture the fifth division of the regiment, being entirely unprotected, was moved forward some 50 paces, under cover of a ridge, and there did great execution upon the enemy's battery, which was immediately in their front.

Seeing the great danger to which the regiment was exposed the order to push forward was given by Colonel Smith, which was obeyed with alacrity, the left division being in advance and charging the battery in their front with a determination that drove the enemy before them, leaving their battery of four guns in our possession. We kept up the pursuit until we came to an open field, some 300 yards in advance, into which we moved, and were then halted by Colonel Smith to await further orders from the brigade commander.

At this time it was ascertained that Brig. Gen. B. R. Johnson had been severely wounded and borne from the field. The command of the brigade, therefore, devolved upon Colonel Smith, the senior colonel, and the command of the regiment upon me.

While in this position we were much exposed to the enemy's sharpshooters and suffered heavy losses, while unable to return the fire, as the enemy was unseen and the reports of their guns unheard. Waiting for some minutes for further orders, without receiving any, I deemed it proper to withdraw the regiment from the open field into the thick woods through which we had come.

After moving back on a line with our first position we were moved to the right, by order of Major-General Polk, into one of the enemy's camps, and then engaged the enemy a second time in a desperate and severe struggle. While in the field, however (above mentioned), the two left companies, under orders of Colonel Smith, were moved to the left, to reconnoiter a body of troops in the forest to our left, as we were in doubt whether they were friends or foes. It was while on this duty that I moved the regiment under protection of the woods in our rear and right, and thereby the left division became detached and were (by order of the major) permitted to remove from the field our wounded men, who were numerous. The major then rejoined the regiment, but the greater part of these two companies, under command of Captains Moreland and Edmondson, were unable to rejoin the regiment, but did most effective service in taking prisoners and guarding them to the rear. Captain Moreland, with some of his men, also rejoined the regiment.

After engaging the battery as above stated, under the immediate command of Major-General Polk we were ordered to the support of a battery playing upon the enemy from a position near us. The name of the battery is unknown to me. Here Company L, armed with Maynard rifles, and under command of Captain Cole, was detached, by order of Colonel Smith, and sent to the right as skirmishers, to unmask the enemy supposed to be there. They were soon briskly engaged, and continued to fire until re-enforced by some brigade, also unknown to me. The company then returned to the position from which they had been detached as skirmishers, but the battery and regiment having in the meanwhile moved forward, they were ordered by General Beauregard to fall in with a column, which he was forming, of detached companies and men. The battery to which we had been assigned having moved in towards the river, by order of General Beauregard we followed it, and again took position on the edge of a field nearest the last encampment, into which we moved on Sunday evening. The battery did fine execution here, but moved forward with the army in pursuit of the retiring enemy, and passed through the last encampment of the enemy.

Here we remained with them until Major-General Polk ordered us to retire for the night to our encampment, which we did.

At daylight on Monday morning we were in line, our detached companies having rejoined the regiment the night previous. We were moved to the rear, upon the road toward the general hospital, under the lead of Major-Generals Polk and Cheatham, to meet the enemy, supposed to be advancing to cut us off in the rear; but the alarm proving false, we were counter-marched and led to the battle-field. Our first line of battle was formed in an open field in rear of the position then occupied by Captain Bankhead's battery. Remaining here a few minutes we were ordered forward, the entire brigade moving in line of battle. We were repeatedly ordered by ——— Henry, of General Cheatham's staff, to oblique to the right, which we continued to do under his orders until we engaged the enemy upon our right. Here we were soon engaged in a desperate contest with the enemy's artillery and musketry, and becoming separated from the rest of the brigade (with the exception of a portion of Blythe's Mississippi Regiment of Volunteers), continued the engagement for over an hour, exposed to a deadly fire, and withdrew only when our ammunition was completely exhausted. We then retired, and were met by a staff officer, announcing that there was a general movement to the rear. We then fell in with General Withers' division and retired in order with them.

It will be no disparagement of the gallant bearing of the officers and men of this regiment to mention particularly that Capt. James Moreland, of Company G, was conspicuous for his gallantry, leading the charge of the left wing upon the enemy's battery under a severe fire, and was the first to reach their guns; or to say of Capt. E. A. Cole, of the Maynard Rifles, a company but few weeks in service, that he and his gallant company bore themselves like veterans during the two days' battle.

Lieut. A. P. Dupuy, of this company, was severely, and it is thought mortally, wounded on the first day.

To Maj. Ed. Fitzgerald and Adjt. William H. Stovall my especial thanks are due for their bravery, coolness, and alacrity in all parts of the field, urging the men to be steady or leading them when necessary.

Capt. E. M. Cheairs, of Company K, fell at the head of his company, waving them on to the charge. He died the death of a gallant soldier. I must be permitted to speak in the highest terms of the bravery of both men and officers of this regiment.

I append herewith a detailed statement of the killed, wounded, and missing, being 25 killed, 163 wounded, and 11 missing, some of whom are thought to be killed or left on the battle-field severely wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARCUS J. WRIGHT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Col. J. KNOX WALKER,
Comdg. First Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps.

No. 160.

Report of Col. William H. Stephens, Sixth Tennessee Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH TENNESSEE REGIMENT,
Corinth, Miss., April 17, 1862.

COLONEL: Being directed by Major-General Cheatham, early on the

morning of the 6th instant, to remain in command of my old brigade (Second) until Colonel Maney should arrive upon the field, I respectfully submit a report of its operations on that day:

The brigade then upon the field consisted of the Sixth Tennessee Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. T. P. Jones; the Ninth Tennessee, Colonel Douglass, and the Seventh Kentucky, Colonel Wickliffe, and Capt. M. Smith's light battery. The only report made to me is that of Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, herewith submitted.*

Shortly before the charge was ordered, as referred to in the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, I was thrown from my wounded horse, which accident, added to extreme weakness—the consequence of an attack of illness from which I had just prematurely risen—disabled me from rendering active assistance during the engagement. I nevertheless joined in the gallant charge made by the brigade upon the batteries, my position being near the right of the Sixth Tennessee.

After this regiment and the Seventh Kentucky fell back from the open field my efforts were directed to rallying them under cover of the timber. These efforts were continued until I was overcome by exhaustion, after which I took no active part in the field operations of the day.

The conduct of the officers and men of the Sixth Tennessee Regiment came under my immediate notice, and much praise is due to them generally for their conduct on that trying occasion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Jones and Capt. John Ingram were conspicuous for their gallantry, and Maj. George C. Porter and Lieut. R. C. Williamson, the adjutant of the regiment, exhibited much courage upon the field.

My staff officers, Lieut. Isaac M. Jackson, assistant adjutant-general; William D. Stephens and Thomas A. Henderson, my aides-de-camp, and Capt. A. L. Swingley, of the Army of Missouri, who acted as my volunteer aide, were courageous and efficient in the discharge of their respective duties. The first named was mortally wounded on the 7th; the second received three severe wounds on the 6th, and the third was slightly wounded on the 7th.

Dr. E. B. Law, acting assistant surgeon Sixth Tennessee Regiment, was prompt, efficient, and utterly regardless of danger in relieving the wounded upon the field.

Your obedient servant,

WM. H. STEPHENS,
Colonel Sixth Tennessee Regiment.

Col. J. D. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 161.

Report of Col. George Maney, First Tennessee Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION,
FIRST CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Camp near Corinth, Miss., April 25, 1862.

SIR: I submit the following report of the participation of the forces under my immediate command in the battles of the 6th and 7th instant, near Shiloh:

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* Not found.

I marched to the field in command of five companies of my own regiment (First Tennessee), the other five having been detained at Chattanooga by order of superior officers.

On the 5th instant, while in front of the enemy, I was, by order of General A. S. Johnston, commanding, detached from the brigade of Brigadier-General Chalmers, with which I had temporarily served, and instructed to report, with my five companies present, to Major-General Polk for service, and was by him assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, of his corps.

This brigade was composed of the five companies of the First Tennessee, Colonel Stephens' (Sixth Tennessee), Colonel Douglass' (Ninth Tennessee), and Colonel Wickliffe's (Seventh Kentucky) regiments; and, as senior officer, I assumed command of it, Major-General Cheatham, as chief of division, being my immediate commanding officer.

Early on the morning of the 6th, while marching with the five companies of the First Tennessee Regiment to unite with the balance of this brigade, General Johnston, commanding in person, directed me to change my course and proceed with these companies immediately across Lick Creek, there to unite with Colonel Forrest's cavalry and Colonel Cummings' (Tennessee) regiment, and in command of these to watch and resist any demonstration of the enemy against the extreme right flank or rear of the army from the direction of Hamburg. Communicating this order to Major-General Cheatham, I proceeded under it forthwith to cross Lick Creek, and immediately sent a strong cavalry scouting party to learn and report the presence of any enemy in that direction.

My instructions from General Johnston had left me at liberty, in case I became perfectly satisfied that no enemy was in my direction, to recross the creek and join in the main battle; and about 11 a. m., having from diligent observations been unable to learn the presence of any enemy toward or at Hamburg and the battle continuing to rage, I left Colonels Forrest and Cummings to carry out their instructions existing before my presence with them, and recrossing the creek with the five companies of my regiment, directed their march toward the battle, then seeming about 4 or 5 miles distant.

After marching about a mile I was overtaken and informed by a courier from Colonel Forrest that it was not certain but that a portion of the enemy was in the direction of Hamburg. This caused me to halt for definite information.

In a short time I was instructed that orders had been sent by General Beauregard for all troops to be brought to the scene of action, and that both Colonels Forrest and Cummings were near at hand on their way forward. I then moved directly with my five companies toward the battle.

As I approached the battle quite a number from other commands, who had dropped back seemingly exhausted by fatigue, cheered by the arrival of even this small body of fresh troops, rallied on my rear and advanced with me.

In a few moments I found and reported to Major-General Cheatham, at the time engaged in an effort to dislodge the enemy from a wood a little to the east of his center. My brigade, under Colonel Stephens, senior officer in my absence, had been warmly engaged at this position before my arrival, and the Sixth Tennessee, as I was informed, having suffered particularly severely in a gallant charge here, had been temporarily withdrawn when I came up. General Cheatham directed me to immediately attack the enemy's position in this wood, giving me

the privilege of selecting my command for the purpose, and advising me of its being a difficult position and of the failure of several previous efforts by our troops to carry it. Colonel Cummings, Nineteenth Tennessee Regiment, being now in sight, and the Ninth Tennessee at hand and comparatively fresh, were, with the First Tennessee Battalion, selected as my attacking force. Observing the ground in advance not to favor an extended line of battle, Colonel Douglass' regiment was formed on the left of the First Tennessee and Major McNairy, aide-de-camp to Major-General Cheatham, was requested to move Colonel Cummings' regiment a short distance to the right, with instructions to advance from that position in concert with the balance of my command upon the enemy in the wood. With the First and Ninth in line, I moved over an open field directly on the enemy in the woods, and on approaching met some of our own troops retiring before a destructive fire. My line of battle was promptly opened by the right of companies to the front, so as to allow our friends to pass to the rear, and at the same time quickening my advance I was so fortunate as to pass the field and gain the cover of the woods before the enemy's attention seemed fairly directed to me. Here my command was ordered to lie down, and a fire was opened mainly for the purpose of ascertaining by the enemy's reply his force and exact position. This was quickly done, and immediately on his fire being delivered my advance was renewed in good order. Observing in a few moments the enemy to give indications of wavering, I on the moment ordered the First and Ninth to the charge. The order was responded to with a cheer, and both regiments sprang forward with enthusiasm worthy of their cause, holding an alignment which would have done credit to veterans. Colonel Cummings' regiment came gallantly forward at the same time on the right.

The charge was in every way a success. The enemy could not wait to sustain the shock, but broke in disorder and fled precipitately before us. In a few moments we occupied the position which he had perhaps contested with as much obstinacy as any on that day. It proved to be a small ravine passing diagonally toward the river, fringed with a considerable growth of small timber, thus forming an excellent natural rifle pit.

I do scant justice to the officers and men of the First and Ninth Regiments to say, in their attack on this position they did well; all that soldiers should do. Immediately after the position was taken by us Colonel Cummings, with his regiment, proceeded to report to his own immediate commander, Brigadier-General Breckinridge.

Deeming a constant press forward the best means of securing the advantage already gained, I made but a short halt on the position from which the enemy had been driven, and with the First and Ninth Regiments continued my advance as rapidly as possible in the direction of his flight. He made no rally before my command that day, and I was halted near the river for the purpose, as I understood, of allowing some concentration of our troops for attacking the enemy at the river and near his gunboats.

Our forces came rapidly up, but it was already quite late in the day, and they were halted near a deserted camp of the enemy, a short distance in my rear and to the right, for the purpose of replenishing their ammunition. I held the position at which I had been halted until dark, the enemy all the while keeping up an active shelling from his gunboats, which proved, however, more noisy than destructive.

At dark, finding our troops generally retiring, and understanding it

was the order for all to do so, I withdrew my command for the night, and this ended their part in the battle of Sunday.

Monday morning (the 7th) a desultory fire was commenced early on some portions of the field of the previous day's fighting, and I immediately ordered the command which had been with me Sunday into line. The Ninth Regiment had been separated in marching from the field during the darkness of the previous night, and I found only the four right companies, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hurt, had followed the First. It was my intention to go with these to Major-General Cheatham, expecting to find the remainder of my command with him, but I was peremptorily commanded by Brigadier-General Withers, through one of his staff, to join whatever troops I could find to the command with me and hasten to his position on our extreme right. This order was accompanied with the information to me of a fierce attack by the enemy on General Withers and a pressing need of re-enforcement, and was not to be disregarded.

I accordingly ordered Colonel Carroll's Tennessee regiment, Maj. John F. Hearn commanding, to fall in with the First and the four companies of the Ninth, and with this force proceeded rapidly to General Withers' position, whom I found much in need of re-enforcement. General Chalmers' brigade, on the extreme right and somewhat in advance of what had been the enemy's right camp, was warmly engaged in front, and the enemy, quite in force, was vigorously pressing to turn General Chalmers and gain his rear through this camp.

General Withers ordered me to drive him back immediately with a charge. My command was rapidly brought into line of battle on the parade ground in front of the camp in question, Lieutenant-Colonel Hurt on the right, Major Hearn in the center, and Major Feild on the left, and the next instant the charge became a necessity, for the enemy, pressing back our troops, inadequate in numbers to oppose him, began to show himself on the opposite side of the camp at a distance of perhaps 200 yards. I immediately ordered my whole line to the charge, and it was made with spirit.

The result was but a repetition of our superiority to the enemy in this particular. We drove him about three-quarters of a mile and several pieces of his artillery were captured. Our loss was but light in comparison with the enemy.

The exhaustion of the previous day, combined with the fatigue incident to the charge, rendered farther pursuit with my small force impracticable. My command was then ordered back and formed on the side of the camp next the enemy. Here General Withers charged me with the command of all the troops at and near this position, with instructions "to remain at and hold it at all hazards."

A very short time after the enemy had been driven before the charge of my command his line also gave way before ours to my left, and, as his forces fled diagonally in front of my position, two pieces of Captain McClung's battery, which had joined me, were brought into efficient service, and, under the personal charge of Captain McClung, were actively and destructively served on the retreating enemy for a distance of several hundred yards.

After this the enemy made several demonstrations in force, as if disposed to assault my position, but he, being without artillery, was in each instance promptly repulsed. At about 1 o'clock, the enemy having ceased troubling me and seemingly massed his forces for main attack against our left, where the fighting appeared very severe, and I having succeeded in rallying quite a number of stragglers of different

commands, I directed Colonel Wickliffe, of the Seventh Kentucky Regiment, who had been separated from his command, but up to this time rendered me most efficient service by his activity and gallantry, to take Lieut. Col. C. S. Hurt's and Major Hearn's commands with him and proceed to re-enforce our left, thinking at the time that Major-General Cheatham was engaged there. Colonel Wickliffe proceeded as directed, and received his fatal wound at the head of a charge, doing his whole duty as a devoted patriot and gallant soldier.

Several other bodies of troops which came up to my position were also directed by me to re-enforce our left, and it is due to Capt. J. L. Rice, of Colonel Battle's Tennessee regiment, to say that one body of several hundred, which he had rallied with great exertions, was gallantly led by him in this direction and did excellent service.

At about 4 p. m. I retired with the general movement of our lines and, under General Cheatham's permission, encamped my battalion, First Tennessee Regiment, at Monterey, in their tents, it having been stationed there as part of our advance previous to the battles. The other regiments of my brigade, in pursuance of orders, returned to Corinth.

The troops who acted under my immediate command during the battles of both days, with very few exceptions, discharged their duties with the gallantry and faithfulness due to their cause. The Sixth Tennessee and Seventh Kentucky Regiments, together with Capt. Melancthon Smith's light battery, were more under the immediate eye of my division general than my own. Both of these regiments had suffered severely before I assumed command of them in the engagement of Sunday.

It is a peculiar gratification to be able to say that at the close of the battles on Monday night the battalion of the First Tennessee Regiment marched into its camp at Monterey with but one single absentee besides those who had fallen in the actions or been excused for proper cause by the surgeon, and this one reported early next day. To their prompt and precise performance of orders on the field their slight loss is attrib utable.

While I may not name all who showed both courage and devotion, it is a pleasant duty to call attention to several who discovered eminent merit as soldiers on the field.

In Sunday's action Colonel Douglass, of the Ninth Tennessee, bore himself with the courage becoming the commander of his gallant regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hurt, of the same, displayed a dashing gallantry, combined with an aptitude for command, entitling him to the highest praise. My high expectations of Maj. H. R. Feild, who succeeded me in immediate command of the battalion of the First Tennessee Regiment, were not in the least disappointed. He executed all orders with the greatest promptness, and led his command in every advance with the utmost coolness and intrepidity. I must also express thanks to Captain Ingram, of the Sixth Tennessee. His company had been for the time retired, after suffering severely in a former attempt to drive the enemy from the woods, but he asked and obtained permission of General Cheatham to personally accompany me in my subsequent attack upon it, and during the whole of my advance his gallantry was conspicuous and a cheering influence to my line.

After driving the enemy from his position in the woods and during my subsequent advance several officers rallied fragments of commands which had been previously engaged there and reported to me, requesting the privilege of forming part of my force in further movements. I regret the names of most of these have escaped my memory, but Major Moore, of Colonel Blythe's Mississippi regiment, was conspicuously useful and active in this respect.

In the action of Monday, as has been mentioned, I had the valuable personal assistance of Colonel Wickliffe, of the Seventh Kentucky Regiment, and in my first and main charge against the enemy he was of eminent service; his position seemed at all times wherever danger was greatest or encouragement to the line most needed. His devotion and valor are, indeed, a serious loss to his country.

Rev. William Harris, of Memphis, who became my volunteer aide on Monday, deserves notice and my cordial thanks for his gallantry in the action.

Major Hearn, of the Fifteenth Tennessee Regiment, showed himself worthy and equal to his position and led his regiment gallantly.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hurt, of the Ninth, and Major Feild, of First Tennessee, in every respect repeated their good conduct of the day previous.

Reports of regimental commanders and lists of casualties in my command are filed herewith.

Very respectfully,

GEO. MANEY,
Colonel First Tennessee Regiment, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. J. D. PORTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 162.

Report of Lieut. Col. W. D. Lannom, Seventh Kentucky Infantry.

CAMP BLYTHE, *April* 14, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report to you that in the action on Monday, the 7th instant, a portion of the Seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteers were in position in your command and acted in concert with it under your orders. I was delayed a short time on Monday morning from joining my regiment, having been sent by Colonel Wickliffe to bring up a company that we understood was on its way back to our encampment. When I received your command was advancing up the slope of a ridge toward some buildings, afterwards burned by our men, and the enemy falling back before you. Up to that time my regiment had been acting under the orders of Colonel Lockett. When we reached the buildings above mentioned and formed the line a few paces beyond on the ridge Colonel Lockett transferred the command to myself, and Colonel Wickliffe, arriving shortly afterward, assumed command himself. At your direction I assisted you as aide along that portion of the line where my regiment was posted. After considerable maneuvering along the ridge an order passed along the line to move forward, which was done promptly and in good order along that portion of the line which came under my observation. The direction led us across a branch and up the slope of a hill covered with a thick underbrush. The enemy opened a heavy fire upon us, and Colonel Wickliffe fell at the first fire with severe wound on the head. We advanced a short distance farther up the hill, near enough to see that the enemy was retiring, but firing on us as he fell back. Our line also gave way and was again formed on the ridge we had just left.

I again assumed command of my regiment in consequence of the wound of Colonel Wickliffe. We then moved by the left flank in support of a battery of ours, which shelled the Federals out of an encampment situated across a field from where the battery was planted. We then

moved by the right flank and came under a very heavy fire from an enemy's battery planted in our front. It was here that our line gave way and moved to the rear. My regiment, being posted on the right, flanked off to the left, and a portion of it passed through the field to the east and adjoining the burnt building. They received a fire from the enemy posted on the side of the field and returned it. After a few rounds the enemy fell back from the fence.

I was much mortified at our men retiring from the charge up the slope of the wooded hill at the very moment when the enemy himself was retiring, but I am satisfied that the enemy had not been forced back sufficiently far on our right to have enabled us to have held the ridge in our advance if we had taken [it] without heavy fighting and great loss of life.

Very respectfully, yours,

W. D. LANNOM,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

No. 163.

Report of Col. A. J. Lindsay, First Mississippi Cavalry.

CAMP, NEAR LEXINGTON, TENN.,
April 21, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the part which my regiment took in the battle of April 6 and 7.

I was ordered by Major-General Polk to repair to Lexington on April 4 and there assume command of nine companies of Mississippi Cavalry.

While at Jackson I received a telegram to march immediately to the neighborhood of Monterey with the regiment. I sent a messenger at once to Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, at Lexington, directing him to start without delay, and that I would meet him at Purdy. I overtook Lieutenant-Colonel Miller a few miles this side of Monterey and assumed command of the regiment.

On the morning of the 6th instant I marched toward the battle-field on the left flank of Major-General Cheatham's division, and kept with it until just before engaging the enemy, when General Cheatham ordered me to pass in his rear. I did so, and shortly after General Cheatham's division became engaged with the enemy. I remained probably an hour or two in General Cheatham's rear, when I received an order from General Bragg to report to him. I did so, and received an order to support some infantry farther up the hill, near where a battery had just been taken. I obeyed the order, and was told by a staff officer of General Breckinridge to place myself near General Jackson's column. I waited there until I received an order from another staff officer to proceed with all possible haste to the river. I arrived with my command at the place where General Prentiss surrendered and reported to Major-General Polk, who, directing me to take command of all the cavalry and go up the river to cut off the enemy's retreat, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Miller to proceed on immediately with my regiment in that direction, while I was delayed a few minutes to collect all the cavalry I could. Finding amid confusion I could get

none except my regiment, I joined it, and arrived at the head of it just as a battery from Michigan had surrendered to Lieutenant-Colonel Miller. This battery was complete in men, horses, and guns, and I ordered it to be taken to General Polk. I saw another battery across a deep ravine, and started with 30 or 40 men to take it. I captured one of the caissons; but on coming up with the battery found myself in the presence of several brigades of the enemy's infantry drawn up in line. They fired at me, but I managed to get under the hill without sustaining any damage. I returned to my regiment and proceeded to the bank of the river, where I captured 6 or 7 prisoners, making in all about 60 or 70 that my regiment had taken. I remained that night until 12 o'clock in the saddle on picket duty, and spent the balance of the night in the enemy's camp.

Monday morning I was ordered to take position on the Bark road. During the day I supported, successively, the divisions of Breckinridge and Hardee, and in the afternoon I was ordered by General Hardee to cover the retreat of his division, which I did, skirmishing with the enemy, and was the last of the army to leave the field.

I sent you a list of the casualties which occurred before I left Corinth.*

I cannot speak too highly of the good behavior of both officers and men of the regiment.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. LINDSAY,
Colonel, Commanding Mississippi Cavalry.

Maj. GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 164.

Report of Lieut. Col. John H. Miller, First Mississippi Cavalry.

CAMP, BETWEEN CORINTH AND PURDY, MISS.,
April 13, 1862.

COLONEL: In obedience to your order I have the honor to report to you the circumstances attending the capture of the Second Michigan Battery (Captain Ross commanding) in the battle of Shiloh, on Sunday, the 6th instant.

The battery was taken by the First Battalion Mississippi Cavalry, the balance of your regiment being on detached service.

About 5 p. m. you were ordered by General Polk, at the place where the large number of Federal prisoners had surrendered, to assume command of all the cavalry, and cut the enemy off, if possible, in their retreat. You immediately ordered me to advance as fast as possible with the command, while you collected all the cavalry you could find. I accordingly pressed forward about one-fourth of a mile and came suddenly in view of the battery, about 300 yards distant. Their horses were all attached and all evidently ready for retreat. As soon as they discovered us I judged, from their rapidly moving to and fro, that they were preparing to turn, unlimber, and open upon us. I ordered the battalion to charge, which was done promptly, and every horse, man, and gun captured. I immediately ordered Major Herndon, with a de-

* List shows 2 officers and 3 men wounded.

tachment of Capt. A. B. Cole's company, Pontotoc Dragoons, to move the battery to our rear and deliver it to some general officer. It was delivered to Major-General Bragg.

Immediately after the detail of Major Herndon and the detachment of men you, being just in the rear of our column, came forward and assumed command before the battery had been moved from the place of capture.

I have the honor to be, colonel, yours, respectfully,

J. H. MILLER,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Regiment Mississippi Cavalry.

Col. A. J. LINDSAY,
First Regiment Mississippi Cavalry.

[Indorsement.]

———, —— —, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded with the remarks that at the time the battery was taken I was with my regiment, though not at the head of it, being delayed, by Major-General Polk's order, to take command of all the cavalry. I ordered the battery to be sent to Major-General Polk, and attempting to take another battery, came back and found that Lieutenant-Colonel Miller had sent it off with an escort, which by mistake carried it to Major-General Bragg.

A. J. LINDSAY,
Colonel, Commanding Mississippi Cavalry.

No. 165.

Reports of Lieut. Col. R. H. Brewer, Battalion of Mississippi and Alabama Cavalry.

CAMP, NEAR PURDY, TENN., *April* —, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my battalion of Mississippi and Alabama cavalry in the battle near Shiloh Church:

I moved from Purdy in the direction of Pittsburg on Saturday morning, bringing up in the rear of Brig. Gen. Bushrod Johnson's brigade.

Saturday night, by order of Major-General Polk, I sent two of my companies in the direction of Adamsville, to watch the movements of Wallace's division.

Sunday morning, with my three companies (one having been taken by the major-general for escort), I took my position, as ordered, on the left flank of Major-General Polk's corps. We were there engaged skirmishing with the skirmishers of the enemy, while Colonel Russell, commanding brigade, was advancing, capturing 25 or 30 and killing and wounding others.

In the afternoon, at Major-General Hardee's suggestion, we attempted to pass around to the left, to get in rear of the enemy. In doing so we encountered a detached regiment, which we charged and fired into with shot-guns, killing the officer commanding and others, getting 1 killed and 3 wounded. We then received orders from Major-General Hardee to remain where we were for the present. We bivouacked that night on Owl Creek.

On the morning of the 7th I was ordered by General Beauregard to

go with my command to the assistance of Colonel Ferguson. I reported to Colonel Ferguson, but was not needed. For the rest of the day my battalion was employed, by order of General Beauregard, keeping back stragglers. When the army fell back, by order of Major-General Polk, we covered his retreat, getting into camp at Mickey's at 10 o'clock that night.

The next morning I reported to General Breckinridge for duty. Remained three days collecting arms and assisting in removing artillery, &c., as ordered.

I herewith send a list of killed and wounded, as follows: Killed, 5; wounded, 12; missing, 2. Many of my horses were disabled or killed. Both of my horses were shot under me.

Major Baskerville, to whom I am much indebted for coolness, &c., had one of his horses shot.

Very respectfully,

R. H. BREWER,
Lieut. Col. Comdg. Battalion Mississippi and Alabama Cavalry.

Maj. GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
June 5, 1863.

The inclosed report of the part taken by the troops under Major Brewer, of the cavalry, at the battle of Shiloh, should have been sent forward to be put on file at the time the reports of others of my subordinate commanders were transmitted; but it was mislaid. It is approved and respectfully forwarded.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

HDQRS. MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA BATT. OF CAVALRY,
Purdy, Tenn., April 19, 1862.

MAJOR: In compliance with orders from your headquarters I have the honor to report that my command numbered, on the morning of the 6th instant, about 200, rank and file. One hundred detached the night before by Major-General Polk, to scout in the vicinity of Stantonville; one company detached the next morning as body guard to General Polk, and one company with the wagons had not come up. I took the position assigned me—the left flank of Major-General Polk's corps—and covered the flank of Colonel Russell when he brought up his brigade. We there engaged some of the enemy's skirmishers, killing some and wounding others and taking 10 prisoners.

On the afternoon of Sunday we were ordered by General Hardee to endeavor to get in rear of the enemy and charge them. In doing this we encountered a regiment of infantry drawn up in line near Owl Creek. We ran on them with two squadrons with shot-guns; killed among others one of their field officers, who rode up to ascertain our numbers.

On the morning of the 7th another company was detached to bring in stragglers. We were then ordered by General Beauregard to re-enforce Colonel Ferguson. We did so, and after being relieved by Colonel Ferguson reported to General Beauregard. Most of my command

was then detached to bring in and keep back stragglers. When the army fell back we acted as rear guard to Major-General Polk's corps, encamped that night near Mickey's, and reported next day to General Breckinridge.

Below I give you a list of casualties:

Killed	2
Wounded	10
Missing	1
Total	13

All of which I respectfully submit.

Your obedient servant,

R. H. BREWER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Battalion of Cavalry.

Maj. GEORGE WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 166.

Report of General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Mobile, Ala., July 25, 1862.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to forward my official report, as commander of the Second Corps, Army of the Mississippi, of the battle of Shiloh. The great delay, somewhat unusual with me in official matters, has resulted from a combination of unavoidable circumstances. Wishing to make it complete, the reports of all subordinates were desired; but at last several are wanting. My own time has been so much occupied, too, that it is not rendered as soon, nor is it as complete, as I could have desired.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 30, 1862.

GENERAL: In submitting a report of the operations of my command, the Second Army Corps, in the actions of Shiloh, on the 6th and 7th of April, it is proper that the narrative of events on the field be preceded by a sketch of the march from here.

But few regiments of my command had ever made a day's march. A very large proportion of the rank and file had never performed a day's labor. Our organization had been most hasty, with great deficiency in commanders, and was therefore very imperfect. The equipment was lamentably defective for field service, and our transportation, hastily impressed in the country, was deficient in quantity and very inferior in quality. With all these drawbacks the troops marched late

in the afternoon of the 3d, a day later than intended, in high spirits, and eager for the contest.

The road to Monterey (11 miles) was found very bad, requiring us until 11 o'clock on the 4th to concentrate at that place, where one of my brigades joined the column. Moving from there the command bivouacked for the night near the Mickey house, immediately in rear of Major-General Hardee's corps, Major-General Polk's being just in our rear.

Our advanced cavalry had encountered the enemy during the day and captured several prisoners, being compelled, however, to retire. A reconnaissance in some force from the enemy made its appearance during the evening in front of General Hardee's corps, and was promptly driven back.

The commanders of divisions and brigades were assembled at night, the order of battle was read to them, and the topography of the enemy's position was explained, as far as understood by us. Orders were then given for the troops to march at 3 a. m., so as to attack the enemy early on the 5th.

About 2 a. m. a drenching rain-storm commenced, to which the troops were exposed, without tents, and continued until daylight, rendering it so dark and filling the creeks and ravines to such an extent as to make it impracticable to move at night. Orders were immediately sent out to suspend the movement until the first dawn of day. Continued firing by volleys and single shots was kept up all night and until 7 a. m. next morning by the undisciplined troops of our front, in violation of positive orders. Under such circumstances little or no rest could be obtained by our men, and it was 7 o'clock in the morning before the road was clear so as to put my command in motion, though it had been in ranks and ready from 3 a. m., in the wet and cold, and suffering from inaction.

At this juncture the commanding general arrived at our position. My column, at last fairly in motion, moved on without delay until arriving near where the Pittsburg road leaves the Bark road, when a message from Major-General Hardee announced the enemy in his front and that he had developed his line. As promptly as my troops could be brought up in a narrow road, much encumbered with artillery and baggage wagons, they were formed, according to order of battle, about 800 yards in rear of Hardee's line, my center resting on the Pittsburg road, my right brigade, Gladden's, of Withers' division, thrown forward to the right of the first line, Major-General Hardee's force not being sufficient for the ground to be covered.

In this position we remained, anxiously awaiting the approach of our reserves to advance upon the enemy, now but a short distance in our front. The condition of the roads and other untoward circumstances delayed them until late in the afternoon, rendering it necessary to defer the attack until next morning.

The night was occupied by myself and a portion of my staff in efforts to bring forward provisions for a portion of the troops then suffering from their improvidence. Having been ordered to march with five days' rations, they were found hungry and destitute at the end of three days. This is one of the evils of raw troops, imperfectly organized and badly commanded; a tribute, it seems, we must continue to pay to universal suffrage, the bane of our military organization. In this condition we passed the night, and at dawn of day prepared to move.

The enemy did not give us time to discuss the question of attack, for soon after dawn he commenced a rapid musketry fire on our pickets.

The order was immediately given by the commanding general and our lines advanced. Such was the ardor of our troops that it was with great difficulty they could be restrained from closing up and mingling with the first line. Within less than a mile the enemy was encountered in force at the encampments of his advanced positions, but our first line brushed him away, leaving the rear nothing to do but to press on in pursuit. In about one mile more we encountered him in strong force along almost the entire line. His batteries were posted on eminences, with strong infantry supports.

Finding the first line was now unequal to the work before it, being weakened by extension and necessarily broken by the nature of the ground, I ordered my whole force to move up steadily and promptly to its support. The order was hardly necessary, for subordinate commanders, far beyond the reach of my voice and eye in the broken country occupied by us, had promptly acted on the necessity as it arose, and by the time the order could be conveyed the whole line was developed and actively engaged.

From this time, about 7.30 o'clock, until night the battle raged with little intermission. All parts of our line were not constantly engaged, but there was no time without heavy firing in some portion of it. My position for several hours was opposite my left center (Ruggles' division), immediately in rear of Hindman's brigade, Hardee's corps.

In moving over the difficult and broken ground the right brigade of Ruggles' division, Colonel Gibson commanding, bearing to the right, became separated from the two left brigades, leaving a broad interval.

Three regiments of Major-General Polk's command opportunely came up and filled this interval. Finding no superior officer with them, I took the liberty of directing their movements in support of Hindman, then, as before, ardently pressing forward and engaging the enemy at every point.

On the ground which had come under my immediate observation we had already captured three large encampments and three batteries of artillery. It was now about 10.30 o'clock.

Our right flank, according to the order of battle, had pressed forward ardently under the immediate direction of the commanding general and swept all before it. Batteries, encampments, store-houses, munitions in rich profusion, were ours, and the enemy, fighting hard and causing us to pay dearly for our successes, was falling back rapidly at every point. His left, however, opposite our right, was his strongest ground and position, and was disputed with obstinacy.

It was during this severe struggle that my command suffered an irreparable loss in the fall of Brigadier-General Gladden, commanding First Brigade, Withers' division, mortally, and Col. D. W. Adams, Louisiana Regular Infantry, his successor, severely, wounded. Nothing daunted, however, by these losses, this noble division, under its gallant leader, Withers, pressed on with the other troops in its vicinity and carried all before them. Their progress, however, under the obstinate resistance made was not so rapid as was desired in proportion to that of the left, where the enemy was less strong; so that, instead of driving him, as we intended, down the river, leaving the left open for him to pass, we had really enveloped him on all sides and were pressing him back upon the landing at Pittsburg.

Meeting at about 10.30 o'clock upon the left center with Major-General Polk, my senior, I promptly yielded to him the important command

at that point, and moved toward the right, in the direction in which Brigadier-General Hindman, of Hardee's line, had just led his division. Here we met the most obstinate resistance of the day, the enemy being strongly posted, with infantry and artillery, on an eminence immediately behind a dense thicket. Hindman's command was gallantly led to the attack, but recoiled under a murderous fire. The noble and gallant leader fell, severely wounded, and was borne from the field he had illustrated with a heroism rarely equaled.

The command soon returned to its work, but was unequal to the heavy task. Leaving them to hold their position, I moved farther to the right, and brought up the First Brigade (Gibson), of Ruggles' division, which was in rear of its true position, and threw them forward to attack this same point. A very heavy fire soon opened, and after a short conflict this command fell back in considerable disorder. Rallying the different regiments, by means of my staff officers and escort, they were twice more moved to the attack, only to be driven back by the enemy's sharpshooters occupying the thick cover. This result was due entirely to want of proper handling. Finding that nothing could be done here, after hours of severe exertion and heavy losses, and learning of the fall of our commander, who was leading in person on the extreme right, the troops were so posted as to hold this position, and leaving a competent staff officer to direct them in my name, I moved rapidly to the extreme right. Here I found a strong force, consisting of three parts, without a common head—Brigadier-General Breckinridge, with his reserve division, pressing the enemy; Brigadier-General Withers, with his splendid division, greatly exhausted and taking a temporary rest, and Major-General Cheatham, with his division, of Major-General Polk's corps, to their left and rear. These troops were soon put in motion, responding with great alacrity to the command of "Forward! let every order be forward."

It was now probably past 4 o'clock, the descending sun warning us to press our advantage and finish the work before night should compel us to desist. Fairly in motion, these commands again, with a common head and a common purpose, swept all before them. Neither battery nor battalion could withstand their onslaught. Passing through camp after camp, rich in military spoils of every kind, the enemy was driven headlong from every position and thrown in confused masses upon the river bank, behind his heavy artillery and under cover of his gunboats at the Landing. He had left nearly the whole of his light artillery in our hands and some 3,000 or more prisoners, who were cut off from their retreat by the closing in of our troops on the left, under Major-General Polk, with a portion of his reserve corps, and Brigadier-General Ruggles, with Anderson's and Pond's brigades of his division.

The prisoners were dispatched to the rear under a proper guard, all else being left upon the field that we might press our advantage. The enemy had fallen back in much confusion and was crowded in unorganized masses on the river bank, vainly striving to cross. They were covered by a battery of heavy guns, well served, and their two gunboats, which now poured a heavy fire upon our supposed positions, for we were entirely hid by the forest. Their fire, though terrific in sound and producing some consternation at first, did us no damage, as the shells all passed over and exploded far beyond our positions.

As soon as our troops could be again formed and put in motion the order was given to move forward at all points and sweep the enemy from the field. The sun was about disappearing, so that little time was left us to finish the glorious work of the day, a day unsurpassed

in the history of warfare for its daring deeds, brilliant achievements, and heavy sacrifices.

Our troops, greatly exhausted by twelve hours' incessant fighting, without food, mostly responded to the order with alacrity, and the movement commenced with every prospect of success, though a heavy battery in our front and the gunboats on our right seemed determined to dispute every inch of ground.

Just at this time an order was received from the commanding general to withdraw the forces beyond the enemy's fire. As this was communicated, in many instances, direct to brigade commanders, the troops were soon in motion, and the action ceased. The different commands, mixed and scattered, bivouacked at points most convenient to their positions and beyond the range of the enemy's guns. All firing, except a half-hour shot from the gunboats, ceased, and the whole night was passed by our exhausted men in quiet. Such as had not sought shelter in the camps of the enemy were again drenched before morning by one of those heavy rain-storms which seemed to be our portion for this expedition.

Such was the nature of the ground over which we had fought, and the heavy resistance we had met, that the commands of the whole army were very much shattered. In a dark and stormy night commanders found it impossible to find or assemble their troops, each body or frag ment bivouacking where night overtook them.

In this condition morning found us, confronting a large and fresh army, which had arrived during the night, and for the first time the enemy advanced to meet us. He was received by our whole line with a firm and bold front, and the battle again raged.

From this hour until 2 p. m. the action continued with great obstinacy and varying success. Our troops, exhausted by days of incessant fatigue, hunger, and want of rest, and ranks thinned by killed, wounded, and stragglers, amounting in the whole to nearly half our force, fought bravely, but with the want of that animation and spirit which characterized them the preceding day. Many instances of daring and desperate valor, deserving of better success, failed for want of numbers.

My personal services were confined during this day to the extreme left of our line, where my whole time was incessantly occupied. The troops in my front consisted of Ruggles' division, Colonel Trabue's brigade, of Breckinridge's reserve, and other detachments of different corps, all operating to the left of Shiloh Church.

This force advanced in the early morning and pressed the enemy back for nearly a mile, securing for our left flank an eminence in an open field near Owl Creek, which we held until near the close of the conflict against every effort the enemy could make. For this gallant and obstinate defense of our left flank, which the enemy constantly endeavored to force, we were indebted to Colonel Trabue's small brigade, in support of Captain Byrne's battery.

Against overwhelming numbers this gallant command maintained its position from the commencement of the action until about 12 o'clock, when, our forces on the right falling back, it was left, entirely without support, far in front of our whole army. Safety required it to retire.

During this time the right and center were actively engaged. Withers' division, in conjunction with portions of Hardee's and Breckinridge's commands, obstinately disputed every effort of the enemy. But his overwhelming numbers, a very large portion being perfectly fresh troops, the prostration of our men, and the exhaustion of our ammunition, not a battalion being supplied, rendered our position most perilous, and the

commanding general ordered a retrograde movement, to commence on the right. This was gradually extended to the left, now held by Ketchum's battery. The troops fell back generally in perfect order and formed line of battle on a ridge about half a mile in the rear, Ketchum retiring slowly as the rear guard of the whole army. The enemy evinced no disposition to pursue.

After some half hour our troops were again put in motion and moved about a mile farther, where line was formed and final arrangements made for the march to our camp at Corinth, the enemy not making the slightest demonstration upon us. This orderly movement, under the circumstances, was as creditable to the troops as any part of the brilliant advance they had made.

A field return of the force carried into action, marked A;* a return of killed, wounded, and missing, marked B, and the reports of division commanders, marked C and D,† accompanied by those of subordinate commanders, are herewith forwarded.

Of the missing, a few were ascertained to have fallen into the hands of the enemy, mostly wounded. The others were no doubt left dead on the field. The heavy loss sustained by the command will best indicate the obstinacy of the resistance met and the determination with which it was overcome.

For the part performed by the different portions of the corps reference is made to the reports of subordinate commanders.

The division of Brig. Gen. J. M. Withers was gallantly led by that officer from the first gun to the close of the action, and performed service rarely surpassed by any troops on any field.

Brig. Gen. A. H. Gladden, First Brigade of this division, fell early in the action, mortally wounded, while gallantly leading his command in a successful charge. No better soldier lived. No truer man or nobler patriot ever shed his blood in a just cause.

Later in the day Col. D. W. Adams, Louisiana infantry, who had succeeded to this splendid brigade, was desperately wounded while gallantly leading it, and later still Col. Z. C. Deas, Twenty-second Alabama Volunteers, fell pierced by several balls.

Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, at the head of his gallant Mississippians, filled—he could not have exceeded—the measure of my expectations. Never were troops and commander more worthy of each other and of their State.

Brig. Gen. J. K. Jackson did good service with his Alabama Brigade on the first day, but, becoming much broken, it was not unitedly in action thereafter. The excellent regiment of Col. Joseph Wheeler, however, joined and did noble service with Gladden's brigade.

Brig. Gen. D. Ruggles, commanding Second Division, was conspicuous throughout both days for the gallantry with which he led his troops. Brig. Gen. Patton Anderson, commanding a brigade of this division, was also among the foremost where the fighting was hardest, and never failed to overcome whatever resistance was opposed to him. With a brigade composed almost entirely of raw troops his personal gallantry and soldierly bearing supplied the place of instruction and discipline.

It would be a pleasing duty to record the deeds of many other noble soldiers of inferior grade, but as subordinate commanders have done so in their reports a repetition is unnecessary. I shall be pardoned for making an exception in case of Capt. R. W. Smith, commanding a

* Not found. † Nos. 167 and 190.

company of Alabama cavalry, which served as my personal escort during the action. For personal gallantry and intelligent execution of orders, frequently under the heaviest fire, his example has rarely been equaled. To him, his officers, and his men I feel a deep personal as well as official obligation.

By the officers of my staff I was most faithfully, laboriously, and gallantly served throughout both days, as well as on the marches before and after the action. A record of their names is an acknowledgment but justly due:

Maj. George G. Garner, assistant adjutant-general (horse wounded on Sunday); Capt. H. W. Walter, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. G. B. Cooke, assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. Towson Ellis, regular aide; First Lieut. F. S. Parker, regular aide; Lieut. Col. F. Gardner, C. S. Army; Lieut. Col. W. K. Beard, Florida Volunteers, acting inspector-general (wounded on Monday); Maj. J. H. Hallonquist, Provisional Army, chief of artillery; Capt. W. O. Williams, Provisional Army, assistant to chief of artillery; Capt. S. H. Lockett, C. S. Engineers; Capt. H. Oladowski, C. S. Army, chief of ordnance; Maj. J. J. Walker, Provisional Army, chief of subsistence; Maj. L. F. Johnston, Provisional Army, chief quartermaster; Maj. O. P. Chaffee, Provisional Army, assistant quartermaster; Surg. A. J. Foard, C. S. Army, medical director; Surg. J. C. Nott, Provisional Army, medical inspector; Dr. Robert O. Butler, of Louisiana, volunteer for the occasion, rendered excellent service in our field hospitals. Lieut. Col. David Urquhart, aide to the Governor of Louisiana, served me with great intelligence and efficiency as volunteer aide.

Several other officers during the engagement, temporarily separated from their own commands, did me the favor to act on my staff and served me efficiently.

Privates H. Montague and M. Shehan, Louisiana infantry, and Private John Williams, Tenth Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, orderlies in attendance on myself and staff, though humble in position, rendered services so useful and gallant, that their names are fully entitled to a mention in this report. They encountered the same dangers, and when necessary performed nearly the same duties, as officers of my staff, without the same incentives. In rallying troops, bringing up stragglers, and enforcing orders against refugees they were especially active, energetic, and efficient.

It may not be amiss to refer briefly to the causes it is believed operated to prevent the complete overthrow of the enemy, which we were so near accomplishing, and which would have changed the entire complexion of the war.

The want of proper organization and discipline, and the inferiority in many cases of our officers to the men they were expected to command, left us often without system or order; and the large proportion of stragglers resulting weakened our forces and kept the superior and staff officers constantly engaged in the duties of file-closers. Especially was this the case after the occupancy of each of the enemy's camps, the spoils of which served to delay and greatly to demoralize our men. But no one cause probably contributed so largely to our loss of time—which was the loss of success—as the fall of the commanding general. At the moment of this irreparable disaster the plan of battle was being rapidly and successfully executed under his immediate eye and lead on the right.

For want of a common superior to the different commands on that part of the field great delay occurred after this misfortune, and that

delay prevented the consummation of the work so gallantly and successfully begun and carried on until the approach of night induced our new commander to recall the exhausted troops for rest and recuperation before a crowning effort on the next morning.

The arrival during the night of a large and fresh army to re-enforce the enemy, equal in numbers at least to our own, frustrated all his well-grounded expectations, and, after a long and bloody contest with superior forces, compelled us to retire from the field, leaving our killed, many of our wounded, and nearly all of the trophies of the previous day's victories.

In this result we have a valuable lesson, by which we should profit—never on a battle-field to lose a moment's time, but leaving the killed, wounded, and spoils to those whose special business it is to care for them, to press on with every available man, giving a panic-stricken and retreating foe no time to rally, and reaping all the benefits of a success never complete until every enemy is killed, wounded, or captured. No course so certain as this to afford succor to the wounded and security to the trophies.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS JORDAN, *Chief of Staff.*

P. S.—The transmission of this report has been delayed from time to time, that those from subordinate commanders, with a complete and perfect list of killed, wounded, and missing, might accompany it. In this hope I am yet disappointed to a certain extent.

[Inclosure B.]

Field return, showing the number of killed, wounded, and missing, and the aggregate strength of each division of the Second Corps, Army of the Mississippi, April 6, 1862.

Divisions.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.	Aggregate strength on April 6, 1862.
Withers' division	293	1,334	253	1,880	6,482
Ruggles' division	240	1,103	269	1,612	6,484
Grand total	533	2,437	522	4,492	12,966

No. 167.

Report of Brig. Gen. Daniel Ruggles, C. S. Army, Commanding First Division.

HDQRS. RUGGLES' DIV., 2D CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISS.,
Corinth, Miss., April 25, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the services of my division at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., on the 6th and 7th instant:

On Sunday morning, the 6th instant, at daybreak, the three brigades composing my division occupied the position in line of battle in double column at half distance, which had been, under the orders of the previous day, indicated, extending from the Bark road on the right toward Owl Creek on the left, a distance of some 2 miles. Major-General Hardee's advance, extending from the Bark road a short distance toward my left, constituted the first line.

About sunrise I sent orders to the commanders of brigades to advance with deploying intervals, taking the First as the brigade of direction.

Soon afterward, receiving orders from Major-General Bragg, I directed Col. R. L. Gibson's First Brigade to march by the right flank across the Bark road and then advance in support of the first line, as previously ordered. I then made dispositions as rapidly as possible to insure conformity on the part of the other brigades of my division with this change of plan. The commander of the Third Brigade, Col. Preston Pond, had been already directed to throw one regiment of infantry and a section of Captain Ketchum's guns into position on the Owl Creek road and prevent the enemy turning our left flank. Four companies of cavalry, under Capts. T. F. Jenkins, commanding, A. Tomlinson, J. J. Cox, and J. Robins, covered our right and left flank.

Returning from a rapid supervision along the line, when approaching the Bark road the enemy opened fire from point to point in rapid succession, driving back some troops of the first line. The Washington Artillery, under Captain Hodgson, was then brought forward, and two howitzers and two rifled guns, commanded by Lieutenant Slocomb, with two guns under Captain Shoup, were put in position on the crest of a ridge near an almost impenetrable boggy thicket ranging along our front, and opened a destructive fire in response to the enemy's batteries, then sweeping our lines at short range. I also sent orders to Brigadier-General Anderson to advance rapidly with his Second Brigade, and as soon as he came up I directed a charge against the enemy, in which some of the Sixth Mississippi and Second Tennessee joined. At the same time I directed other troops to move rapidly by the right to turn the enemy's position beyond the swamp and that the field artillery follow as soon as masked by the movement of the infantry. Under these movements, vigorously executed, after a spirited contest, the enemy's whole line gave way, and our advance took possession of the camp and batteries against which the charge was made.

I then sent orders to Colonel Pond to advance rapidly the Third Brigade, swinging to the right, meeting the development of the enemy's line of fire, sweeping the camps on the left, and to prevent surprise on his left flank.

Subsequently I sent orders to Colonel Looney's (Thirty-eighth Tennessee) regiment and the section of Ketchum's battery, then on the Owl Creek road, to conform to these movements.

In the mean time the First Brigade (Gibson's) united with Brigadier-General Hindman's advance, after having driven the enemy from their camp on our right, engaged in repeated charges against the enemy's new line, now held on the margin of an open field swept by his fire.

The enemy's camps on our left being apparently cleared I endeavored to concentrate forces on his right flank in this new position, and directed Captain Hodgson's battery into action there. The fire of this battery and a charge from the Second Brigade put the enemy to flight. Even after having been driven back from this position the enemy rallied and disputed the ground with remarkable tenacity for some two or three

hours against our forces in front and his right flank, where cavalry, infantry, and artillery mingled in the conflict.

As the enemy finally gave way I directed the movement of the Second Brigade toward the right along the crest of the ridge following the line of the enemy's continued resistance, and sent a section of Ketchum's battery into action on a road leading toward Pittsburg, in a position overlooking the broken slope below, to reply to batteries nearly in front and in the forest to the right, with which the enemy swept a large circuit around; sending also Colonel Smith's (Louisiana Crescent) regiment, Third Brigade, to support this battery, then harassed by skirmishers, and to seize the opportunity to charge the enemy's position. I then put a section of guns, *commanded by First Lieut. James C. Thrall, belonging to Capt. George T. Hubbard's (Arkansas) battery,** in position on the road leading along the ridge, still farther to the right, which was soon forced to retire under the concentrated fire of the enemy's artillery.

Discovering the enemy in considerable numbers moving through the forest on the lower margin of the open field in front, I obtained Trabue's and Stanford's light batteries and brought them into action, and directed their fire on masses of the enemy then pressing forward toward our right, engaged in a fierce contest with our forces then advancing against him in that direction. *I directed my staff officers at the same time to bring forward all the field guns they could collect from the left toward the right as rapidly as possible, resulting in the concentration of the following batteries, commencing on the right and extending to the left:*

1st, Captain Trabue's Kentucky;† 2d, Captain Burns' Mississippi;† 3d, First Lieutenant Thrall's section of Captain Hubbard's Arkansas; 4th, Captain Swett's Mississippi; 5th, Captain Trigg's, and 6th, Captain Roberts' Arkansas; 7th, Captain Rutledge's; 8th, Captain Robertson's (12-pounder Napoleon guns) Alabama; 9th, Captain Stanford's Mississippi; 10th, Captain Bankhead's Tennessee; 11th, Captain Hodgson's Washington Artillery, of Louisiana, extending in succession to the left, toward the position already designated as occupied by Captain Ketchum's (Alabama) battery.

For a brief period the enemy apparently gained ground, and when the conflict was at its height these batteries opened upon his concentrated forces, *enfilading Prentiss' division on his right flank*, producing immediate commotion, and soon resulted in the precipitate retreat of the enemy from the contest.

At this moment the Second Brigade and the Crescent Regiment pressed forward and cut off a considerable portion of the enemy, *comprising Prentiss' division*, who surrendered *to the Crescent Regiment, of my command, then pressing upon its rear.*

Subsequently, while advancing toward the river, I received instructions from General Bragg to carry forward all the troops I could find, and while assembling a considerable force ready for immediate action I received from Colonel Augustin notice of General Beauregard's orders to withdraw from the further pursuit, and finding soon afterwards that the forces were falling back, I retired with them, just as night set in, to the open field in rear, and as I received no further orders I directed

* This is an amended report, in which the amendments and modifications are indicated, as above, in italics. See General Bragg's indorsement and inclosure No. 1, following.

† No other record of a Captain Trabue's battery can be found. Burns' Mississippi Battery should probably read Byrne's Kentucky Battery.

General Anderson and Colonel Gibson to hold their troops in readiness, with their arms cleaned and cartridges supplied, for service the next morning.

For the movement of the Third Brigade during the day, sweeping the left around toward the enemy's center, and the position held during the night, reference is made to the report of Colonel Pond, the brigade commander.

On the morning of the 7th, at about 6 o'clock, a messenger from Colonel Pond gave notice that the enemy were in his front in force, and that he would endeavor to hold him in check until he should receive reenforcements. My First and Second Brigades moved immediately to the field and joined Colonel Pond in his position.

Some time afterward Colonel Pond's brigade was ordered to the right, and Colonel Gibson's then occupied the left, with a part of which and some two companies of cavalry we made the attempt to charge the enemy's right flank and silence a battery there, in which we only partially succeeded with Colonel Fagan's (First Arkansas) regiment, the exhausted condition of the infantry, and fruitless attempt of the cavalry. We succeeded, however, after having silenced and dislodged the battery, in maintaining a position well advanced upon the enemy's flank, until recalled and moved to the center and left of our line, where the conflict raged most fiercely for some hours, with varying fortune, until on the approach of night our troops were withdrawn from the field. In falling back I commanded the artillery, infantry, and cavalry constituting the second line or rear guard of the movement.

In these successive conflicts, covering a period of nearly two days, the troops of my division displayed almost uniformly great bravery and personal gallantry worthy of veterans in the cause. The regiments were remarkable for their steadiness in action, the maintenance of their organization in the field, and their good conduct generally from the beginning to the end of these battles.

In consequence of the hurried nature of my report I shall not enter into details touching the personal conduct of many officers and men distinguished for their gallantry or the special and signal services of regiments, commending, however, the reports of brigade, regimental, and independent company commanders, in all particulars, to special consideration.

It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the services on the field, promptly and gallantly rendered, of Capt. Roy M. Hooe, assistant adjutant-general, and First Lieut. M. B. Ruggles, aide-de-camp, throughout the successive conflicts; of Lieut. L. D. Sandidge, acting assistant inspector-general, the greater part of both days; of Maj. John Claiborne, chief quartermaster, a part of the first day; of Surg. F. M. Hereford, chief surgeon, slightly wounded, who rendered important services on the field until the wounded required his professional services; of Maj. E. S. Ruggles, volunteer aide-de-camp, until disabled in the left arm by the explosion of a shell near the close of the first day; of Capt. G. M. Beck, volunteer aide-de-camp, and of Col. S. S. Heard (Louisiana Volunteers), who volunteered and rendered important services on the field both days, and of Dr. S. S. Sandidge, who volunteered professionally, and although partially disabled by being thrown against a tree, accompanied me to the end of the contest. Major Hallonquist, chief of artillery, rendered me important services during a part of the second day.

I have to regret the loss of Lieut. Benjamin King, acting assistant adjutant-general, killed during the first day, and of Private Manuel W. Chapman, of the Seventh Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, my sec-

retary, toward the close of the second day, and of Corporal Adam Cloninger and Private John Stalnaker, of Captain Cox's cavalry, who were killed while serving as couriers under my immediate orders.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army, Commanding Division.

Maj. GEORGE G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, Tenn., April 21, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded, with the request that this be substituted for Brigadier-General Ruggles' former report. The facts he states are not within my personal knowledge, as I was at the time on a distant part of the field; but he is sustained by his subordinate commanders and a mass of other testimony, and justice to his command entitles his request to consideration.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, C. S. Army.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIST., DEPT. OF MISS. AND EAST LA.,
Columbus, Miss., April 7, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit for your consideration some official statements from officers commanding field batteries and others possessing personal knowledge touching the events connected with the closing scenes of the battle of Shiloh, on Sunday evening, April 6, 1862; and

1st. A letter from Col. Smith P. Bankhead, artillery, Provisional Army, dated December 16, 1862.

2d. A letter from Capt. L. D. Sandidge, division inspector, dated January 24, 1863.

3d. A letter from Col. S. S. Heard, late colonel of the Seventeenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, dated March 18, 1863.

4th. A letter from Capt. James C. Thrall, artillery, C. S. Provisional Army, dated April 1, 1863.

By reference to my own official report of that period, in the battle specially referred to, the following statement will be found, viz:

As the enemy finally gave way I directed the movement of the Second Brigade toward the right, along the crest of the ridge, following the line of the enemy's continued resistance, and sent a section of Ketchum's battery into action on a road leading toward Pittsburg, in a position overlooking the broken slope below, to reply to batteries nearly in front and in the forest to the right, with which the enemy swept a large circuit around; sending also Colonel Smith's (Louisiana Crescent) regiment, Third Brigade, to support this battery, then harassed by skirmishers, and to seize the opportunity to charge the enemy's position. I then put a section of guns in position on the road leading along the ridge still farther to the right, which was soon forced to retire under the concentrated fire of the enemy's artillery.

Discovering the enemy in considerable numbers moving through the forest on the lower margin of the open field in front, I obtained Trabue's and Stanford's light batteries and brought them into action, and directed their fire on masses of the enemy then pressing forward toward our right, engaged in a fierce contest with our forces then advancing against him in that direction.

For a brief period the enemy apparently gained ground, and when the conflict was at its height these batteries opened upon his concentrated forces, producing immediate commotion, and soon resulted in the precipitate retreat of the enemy from the contest.

At this moment the Second Brigade and the Crescent Regiment pressed forward and cut off a considerable portion of the enemy, who surrendered.

I have also to remark that a hasty glance at your manuscript report (at Richmond) disclosed no special notice of that particular period of the battle corresponding with its importance, and I therefore have the honor to request that you will amend your report so far as to do justice to those troops who participated in one of the controlling conflicts of that eventful day.

It is due to myself to state that subsequently enfeebled health, the constant pressure of official business, the sickness of my staff officers, and the haste enjoined in making my official report, even before the subordinate reports could be obtained, deprived me of the means of retracing circumstantially many of the most notable events of the day, and, as subsequent investigation discloses, did not do full justice to the occasion.

In view of this fact I now have the honor to transmit for your consideration an amended report of that portion of the battle, and to request that you will forward it and the accompanying papers, including this letter, to the Adjutant-General for the files of the War Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
C. S. Army.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

JACKSON, MISS., *December* 16, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In reply to your communication of the 8th instant, making inquiry "as to the part your (my) battery took in the bombardment of Prentiss' division, late Sunday evening, at the battle of Shiloh," and further, "by whose order the batteries were ordered up to their respective positions, and how many there were and by whom commanded," I have the honor to state, for the information of Brigadier-General Ruggles, that at about 2 p. m. of April 6 I had been compelled to fall back from a position on the extreme left of our lines, opposite a field near where Prentiss' camp was afterward discovered to be, and under orders from Maj. Gen. L. Polk retired my battery about 200 yards through the woods skirting the field.

As I retired I was informed that a general attack was contemplated and then being organized by our troops on the enemy to the right of my position, and it was conjectured that the enemy had made his last stand before being driven to the banks of the river.

In a short time the musketry firing on my right opened briskly and increased in volume until it was evident that all our troops were engaged, and that the enemy was making a most determined stand with a force sufficient to hold our people in check and occasionally to stagger them.

At this juncture my battery was ordered by a staff officer to the edge of the field near Prentiss' camp, and to a position sweeping his rear approaches, and from which I had previously retired. As I went into action Captain Stanford formed on my right. I found the Washington Artillery already in position on my left and firing rapidly. Captain Robertson's 12-pounder battery formed on the right of Stanford, with Captain (now Major) Rutledge on his right and some one or two other batteries still farther to the right, but by whom commanded I am unable to state.

The effect of this tremendous concentrated fire was very evident. The reserves, which could be plainly seen going up to Prentiss' relief, fell back in confusion under the shower of shot, shell, and canister that was poured upon them, while our infantry, encouraged by such heavy artillery support, rushed forward with a shout and carried the position.

I regret that I cannot state the name of the staff officer ordering me up or to whose staff he was attached. All I have been able to ascertain, upon consultation with battery commanders touching this remarkable concentration of artillery, is that it was not the result of accident, but under and by the direction of one controlling mind, as batteries were brought up from various portions of the field and directed to this particular position. I have made repeated inquiry of officers of the artillery and staff officers to ascertain by whose order this movement was executed, and the only reliable information I have received was communicated to me by Lieuts. A. H. Polk and William B. Richmond, aides to Major-General Polk, who state that they felt assured it was executed under the direction of Brigadier-General Ruggles, as they saw him at that time on our extreme left engaged in ordering up batteries for some position along the lines.

I have the honor to remain, captain, your obedient servant,

SMITH P. BANKHEAD,

Colonel of Artillery, Provisional Army, Confederate States.

Capt. ROY MASON HOOE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Jackson, Miss.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

COLUMBUS, MISS., *January* 25, 1863.

GENERAL: Being cognizant of many inquiries made by officers of the artillery who participated in the memorable battle of Shiloh relative to artillery practice, &c., and particularly concerning the effect our artillery had in forcing Prentiss' division to fall back in a direction which compelled his ultimate surrender, I will, with your permission, make a short statement of a few facts which occurred under my own observation respecting the latter idea, *i. e.*, concerning the artillery fire and Prentiss' division:

I conceive a few remarks on this topic necessary from the fact that so few of our officers are aware under whose direction that especial concentration of artillery was made, which seemed to my mind to have such a controlling influence over the line of march taken by General Prentiss' command in his retrograde movement.

Late Sunday evening, the first day of the fight, after our forces had compelled Prentiss' troops to commence a rapid retreat, I rejoined you just beyond an open space known as the enemy's parade ground, I think, and found myself, as I afterwards ascertained, in the wake of the retreating enemy. At this point, however, a desperate stand was made by them, and they succeeded in checking our infantry, and were apparently intending to hold the ground they then occupied till they could be re-enforced.

At this juncture (about 3 p. m., as near as I can recollect) I received from you a verbal but positive order to bring up all the artillery I could find and post it along the Woods road, running between the parade ground above mentioned and a small cleared field in front, through the center of which passed a small brook densely crowded with large shrubbery, in which large numbers of the enemy had taken refuge, to the serious discomfort of our troops, who for the time were unable to dis-

lodge them. I immediately placed a section of some battery—either Bankhead's or Stanford's, I do not recollect which—in position, and was on the point of bringing more guns in position, when, suggesting the propriety of endeavoring to throw in the gap between the right of our line and the left of the adjoining infantry as large an infantry force as we could obtain, I was directed to ride to the rear and bring up the *débris* of several disorganized infantry regiments and other officers of the staff, under your personal direction and supervision, collected all the guns of three or four batteries along the position referred to on the crest of the hills overlooking the field, and when I returned to rejoin you, after an unsuccessful attempt to forward the men referred to, I found the enemy, being unable to withstand the destructive cannonade which you had directed against them, had fallen back rapidly through the field over the hills beyond, when, finding themselves cut off by portions of our division and being threatened on the flank by General Polk, they threw down their arms. I have no doubt that had they been seasonably re-enforced when they checked our advancing troops they could certainly have broken our lines had you not concentrated all the artillery you could obtain at that point, which was weakest. Even then I feared serious demonstrations would be made before sufficient infantry could be obtained to support the artillery, which alone was then stemming the tide hurled against us. No one who observed the effects of that firing could but be agreeably surprised at its result.

I have the honor to remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. D. SANDIDGE,
Captain, C. S. Army, Act. Insp. Gen. 1st Dist., Dept. of Mississippi and East Louisiana.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL RUGGLES.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH LOUISIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Raymond, Miss., March 18, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In reply to your communication of January 31, concerning the effect our artillery had in forcing Prentiss' division to fall back in a direction which compelled his ultimate surrender at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., on April 6, 1862, and as to whom I conceive to be the controlling genius at that point on that occasion, with those who participated at that point, there can certainly be but one opinion, and as long as I remained in the service I never heard but one opinion expressed.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday we had carried all the enemy's encampments except Prentiss'. At this time, however, the enemy made a desperate stand 200 or 300 paces east of the last encampment and about north of the open space known to us as the enemy's parade ground. For two hours our success at that point appeared doubtful. I was ordered by General Ruggles immediately to bring up the artillery. When I reported the artillery, the general ordered it into position 200 or 300 paces lower down the ridge, northeast of the parade ground. Our guns opened upon the enemy with great success from that position, which created great confusion in the enemy's lines. They soon gave way and were hotly pursued by our troops from that point. Other guns were brought and put in position lower down the ridge, by order of General Ruggles, at the southwest corner of a small cleared field, where the ground north and east of the cleared land was covered with bushes and small saplings, in which the enemy had made a stand.

The general ordered the artillery to fire upon them, which they did, and very soon they returned our fire with some effect. The general now ordered the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Regiments Louisiana Volunteers, with some other infantry regiments, to march by the right flank in the direction of the Tennessee River.

In the mean time I was ordered by the general to re-enforce at that point the artillery already there. By the time we got our guns in position we heard the report of musketry, which we justly concluded was that of our troops sent in that direction. We also saw troops from north and east of the small field marching in a southerly direction, as we supposed, to re-enforce their friends. Our guns opened fire upon them at that juncture with such unparalleled effect that in less time than twenty minutes they were in full retreat toward Prentiss' encampment, and in less than one hour Prentiss and his friends were brought to the general as prisoners. The general and staff were sitting on their horses at the north end of the small cleared field, near where several bales of hay had been set on fire by the explosion of our guns while shooting at the enemy across the field, where the general received Prentiss and other prisoners captured at the same time with Prentiss.

These are my reasons, captain, for saying that General Ruggles was the controlling genius on that occasion. He himself conceived the plan of concentrating the artillery at those different points before mentioned, which we all believe was the cause of Prentiss and his command surrendering at the time they did. I made no notes on this occasion and only write from recollection, and I no doubt have omitted many things that occurred during that part of the day that would be highly creditable to General Ruggles' talents, capacity, and gallantry, as displayed on the field on that day.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. HEARD,

Ex-Colonel Seventeenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers.

Captain HOOE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Columbus, Miss.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

COLUMBUS, MISS., *April* 1, 1863.

CAPTAIN: You requested me, a few days ago, to make a statement relative to the bombardment of General Prentiss' division late Sunday evening, April 6, 1862, at the battle of Shiloh; also to state what battery I then belonged to, and what other batteries were in the engagement, and by whom commanded. I have the honor to state as follows:

At that time I was first lieutenant, commanding the right section of an Arkansas battery, commanded by Capt. George T. Hubbard, in Brigadier-General Cleburne's brigade, Maj. Gen. W. J. Hardee's corps. About 1 p. m. I was moving on the right of General Hardee's lines with my section, when I came to a ravine, and was about to have some trouble crossing, when I was met by one of Major-General Polk's staff officers, who directed me to move to my right to a road, in order that I might move forward without any difficulty, which I did as rapidly as possible, and came into action on the left of Captain Bankhead's battery. My position being a bad one, in a dense thicket, I was compelled to fall back, followed by Captain Bankhead. I soon moved forward with my section, by order of Major-General Polk, when I was met and

placed into position by yourself, with directions to throw some shot through a log house and some spherical case at some bales of cotton that were in the edge of a field, where there was quite a number of the enemy concealed.

At this time there was no other battery engaged at this point. Brigadier-General Ruggles then directed me to move to my right and throw some shells into a thicket across a field. I had fired but three or four rounds when a rifle battery replied to me most handsomely, and it being a little more than I felt disposed to contend with, General Ruggles ordered me to move my section up to my right, where I was joined by Captain Burns' (Mississippi) battery.* Here I heard General Ruggles say that it was his intention to concentrate as much artillery as possible at this point, to prevent General Prentiss from being re-enforced from the river.

As soon as I had replenished the limber chests of my guns from my caissons General Ruggles ordered me back to my former position. Captain Burns' (Mississippi) battery formed on my right, Captain Swett's (Mississippi) battery, and Captains Trigg's and Roberts' (Arkansas) batteries formed on my left. There were other batteries farther to my left, but I am unable to state by whom they were commanded.

The concentration of artillery at this point proved very effective The re-enforcements that were going to the relief of General Prentiss, not being able to withstand the shower of shot, shell, and shrapnel that was poured upon them, fell back in confusion toward the river, which resulted in the surrender of General Prentiss, with his division.

In reference to the concentration of artillery at this point I feel assured that it was done by the direction of Brigadier-General Ruggles, from the fact that I saw him place other batteries into position besides my own, and his staff officers were actively engaged in bringing up batteries from different portions of the field.

I have the honor to remain, captain, your obedient servant,

JAMES C. THRALL,
Captain of Artillery.

Capt. L. D. SANDIDGE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Columbus, Miss.

No. 168.

Report of Col. Randall L. Gibson, Thirteenth Louisiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade, with application for Court of Inquiry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, RUGGLES' DIVISION,
Corinth, Miss., April 12, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the First Brigade, Ruggles' division, composed of the Nineteenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, Col. B. L. Hodge; First Arkansas Regiment, Col. James F. Fagan; Thirteenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, Maj. A. P. Avegno commanding, and the Fourth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, Col. H. W. Allen, in the action of the 6th and 7th instant:

At daybreak on the morning of the 6th the brigade was posted on

* See note on p. 472.

the right of Ruggles' division and held in double column at half distance by command of Brigadier-General Ruggles, the right resting on the Old Ridge road. Its position was afterwards changed farther to the right, the left brought up to the Old Ridge road by order of Major-General Bragg. I was then ordered to march rapidly, by the right flank, to the support of Brigadier-General Hindman. In the execution of this order we passed within reach of a battery of the enemy on our left, from the fire of which several casualties resulted.

Proceeding again by the left flank in line of battle, we marched through the enemy's camp and up to the battery, which was taken at the instant by the first line. It was at this point that we first opened fire on the enemy.

I was then commanded by Major-General Bragg to attack the enemy in a position to the front and right. The brigade moved forward in fine style, marching through an open field under a heavy fire and half way up an elevation covered with an almost impenetrable thicket, upon which the enemy was posted. On the left a battery opened that raked our flank, while a steady fire of musketry extended along the entire front. Under this combined fire our line was broken and the troops fell back; but they were soon rallied and advanced to the contest. Four times the position was charged and four times the assault proved unavailing. The strong and almost inaccessible position of the enemy—his infantry well covered in ambush and his artillery skillfully posted and efficiently served—was found to be impregnable to infantry alone. We were repulsed. Our men, however, bore their repulse with steadiness. When a larger force of infantry and artillery was moved to flank this position on the right, a part of the brigade formed on the left of the assaulting line, and a part held a position to the rear in the old field near by. The enemy was driven from his position. From this his retreat became precipitate, and in obedience to orders we moved with the main body of the army toward the river.

I was again commanded by Brigadier-General Ruggles to retire my command from the fire of the gunboats. In this movement considerable disorder ensued, owing to the fact that all the troops were closely massed near the river. My whole command was kept together for the night, except the Nineteenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, Col. B. L. Hodge, who, in spite of my exertions and his own, did not succeed in reporting to me until after the battle of the 7th.

We had hardly taken position in line of battle, under the immediate supervision of Brigadier-General Ruggles, early on the morning of the 7th instant, when I was ordered to advance a certain distance and then oblique to the right. An abrupt descent of 50 or 60 feet, perhaps more, from a ridge to a swamp, added very much to the fatigue of the men and disturbed very decidedly the regularity and rapidity of this movement.

At the command, however, to charge a battery, on the right flank of which we were marching, they advanced with enthusiasm, and captured a field battery from the enemy under a galling fire. Finding that a battery was playing upon us from the right, while the enemy was attempting to throw forward a heavy force on our left, with a view of assailing our own battery to our rear and circumventing my entire command, I withdrew the brigade into a ravine and threw forward a portion of the troops to my left, whose steady fire drove back the advancing lines. I also sent forward officers to bring down the battery we had captured from the summit of the hill upon which our flag was

posted, with a view of opening its guns on the enemy, but the want of ammunition prevented this.

At about this moment I was ordered to proceed in all haste to the position assigned me in the morning, near which the battle was now hotly contested. The route we were obliged to take was at times very abrupt, thickly covered with undergrowth, and filled with swampy bottoms. My men were considerably jaded and scattered in the rapid march, but just so soon as they could be formed in line and replenished with ammunition they were hurried into the fight.

Under the inspiration of the presence of our superior officers (Generals Beauregard and Ruggles), men already sinking with fatigue or wounds rallied again and entered the lines. It was impossible to preserve much order in this movement. Colonel Fagan (First Arkansas) led his regiment to the charge; Major Avegno the Thirteenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter (Colonel Allen having been wounded the day previous) rallied the Fourth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers. The regiments were somewhat mixed, but altogether the brigade moved forward.

We continued the conflict until the forces generally retired, and at the last position, near the hospital, it was gratifying to see so many officers and men of the brigade formed in line ready to meet the enemy. Under orders from Major-General Bragg I moved to the rear and encamped at Monterey.

Such was the part, briefly stated, borne by the First Brigade in the engagements of the 6th and 7th instant. It is not my duty to laud either the officers or the men. A report annexed will show the loss it sustained in killed, wounded, and missing. That regiments thrown together for the first time should have moved throughout the battle with precision and celerity was scarcely to be expected; but that their disposition was good cannot be questioned. A loss of nearly one-third of the entire command in killed, wounded, and missing of itself proclaims the steadfast valor of the men. The names of the brave dead will be treasured in the hearts of their countrymen. Their gallant deeds shall immortalize the last scene of Confederate triumph and inspire their surviving comrades with the desire to emulate their examples.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, Captains Gibson, McMahon, and several other officers of the First Arkansas, and Captain Hilliard, of the Fourth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, fell, at the head of their men on the first day, as patriots fall, for country and fireside. They were noble soldiers.

On the second day the gallant Captain Tooraen was killed while urging forward his men; Maj. A. P. Avegno was dangerously wounded while rallying his command. Colonels Hodge (Nineteenth), H. W. Allen (Fourth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers), and Fagan (First Arkansas) were everywhere, stimulating officers and men to do their duty to their country. So likewise were Lieut. Col. S. E. Hunter (Fourth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers) and Captain Dubroca (Thirteenth Regiment Volunteers), while in command of their respective regiments.

Many of the companies of the different regiments were left without officers. In the capture of the battery on the second day the officers and men discovered the qualities of true and heroic soldiers. It was in the first charge on the 6th that Lieut. Ben. King was mortally wounded. Although recently promoted to the staff of Brigadier-General Ruggles, he was acting as my aide, and up to the moment that he

received his mortal wound bore himself with great coolness and gallantry. He had long been associated with me, and his loss deprived his country of one of its most accomplished, brave, and devoted officers. He fell in the discharge of his duty, and was borne from the field without a word, but of good cheer to those near him.

Among the living, where all acted well, it would perhaps be invidious to mention any who may have rendered themselves more conspicuous than others. Mr. Robert Pugh, as my aide, on the 6th, rendered valuable services, and Lieut. H. H. Bein, acting assistant adjutant-general, also during the same day was of very great assistance to me.

The loss of so many brave officers and true men, together with the hardships endured in falling back to this point, had at first a depressing effect on the command, but it is rallying very fast, and will again move forward with resolution to meet our defeated foe.

I have the honor to remain, captain, your obedient servant,

RANDALL LEE GIBSON,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade, Ruggles' Division.

HEADQUARTERS ADAMS' BRIGADE,
August 1, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

I had the honor to transmit, through Brigadier-General Pillow, early in the month of April last, an application for a court of inquiry, of which the inclosed is a copy. I was obliged to transmit the same a great distance through the mail, and fearing that it may have been miscarried, send forward a copy. I also inclose the statements of Mr. Pugh, of Assumption Parish, La., he acting as my aide-de-camp on the occasion alluded to, and that of Lieut. H. H. Bein, adjutant of the Thirteenth Louisiana Volunteers. I send forward also the statement of Col. H. W. Allen, who commanded the Fourth Louisiana Volunteers at Shiloh, and that of Capt. E. M. Dubroca, who commanded the Thirteenth Louisiana Volunteers on Monday.

Yours, very respectfully,

RANDALL LEE GIBSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS ADAMS' BRIGADE,
Near Morton, Scott County, Miss., August 1, 1863.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: An extract from General Bragg's report of the battle of Shiloh was sent to me a few days ago by an officer of the Army, and I find myself and command censured in it, more especially myself, as being in command of the brigade to which my regiment had been assigned. More than a year has elapsed since the battle of Shiloh; several officers of important positions were killed in it, among them Maj. A. P. Avegno, commanding one of the regiments, and Lieut. Ben. King, acting as my chief staff officer. Others are in distant parts of the country. Col. H. W. Allen and Col. B. L. Hodge being in Louisiana, and Col. J. F. Fagan in Arkansas. But as I regard the report of General Bragg as

unjust to myself and the commanding officers of regiments and as erroneous in certain matters of fact, I have the honor earnestly to solicit that a court of inquiry be appointed, and that Colonels Allen, Hodge, and Fagan, with Mr. Robert Pugh, of Assumption, La., acting as my aide-de-camp, and Lieut. H. H. Bein, be brought before it, in order that a full and fair investigation may be had.

Until such a court can be convened I trust I shall be pardoned a brief and respectful reference in the way of explanation, and protest to the points of censure embraced by the general then commanding our corps.

It is remarked by him at the outset that the brigade was in rear of its proper position. I have the honor to state that a short time before the occasion referred to by the general I had received instructions from him to move more slowly and to keep at a greater distance from the front line. Although this order was delivered to me by a staff officer when in the camp of the enemy, and from which he had just been driven; and while all preparations had been made to charge a battery from which we were sustaining frequent casualties, I immediately observed it, and at once halted the command. Owing to the thickly-wooded character of the country through which we were marching I was obliged frequently to halt, and once even to move back a short distance, when I found I was reaching the first line and then move forward. I was endeavoring, notwithstanding the desire of us all to press forward, to obey the order rigidly, presuming, of course, that should he wish me to move faster, as above, or even more slowly, I would be directed accordingly.

In the next place the general speaks of the brigade as having, after a brief attack on the enemy in a particular position which I was ordered to advance against, given way in disorder, and having been rallied by his staff officers, and as having been held in check by skirmishers. The position alluded to was a densely-wooded hill, surrounded by a ravine, and extending farther than the limits of our line to the right and left. In the first and second charges on this position I was near the left center of the brigade, and, together with Colonel Allen and Major Avegno, twice rallied, their regiments recoiling not so much from the infantry fire, heavy as that was, but from the severe fire of a battery on a commanding point, and sweeping our line whenever we advanced.

Having just at this time received intelligence from Colonel Fagan that he likewise had been cut up and forced back, I relinquished the left to Colonel Allen, under orders to press forward, and having sent the same orders to Colonel Hodge on the extreme right, Colonel Fagan and myself repeatedly led his very large regiment to the attack. The movement forward was always made simultaneously by all the regiments. We succeeded at one time in driving the enemy back a considerable distance, but the concentration of fire, especially on our flanks, was so great that the command, unaided by artillery, could not carry the position. I had sent Mr. Robert Pugh to the general after the first assault for artillery; but the request was not granted, and in place of it he brought me orders to advance again on the enemy. In the execution of this order we charged repeatedly, as described, and were repulsed on account of his severe artillery fire, advantageous position, superior numbers, and the almost impenetrable thicket through which we had to advance. The loss of officers and men, exceeding that of nearly any brigade at Shiloh, shows with what steadiness and courage the attacks were made. Nor were they brief. They were repeated

until the officers reported many of their men as having exhausted their ammunition. Such was the case with Colonel Fagan's regiment, with which I was at the time. The loss of officers of every grade and of men had been heavy; most of the mounted officers had their horses killed. My chief staff officer and assistant, Lieut. Ben. King, was mortally wounded; and the next, Lieut. H. H. Bein, was severely injured. Mr. Pugh was dismounted, and the detail of cavalry with me had disappeared. The regiments were very large, and the growth so thick as to prevent any one from seeing, or being seen, but for a short distance. It was clear to all the commanding officers present and who had participated in the movements that we were but making a vain sacrifice of the lives of the troops.

Under this state of facts the command fell back to an open field, about 100 yards from the enemy's infantry fire, to reform and replenish ammunition. The regiments were rallied by their own officers. At this point staff officers came riding over the open field from the position where I understood General Bragg had been posted. They brought me orders to develop to the right; but as I was taking the necessary steps to do this, being without staff officers and without a horse, I was ordered to hold a position slightly to our rear, with the two right regiments, at all hazards, as the enemy was supposed to be advancing. With Colonels Fagan and Hodge I remained in this position for a short while, when I was informed that General Bragg, hearing of General Johnston's death, had gone to the extreme right. The instant I ascertained this I again took charge of the whole command, moved forward, nor halted until I came near the river, where I met General Ruggles.

I received no more orders from General Bragg personally or through any of his staff officers, nor indeed from any superior officer, till I met General Ruggles. I do not feel that either I, as commanding the brigade, nor the officers commanding regiments during that two days' battle, deserve the censure we receive in the official report of General Bragg for the part we took while executing his orders; and I confidently believe that an investigation of our conduct throughout will show that we did our duty. The success we met with elsewhere on the field and in the conflict on Monday, the second day, when co-operating with the troops of Generals Polk and Cheatham, as officially reported by them, entitles us, I think, to some claims for a fair hearing.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

RANDALL LEE GIBSON,
Colonel Thirteenth Louisiana Volunteers

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully submitted to Secretary of War, with an extract of report of General Bragg, to which Colonel Gibson takes exception. This is no time to assemble courts of inquiry to examine into cases of personal or official difficulties between officers, the Army being engaged in matters in which the whole Confederacy is most deeply interested. If this were not the case, I question if the interest of the service would justify the assembling a court of inquiry in this particular case. Please see General Orders, No. 76, current series.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Indorsement of the Adjutant and Inspector General approved.
By order:

SEPTEMBER 7, 1863.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary of War.

[Extract from General Bragg's report.]

* * * * * * *

Col. R. L. Gibson, Thirteenth Louisiana Volunteers, commanding at the battle of Shiloh the First Brigade of Ruggles' division, asks for a court of inquiry into his official conduct upon that occasion, and bases his application upon the allegation that General Bragg, in his report of the battle, does him injustice. I have examined the report carefully, and find the first reference of General Bragg to Colonel Gibson to be on the fourth page, and in the following words:

In moving over the difficult and broken ground the right brigade of Ruggles' division, Colonel Gibson commanding, bearing to the right, became separated from the two left brigades, leaving a broad interval. Three regiments of Major-General Polk's command opportunely came up and filled up the interval.

The second reference is upon the fifth page, where, after speaking of General Hindman's command, the following remarks occur:

Leaving them to hold their position, I moved farther to the right and brought up the First Brigade (Gibson) of Ruggles' division, which was in rear of its true position, and threw them forward to attack this same point. A very heavy fire soon opened, and after a short conflict this command fell back in considerable disorder. Rallying the different regiments by means of my staff officers and escort, they were twice more moved to the attack, only to be driven back by the enemy's sharpshooters occupying the thick cover. This result was due entirely to want of proper handling.

These are the only specific references in the report to Colonel Gibson or his command.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

JACKSON, MISS., *June* 15, 1863.

Col. R. L. GIBSON, *Thirteenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers:*

SIR: Having read a copy of a communication from yourself to the Adjutant and Inspector General, asking for a court of inquiry upon the management of your brigade at the battle of Shiloh, in consequence of supposed reflections on that management by General Bragg in his official report of that battle, I take pleasure in sustaining the statements in that communication as far as they relate to me personally, and of adding a feeble testimony to the coolness, earnestness, and, as I conceive, skill, under the circumstances, of yourself, and to the gallantry of the troops in that memorable battle. The troops were moved up in excellent order, considering the nature of the woodland through which we advanced, and charged in apparently the proper time and at the proper point the enemy, who were strongly and skillfully posted with artillery—an almost impenetrable undergrowth masking their front. Our brigade, without the assistance of artillery, were met by more than their numbers of the enemy and fell back, and though repeatedly led to the charge, each time bravely breasting a storm of musketry and canister, were compelled to retire. They were, however, easily rallied, and by their own officers, and at no time was there an appearance of a rout.

Respectfully,

ROBERT PUGH,
Member of Slocomb's Fifth Company, Washington Artillery.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

JACKSON, MISS., *June* 16, 1863.

Col. R. L. GIBSON:

SIR: Having seen your communication to General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, demanding a court of inquiry upon the con-

duct of your brigade while executing the orders of General Bragg in a particular attack on the enemy directed by him about midday at the battle of Shiloh, and acting as the adjutant-general of the brigade on that occasion, it gives me pleasure to offer my testimony to the correctness of the facts you have stated, as my position enabled me to know all orders given and received by you. So far as my judgment extends, you did all that a commander could do to insure a successful assault upon the enemy; but owing to the disadvantages under which you labored, arising from your want of artillery, the superior force of the enemy, his position, and the nature of the country through which we marched, the result was inevitable. The gallantry of the officers and men, I think, is sufficiently attested by the casualties sustained and the manner in which their officers rallied them to the successive attacks. It is impossible to give in writing the details which will be necessary, and which I shall be happy to narrate before the court you have demanded.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

HUGH H. BEIN,
Adjutant Thirteenth Louisiana Regiment.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

BLADEN SPRING, ALA., *June* 17, 1863.

Col. R. L. GIBSON, *Thirteenth Louisiana:*

SIR: Your letter of the 17th instant is just received, inclosing a communication to the Adjutant and Inspector General. I cheerfully comply with your request in giving you my opinion of this communication, and also my views of your conduct as colonel commanding a brigade at the battle of Shiloh. I have read this communication carefully, and believe it to be a clear, plain, and full statement of facts. You did on that memorable occasion all that any brigade commander could do. If your request had been complied with, and our artillery had opened on the enemy's stronghold, we would have carried it with but little loss of life. As it was, the brigade was sacrificed by three separate charges, and without the aid of any artillery whatever, although we had it at hand ready to open on the enemy. After I had charged the second time on this stronghold of the enemy, and had my regiment terribly cut to pieces, General Bragg rode up and ordered me to take the Fourth and Thirteenth Louisiana and ambush the enemy (then supposed to be advancing) and "serve them as they had served me."

While I was executing this order the enemy opened a powerful battery upon us. General Bragg, staff, and body guard retired to a ravine. I saw nothing more of them during that day. No member of his staff ever rallied any of my men, nor do I believe any of them at any time rallied your brigade.

Very truly, your friend and obedient servant,

H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel Fourth Louisiana.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

IN CAMP, NEAR MORTON, MISS., *August* 3, 1863.

Col. R. L. GIBSON, *Commanding Adams' Brigade:*

SIR: I have read your communication to the Adjutant and Inspector General, referring to a passage in General Bragg's report of the battle of Shiloh, and I take pleasure in testifying to the full and truthful statement of facts contained in that communication. General Bragg, in his report, alludes to your brigade as having been driven back by the

enemy's sharpshooters. Sir, I can attest that I have never witnessed such a heavy and constant fire as was sustained by your brigade in three different charges on the enemy's stronghold on that eventful day.

Another thing which struck me in General Bragg's report is, that your brigade was rallied by his staff officers. I saw General Bragg and his staff officers once on that day but for a few minutes only, and I can say that no member of General Bragg's staff rallied, or attempted to rally, any men belonging to the Thirteenth Louisiana Volunteers, of which I was second in command on Sunday, and commanded on Monday (the major having been mortally wounded), and which formed part of your brigade. I never heard that any part of that brigade was rallied by General Bragg or his staff officers until informed of the fact by General Bragg in his report.

I am, colonel, with respect, your obedient servant,

E. M. DUBROCA,

Captain, Commanding Thirteenth Louisiana Regiment.

No. 169.

Report of Col. James F. Fagan, First Arkansas Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARKANSAS REGIMENT,
Near Corinth, Miss., April 9, 1862.

COLONEL: I beg leave to submit the following report of the part taken and the loss sustained by my regiment in the battles of the 6th and 7th instant:

Under the circumstances it must necessarily be meager and imperfect. Were it at my command, I should use no gloss and finish of language on this occasion. A simple reference to the list of casualties will tell in terms too plain to be misunderstood the story of our loss and sufferings and the degree of daring that was exhibited throughout those two memorable days.

It is impossible also to give any detailed account of the movements and maneuvers of the regiment. The extent and nature of the ground over which it marched precludes this. A brief report of the most important engagements with the enemy is all that I can render.

Where a command behaved as well generally as did the First Arkansas Regiment it is hard to discriminate or designate any individual instances of bravery. Officers and men did their duty well and conducted themselves as men should who fight for all that is near and dear to them. Against odds and at great disadvantage they fought time and again bravely, desperately, defiantly, and where they could not by heroic daring force their way they crimsoned the ground with their life-blood.

On the 6th instant my regiment was the right center regiment of the First Brigade, and held this position during the day. The first casualties which befell it were on the morning of that day, while the regiment was filing through the margin of an old field in full view and at a short distance from the camps of the enemy and a strong battery posted near them. Here Capt. William A. Crawford, of Company E, was seriously wounded by a bomb bursting right under him, and at the same time several of my men, of Companies A, E, and F, fell near and around him. I felt the loss of Captain Crawford very much thus early in the day, for I knew well his coolness and decision and what his presence was worth to his command.

It was an hour or more after this before we had the first real engagement with the enemy. It occurred in an old field to the right of the First, where the regiment engaged a force of the enemy's infantry, supported by a battery of artillery. It lasted only a few minutes. The enemy retired. Our loss at this point was several in killed and wounded.

The manner in which my men sustained themselves in this the first engagement was gratifying and fully justified my expectations, and fortified the belief of what they would do when the time should come which tried men's souls.

It was not long before that time arrived—it was about noon, the turning point of the day and the turning point of the battle. Upon the edge of a wheat field, to the right of the field last mentioned, the regiment, with the whole brigade, was drawn up in line of battle, and marching directly to the front, across the field, entered a dense thicket of undergrowth, which led down to a ravine and to a hill beyond. Here we engaged the enemy three different times, and braved a perfect rain of bullets, shot, and shell. Exposed, facing great odds, with the enemy in front and on the flank, the regiment endured a murderous fire until endurance ceased to be a virtue. Three different times did we go into that valley of death, and as often were forced back by overwhelming numbers intrenched in a strong position.

That all was done that could possibly be done the heaps of killed and wounded left there give ample evidence. On the right of the regiment, dauntlessly leading the advance, fell Lieut. Col. John B. Thompson, mortally wounded, pierced with seven balls. His loss no one can feel so sensibly as myself. Like Havelock, he united the graces of religion to the valor of the soldier.

Here fell Capts. J. T. Gibson, of Company H, and Jesse T. McMahan, of Company C, mortally wounded, while cheering their men and leading them on to the charge. Maj. J. W. Colquitt was here severely wounded, and Capt. James Newton, of Company A, dangerously. Lieut. L. C. Bartlett, of Company C, was killed and several other commissioned officers wounded, all gallantly leading that forlorn hope.

It was late in the afternoon when the enemy were repulsed and were followed up in the direction of the river. That night we slept in the enemy's tents, worn with fatigue, decimated in numbers, but elated that such a hard-fought day had such a glorious close.

About 7 a. m. on Monday, the 7th instant, the regiment marched from the tents it had occupied during the night, being on this day on the right of the First Brigade. Marching toward the left, orders were received to charge a battery of artillery some distance off and to the left. The order was executed and one field piece taken, but abandoned again under a brisk fire from the enemy, who were concealed in numbers in the woods beyond. Under this fire several of my men were wounded, none seriously.

Retiring into a ravine, the regiment was withdrawn from its exposed position and left that portion of the field. An hour or so later it was marched toward the right, where every inch of ground was being hotly contested, and here the regiment engaged the enemy for some time in the most desperate and determined style, moving steadily on against the serried ranks in front of them, and when broken and temporarily thrown into disorder by the tremendous numbers before them, they only retired to rally again and come on with renewed eagerness to the charge. They rallied around their colors and pressed on time and again, until they were forced to retire by the overwhelming pressure against them. Here we suffered severely, losing several commissioned

officers in killed and wounded, and leaving many brave men, who had ever been foremost in the fray, dead or dying.

After this little occurred that is worthy of mention. The regiment soon after left the field, under orders, and encamped that night at Monterey, in the quarters occupied by it previous to going out to fight. Night closed upon us, tired and foot-sore, but not dispirited.

I have thus given, colonel, a summary account of the part that my regiment took in the fight on each day. It only remains for me to add the list of casualties. As before said, these speak with an eloquence more powerful than words.

Capt. A. S. Morgan, of Arkansas, kindly volunteered as my aide and rendered valuable services during the engagement.

I remain, colonel, with much respect, very truly,

JAS. F. FAGAN,
Colonel, Commanding First Arkansas Regiment.

Col. R. L. GIBSON,
Commanding First Brigade, Ruggles' Division.

No. 170.

Report of Col. H. W. Allen, Fourth Louisiana Infantry.

CAMP, NEAR CORINTH, MISS.,
April 10, 1862.

COLONEL: On the morning of the 6th the Fourth Louisiana went into the engagement with about 575 men, rank and file. All the commissioned officers were present and participated in the engagement except Lieutenants Turnbull, Blum, and Lemmon, absent on sick furlough.

While drawn up in line of battle and awaiting orders a Tennessee regiment immediately in our rear fired into us by mistake, killing and wounding a large number of my men. This was a terrible blow to the regiment; far more terrible than any inflicted by the enemy. It almost demoralized the regiment, who from that moment seemed to dread their friends much more than their enemies. At the command to advance we charged up the hill into an almost impenetrable thicket. The enemy opened a deadly fire, which was quickly returned.

During the engagement Colonel Fagan, of the First Arkansas, sent word to Capt. H. M. Favrot, of the Delta Rifles, "For God's sake to cease firing; that we were killing his men and he was killing ours." Captain Favrot, being on the extreme right, gave the order to cease firing. While in this position a murderous fire of grape and canister was poured into us from the masked batteries and rifle pits.

The regiment retired, formed again, and again charged. Here fell many of my bravest and best men in the thick brushwood without ever seeing the enemy. The young but gallant Capt. J. T. Hilliard, commanding Company I, Hunter Rifles, was killed here. Here fell Capts. J. B. Taylor and W. F. Pennington, and Lieuts. E. C. Holmes, S. Aillet, and B. Landry, Captain Taylor being most fearfully wounded. In this position we remained firing volley after volley until the enemy had ceased his firing.

By order of General Bragg I took position on the hill, and at a later hour marched the regiment to the last scene of action and remained till ordered to retire to camp.

Monday, the 7th, having suffered from loss of blood and intense

pain, I placed the regiment under the command of Lieut. Col. S. E. Hunter, and rode over to the hospital to get relief. After having my wound dressed I was about lying down, in order to take a little rest, when a general stampede of wagons, ambulances, and men began. I mounted my horse immediately and rode after the disgraceful refugees. I succeeded in putting a stop to the stampede, and placed cavalry in the rear, with orders to cut down all who attempted to pass.

Here I met an aide of General Bragg, who ordered me to rally all the stragglers and form them in line. This I did. After forming a battalion Lieut. Col. Robert H. Barrow, commanding the Eleventh Louisiana, came to me with a remnant of his regiment and placed himself and regiment under my command. This force, together with the remnants of two Alabama and one Tennessee regiment, made a large body of men, who stood firm in front of the hospitals, ready to receive the advancing columns of the enemy.

While rallying the stragglers I came across two batteries that had lost all their commissioned officers. These I took possession of, sent for ammunition, supplied them with men from my command, and sent one of them to General Beauregard. This battery fired the last shots against the enemy. The other battery and the forces under my command held their position in the very face of the enemy until ordered to be retired by command of General Bragg.

The regiment went into action on the morning of the 7th under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter. The officers and men fought the whole day under his command, and behaved, as I am informed, with much gallantry under most trying circumstances.

On this day fell Capt. C. E. Tooraen, of the West Feliciana Rifles, fighting at the head of his company. He was the bravest of the brave, and in his death our country has sustained a serious loss.

I cannot particularize the daring acts of officers and men. The whole regiment acted throughout the engagements of the 6th and 7th, with a few exceptions, with great gallantry.

I cannot close this report without honorable mention of my regimental color-bearer, Benjamin W. Clarke, and the color guard, D. B. Gorham, T. H. Corcoran, and R. Turner. For two long days, amid shot and shell and a hail-storm of balls, they held the flag firm and erect, and brought it back torn into tatters by the bullets of the enemy.

The loss of the regiment is as follows, viz: Killed, 2 officers (Captains Tooraen and Hilliard) and 22 men; wounded, 12 officers (Captains Pennington, Taylor, and J. H. Wingfield, and Lieutenants Holmes, J. J. Adams, Aillet, Landry, Smith, Latil, H. M. Carter, R. M. Amacker, R. Y. Burton, and S. W. Skolfield) and 151 men; and missing, 1 officer (Lieut. D. C. Jenkins) and 21 men; total loss, 209.

H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Louisiana.

No. 171.

Report of Capt. E. M. Dubroca, Thirteenth Louisiana Infantry.

———, ——— —, 1862.

SIR: I respectfully submit to you the report of the part taken by the Thirteenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers in the battles of the 6th and 7th instant:

Being totally unacquainted with the ground, and at that time not

dreaming that the command of the regiment would devolve upon me, I had not taken minute notice of the different movements of the regiment, and am afraid my report will be a very imperfect one. I shall refrain from naming any of my fellow-officers for their gallant deeds on the battle-field, as my attention was principally occupied in attending to my own company until late in the engagement of the 7th.

On the morning of the 6th the regiment, commanded by Maj. A. P. Avegno, was led into action about 7 a. m. We first encountered the enemy in one of their camps, which I suppose was the first of their camps still occupied. There we were formed in line of battle. On our right was the First Arkansas and on our left the Fourth Louisiana. We marched through an open field under a deadly fire of shell, grape, and musketry, and formed in line on the edge of the enemy's camp.

Our loss in crossing the field was very heavy. Captain Cassard, of Company F, was wounded in the leg and retired from the field. Captain O'Leary, of Company A, received a slight wound in the shoulder, but still retained his command.

We were ordered to the right to charge the enemy, who were lying in ambush at the foot of a hill, entirely hidden from us by a dense undergrowth, which screened their position. We were first apprised of their proximity by a shower of musketry sweeping through our ranks. Bravely did our gallant little band stand its ground and return the enemy's fire; but "there is a time when endurance ceases to be a virtue." Overwhelmed by numbers, we were forced to fall back and reform anew, and a second and third time we returned to the charge, leaving on the field some of our brave soldiers.

Captain Campbell, of Company B, being wounded in the arm, his company was left in charge of his orderly sergeant, two of his lieutenants being sick and one on detached service. Major Avegno, being afflicted with a severe cold and unable to speak, transferred the command to Captain O'Leary, of Company A. Nothing of importance transpired that night; we occupied the enemy's tents.

On Monday, the 7th, at 7 a. m., the order was given to "fall in to face the enemy again." Although worn out by fatigue, and after an almost sleepless night, cheerfully and gladly did the Thirteenth obey the order. We were ordered to charge a battery in position on the hill at some distance. It was not long before I could see our brave boys cheering and following the fleeing Yankees, who left two pieces of artillery behind them, although it was not our good fortune to hold them long. The order to fall back to a neighboring ravine was given. There again we had a glimpse of the Yankees and fired a few volleys at them.

Lieutenant Daly was wounded in the head by a piece of shell. He was taken to a hospital close by, occupied by some of the enemy's wounded.

We were then ordered to the position we occupied in the morning. There, after forming in line of battle, we charged on the enemy in an open field.

Our loss in wounded was very heavy. Captain O'Leary, of Company A, received a second wound in the thigh. He then gave up the command of the regiment to me. With some few of our men and about 200 men from different regiments we made a last and desperate charge, in which Major Avegno was wounded in the leg. The order to retreat was then given.

All of which I respectfully submit.

E. M. DUBROCA,
Captain, Thirteenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers.

Col. R. L. GIBSON.

No. 172.

Report of Col. B. L. Hodge, Nineteenth Louisiana Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH REGT. LOUISIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Corinth, Miss., April —, 1862.

SIR: In pursuance with your orders I have the honor to submit herewith a brief report of the part taken by my regiment in the engagements with the enemy on the 6th and 7th instant, at Shiloh Church, Tenn.:

My regiment, being on the right of the First Brigade of the division commanded by Brigadier-General Ruggles, was bivouacked on the night of the 5th instant immediately to the left of the Bark or Old Bark road, as I understood the road to be called that led to the enemy's encampment.

At 5.30 a. m. on the morning of the 6th we commenced the march, and in accordance with your orders I conducted the regiment so as to leave space for the First Arkansas Regiment, Colonel Fagan, which was immediately on my left, to deploy into line. Advancing to the front, in conformity to these instructions, my command soon crossed over to the right of the road, when General Bragg himself, in person, ordered me to conduct my regiment forward, that, when formed into line of battle, the said road should be immediately on my right.

Having repassed to the left of the road I continued to move forward rapidly until we came in sight of the enemy's camp, when, by your order, through Mr. Pugh, I halted the regiment, having previously deployed them into line. At this time my regiment was in the woods, the First Arkansas on my left in a field.

Immediately after our line halted a battery of the enemy, posted on an eminence to the left and rear of their front line of camps, opened on us with shot and shell. Although exposed to this fire for fully half an hour, only two of my men were wounded, the guns of the enemy at this point being served with little effect except upon the tree-tops around us. This battery having been captured by the troops of some other command, and our brigade having been moved forward a short distance beyond the outer line of the enemy's camps, my regiment upon the verge of an old field, we for the first time engaged the enemy. Seeing that the distance was too great for our arms to do execution, we ceased firing after two or three rounds. The enemy again noticed our presence by a few shells, but with even less effect than before.

From this point we moved about half a mile to the right and a little in advance, passing through a wheat field. We crossed a road leading in the direction of Hamburg.

At this time the First Arkansas and my regiment were well together in line, as I could see while passing through the field. Just after crossing the road my regiment entered a small farm, a log cabin near the center, our line extending across the field. We had advanced midway the little farm, which is about 150 yards in width, when the enemy, lying in ambush about 80 or 100 yards beyond the outer fence and directly in our front, opened fire upon our entire line. Although the fire was not expected at the moment, the advance of the regiment was not checked in the slightest; but moving forward steadily to the fence the men commenced to deliver their fire at will. Owing to the impenetrable undergrowth between the enemy's position and ours I was unable to see him, and from the manner of the men looking through the bushes, as if hunting an object for their aim, it was apparent that they

too were unable to descry the concealed foe, and were only firing at the flash of the enemy's pieces.

Seeing that my men were being rapidly shot down, and having no reason to believe that we were inflicting equal injury upon the enemy, I gave the order to cease firing and to charge bayonets. Officers and men alike obeyed the order promptly. So dense and impenetrable became the thicket of undergrowth that after my men had boldly forced their way 20 or 30 steps into it, and it seeming impossible to make further progress, I again gave the order to commence firing.

The regiment now gradually fell back to the fence. Finding that the enemy were now opening a cross-fire upon us from our left, and seeing a large number of my small command killed and wounded, I deemed it my duty to order the regiment to fall back to the other side of the little farm, which was accordingly done in good order.

In this unequal conflict—unequal on account of the enemy's local position—the regiment sustained heavy loss. In this one action, out of little less than 300 we had lost in killed and wounded between 40 and 50 as brave and gallant men as ever risked their lives in the defense of a righteous cause. Adjt. J. P. Harris and Lieut. W. J. Clarke, of Company I, and Lieut. J. P. Spears, of Company C, here fell severely wounded. As of the others, so I have the pleasure of bearing testimony for these; they did their duty well and nobly.

Having fallen back beyond the small farm, I halted the regiment and waited in the hope that the enemy would leave his covert and give us a fair fight. But he too fully appreciated his great advantage of position to give it up.

Remaining in this position a short time, having had no order from your or our division commander, I received an order from General Bragg, transmitted through one of his staff, to advance again and attack the same position from which we had just withdrawn. Of course the order was obeyed without delay; but I requested the officer to say to the general that I thought it impossible to force the enemy from this strong position by a charge from the front, but that with a light battery playing on one flank and a simultaneous charge of infantry on the other the position could be carried with but small loss.

Again we advanced into the little farm, and again, when midway the clearing, the enemy opened fire upon us. Again we pressed on to the other fence directly in front of his ambuscade. Here we remained exposed to his merciless fire for over half an hour, without the power to inflict any apparent injury upon the hidden foe. In justice to my command I again ordered them to fall back, which was done in as good order as before.

In this second attack we had lost in killed and wounded 15 men of desperate courage and unflinching bravery. Among them Lieut. M. Leverett, of Company D, mortally wounded, and Lieut. John L. Maples, of Company B, slightly wounded. It would, under the circumstances, have been madness to have kept my command there longer.

I may be permitted to add, sir, that this formidable position of the enemy, after having withstood the repeated attacks of various regiments, was only carried at last by a charge upon the right flank, supported by a battery on the left.

After the enemy were driven from this stronghold we, with several brigades, moved toward the river. It was then nigh sunset.

In accordance with your order we commenced falling back about dusk, and, being separated from the brigade, I conducted the regiment to the camp of the enemy, where I had established a temporary hospital

during the day. I was in the saddle till a late hour of the night endeavoring to find your headquarters, but being unable to do so, I concluded to let my men sleep in the tents where they were, having learned that we were a short distance to the right of the Second Brigade, General Anderson, and immediately with Captain Girardey's battery, which had been on my right most of the day.

Early Monday morning I had my regiment in motion to join you, and was moving with Captain Girardey's battery toward the left, where I expected to join the brigade, when I was ordered by General Withers to send my regiment, under my lieutenant-colonel, to support Brigadier-General Chalmers on the right. At the same time General Withers assigned me to the command of the Crescent Regiment, Colonel Smith, and a battery (Fifth Company) of the Washington Artillery, as a brigade, to support the line in front, which was at that time engaging the enemy a little beyond the outer line of the enemy's camp and a short distance to the right of where General Beauregard had his headquarters Sunday night.

Having marched forward about 400 or 500 yards, our line halted to await the issue of the conflict going on in front of us. A short time elapsed when the line in front of us gave way and we engaged the enemy.

Just at this time I had the misfortune to be thrown by my horse, and being badly stunned and bruised, was borne from the field.

In conclusion, sir, I desire to do simple justice to my regiment by stating the fact that the officers and men did their whole duty; nothing more, nothing less.

Of the part taken by my regiment in the engagement on Monday I am not now able to furnish a report, owing to the sickness of my lieutenant-colonel, who commanded, not being able to render me a statement. His verbal report shows my regiment actively engaged all day. So soon as he renders me his report I will immediately transmit it to you to form a conclusion to this report, and to show how my regiment was engaged while I was assigned to another command.

I have the honor, colonel, to be, with distinguished regard, your obedient, humble servant,

B. L. HODGE,
Colonel, Nineteenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers.

Col. R. L. GIBSON,
Commanding First Brigade, Ruggles' Division.

No. 173.

Report of Brig. Gen. Patton Anderson, C. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, RUGGLES' DIVISION,
SECOND ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 17, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the actions of April 6 and 7 at Shiloh, near the Tennessee River:

On the night of the 4th, in his tent, near Mickey's house, General Bragg developed to the division and brigade commanders the plan of the proposed attack upon the enemy's forces encamped at and around

Shiloh Church. By this plan Ruggles' division was to form on the left of the second line of battle, its left resting upon Owl Creek and its right on or near the Bark road. My brigade (the Second) was to compose the reserve of this division, and occupy a position several hundred yards in rear of its center, for the purpose of supporting the right or left, as occasion might require. A sufficient interval was to be left between the First and Second Brigades to admit of my deploying forward into line should such a movement be found necessary.

The furious storm which raged during the greater portion of the night of the 4th prevented the movement of the army from its bivouac at Mickey's until some time beyond the hour designated by General Bragg, although my brigade was ready to march at 3 a. m. on the 5th, and was so reported at the division headquarters.

At about 3 p. m. on the 5th my command moved to its position in the column on the Bark road, marching left in front, in the direction of Shiloh. The road was much blocked up by the trains of wagons and artillery attached to corps in front. In order to reach my position in the designated line of battle at the hour indicated in the plan I left the main road, taking a course through the woods parallel to the road, passing other trains and brigades till the way was found open only a short distance from the point at which I was to file off to the left and form line at right angles, or nearly so, with the Bark road, on which the column was moving.

This point was reached by the head of my column at about 4 p. m. on the 5th instant, Colonel Pond, commanding the Third Brigade, Ruggles' division, having preceded me in the direction of Owl Creek. After leaving the Bark road and following Colonel Pond's command about half a mile I found his rear halted and his line being formed.

Meeting General Bragg at this point, he gave me some directions as to the formation, rectifying in some measure the line formed by Colonel Pond. Soon after this I met Brigadier-General Ruggles, commanding the division, who substantially reiterated General Bragg's instructions, which I was in the act of carrying out. I formed the brigade 270 yards in rear of the center of the division in column at half distance, doubled on the center, my right and left respectively half masked by the left and right of the First and Third Brigades. After posting an adequate guard arms were stacked and the troops bivouacked on their lines. The night was clear, the air cool and bracing; quite in contrast with the previous one.

At 4 a. m. on the 6th instant the men were aroused, without fife or drum, and silently but promptly resumed their arms, ready for the order to move forward. This order was soon received and obeyed with alacrity. At this time the second line of battle (of which my brigade composed a reserve on the left) was supposed to be about 1,000 yards in rear of the first or General Hardee's line. We had not moved forward over half this distance, however, when I discovered that we were approaching within 200 or 300 yards of it, having taken the step and direction from the First Brigade (Colonel Gibson's) on my right. I also discovered at this time that the right of Colonel Pond (the Third Brigade) had not yet taken up the line of march. A few moments previous I had received an order from General Bragg, through one of his staff, to close the interval in front of me by forming on Colonel Gibson's left. This had been executed before we halted a moment to allow General Hardee's line to regain its proper interval. Both lines were soon in motion again, and before proceeding far a few scattering musket shots were heard, apparently about half a mile to our right,

and after a short interval one or two volleys succeeded, the sound coming in the same direction. Occasional reports were now heard along our right and center, and seemed to be gradually extending toward our left.

At this time my brigade was marching in line of battle in the following order from right to left, viz: The Seventeenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers (aggregate, 326), commanded by Lieut. Col. Charles Jones; the Confederate Guards Response Battalion (aggregate, 169), commanded by Maj. F. H. Clack; the Florida Battalion (about 250 aggregate), commanded by Maj. T. A. McDonell; the Ninth Texas Infantry (226 aggregate), commanded by Col. W. A. Stanley, and the Twentieth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers (507 aggregate), commanded by Col. August Reichard; the Fifth Company, Washington Artillery (155 men), commanded by Capt. W. Irving Hodgson, following the center as nearly as the nature of the ground would permit, ready to occupy an interval either between the Florida Battalion and Ninth Texas or between the Ninth Texas and Twentieth Louisiana, as necessity or convenience might require; the whole composing a force of 1,634 men.

The engagement had now fairly commenced on the right, and that portion of Major-General Hardee's line to which we were now moving up, by order of General Bragg, was sharply engaging the enemy's skirmishers. The face of the country at this point, consisting of alternate hills and boggy ravines overgrown with heavy timber and thick underbrush, presented features remarkably favorable for the operations of skillful skirmishers. Our impetuous volunteers charged them, however, whenever they appeared, and drove them from their cover back to their lines, near the first camp met with on the Bark road leading toward Pittsburg. Here the enemy, having greatly the advantage of position for both his infantry and artillery, made a more creditable stand. A battery of his field pieces was in position on the height of a domineering hill, from 400 to 600 yards in front of our lines, commanding his camp and the approaches to it. Immediately in our front, and between us and this battery, ran a boggy ravine, the narrow swamp of which was thickly overgrown with various species of shrubs, saplings, and vines, so densely interwoven as to sometimes require the use of the knife to enable the footman to pass. Over this the enemy's battery had a full field of fire upon our whole lines as we descended the declivity terminating in the swamp, and on the opposite skirts of the swamp his infantry had all the advantages presented by such shelter on the one side and obstacles on the other. This ravine and its accompanying obstacles could be avoided on the right, but my position in the line required a dislodgment of the enemy from his cover before taking a movement in that direction, lest he should fall upon my flank and rear before I could make the circuit of the swamp and hill to reach him where he was.

The most favorable position attainable by our field pieces was selected, and Captain Hodgson was directed to open fire upon the enemy's battery (now playing vigorously upon us) with solid shot and shrapnel, and when occasion offered, without danger to our own troops, to use canister upon his infantry. This order was obeyed with alacrity. Taking advantage of this diversion in our favor, the infantry was directed to pass through the swamp and drive the enemy before it until Captain Hodgson could either silence his battery or an opportunity presented of taking it with the bayonet.

The movement was made with spirit and vigor. As my left reached the thicket at the ravine a regiment on our left and front, which had been unable to cross the branch, came back in some confusion, break-

ing the lines of the Twentieth Louisiana and causing similar confusion in its ranks. Both were soon reformed, however, and the Twentieth Louisiana (Colonel Reichard) regained its proper position in line and forced its way across the swamp under a heavy fire from the enemy.

At this time the most of my right—the Seventeenth Louisiana, the Confederate Guards, and the Florida Battalion—had crossed the branch and made a charge up a hill into the edge of the enemy's camp, but his battery was playing upon them with such vigor that they fell back in order a short distance to a point where they were sheltered by the brow of the hill. The perceptibly diminishing fire from the enemy's battery was soon, by Captain Hodgson's superior practice, entirely silenced. Our infantry, which in the mean time had crossed the boggy ravine, pressed up the hill on the other side, driving the enemy from his camp, and reaching the battery in time to pour several shots into the ranks of the fleeing cannoneers and their supports, both right and left.

The action now became general, as was evidenced by the unremitting roll of small-arms and artillery along the whole line. In the attack upon the camp just alluded to and the taking of the battery my command had assumed a position in the front line, availing itself for this purpose of an interval nearly in front of us in our first line of battle.

After passing their first battery and being driven through their second and third camps into the fourth the enemy made a more obstinate resistance, being favored in this by the nature of the ground. Once and again our volunteers nobly responded to the order to dislodge him. The odds in numbers were in his favor as well as the advantage in position, but as comrade after comrade fell by his side, each Confederate seemed to be inspired with fresh courage and determination to win the fight or lose his life.

At one time the lines upon my right wavered and seemed to give way for a moment, but a wave of the hat to my own brigade (the voice could not be heard) seemed well understood, and the command "Forward," which it implied, was most gallantly executed. Again the lines of the enemy gave way; but a battery to our front and left now disclosed itself in heavy fire upon our center and right.

About this time each command in the brigade lost several gallant officers and many not less gallant men. I dispatched an aide (Lieutenant Davidson) to the rear to order up a battery, and withdrew the infantry a short distance to better shelter. The artillery gained a favorable position in a few minutes (perhaps before Lieutenant Davidson had had time to deliver my order) and promptly opened fire upon its antagonist. The infantry was brought up again on the right of the battery at supporting distance, held its fire until a favorable moment arrived, when a few well-directed volleys, followed by a shout and a charge to the front, caused the enemy again to give way in some confusion, leaving his battery behind.

It is entirely out of my power to give a circumstantial account of all the operations of the command during the remainder of this day's work. Our movements were all onward. Meeting one of General Bragg's aides about this time, I remarked to him that from the position originally assigned me (that of a reserve) I had worked my way into the front line. In a few moments he passed again and said: "No difference; the general desires you to go wherever the fight is thickest."

The enemy's fire in front and to our left was now evidently diminishing. Not so, however, on our right. I therefore determined to swing

around on my right and endeavor to press the enemy's right center back upon his right, where General Hardee's invincible columns were driving him towards the river. One of his batteries lay immediately in our front, concealed by a dense undergrowth and sharp ravine. In approaching it I met Colonel Smith, of the Crescent Regiment, who had become detached from his brigade and now proposed to unite with mine, to which I gladly consented, and directed him to form on my left.

After consulting together for a few moments and making some inquiry of General Gardner, who was passing at the moment, and who had reconnoitered the ground in the vicinity of the battery which lay in our front, and which by this time was getting our range pretty well, I determined to move around my right a short distance, letting Colonel Smith go to the left, and from the positions thus gained to make a simultaneous movement upon the infantry supporting the battery, while a section of our own field pieces engaged them in front. In moving forward through the thick underbrush before alluded to I met a portion of a Louisiana regiment (Thirteenth, I think) returning, and its officers informed me that I could not get through the brush. I pushed forward, however, and had crossed the ravine and commenced the ascent of the opposite slope, when a galling fire from infantry and canister from howitzers swept through my ranks with deadly effect. The thicket was so dense that it was impossible for a company officer to be seen at platoon distance.

The enemy's canister was particularly well directed, and the range, being that of musketry, was well calculated to test the pluck of the sternest. So far as I was enabled to observe, however, there was no consternation or dismay in our ranks. The Twentieth Louisiana suffered most, its gallant colonel having his horse shot and many of its rank and file meeting a soldier's death. They fell back, fighting as they retired, to a point from 50 to 100 yards in the rear, where the brow of a hill afforded shelter from the canister.

A hurried reconnaissance revealed a point from which the enemy could be more advantageously assailed. Lieutenant Davidson, of my staff, was dispatched to General Ruggles, not far off, with a request that he would send up a few pieces of artillery to a position indicated, whence a vigorous fire, I felt confident, would soon silence the battery, which was the main obstacle to our onward movement.

Changing my position somewhat to suit the circumstances (several officers of the Twentieth Louisiana having reported to me that their men were unable to make another charge by reason of the complete state of exhaustion they were in), I determined to make another effort to dislodge the enemy from his position with what of my command was left.

General Ruggles had now placed our battery in position. Colonel Smith, of the Crescent Regiment, had driven the enemy's sharpshooters from the cover of a log cabin and a few cotton bales on the extreme left and near the road, and the enemy was being sorely pressed upon the extreme right by our columns upon that flank, and I felt the importance of pressing forward at this point. The troops, too, seemed to be inspired with the same feeling. Our battery opened rapidly, but every shot told. To the command "Forward" the infantry responded with a shout, and in less than five minutes after our artillery commenced playing, and before the infantry had advanced within short range of the enemy's lines, we had the satisfaction of seeing his proud banner lowered and a white one hoisted in its stead. Our troops on the right

had been engaging a portion of his lines, unseen by us on account of an intervening hill, and when the white flag was run up they reached it first.

The sun was now near the western horizon; the battle around us had ceased to rage. I met General Ruggles, who directed me to take a road which was not far to my left and to move down it in the direction of the river. I had not proceeded far when, overtaking me, he ordered a halt till some artillery could be taken to the front, when he would give me further directions.

Soon after halting, several brigades, composing portions of Generals Polk's and Hardee's commands, filed across the road in front of me, and moved off to the left at a right angle to the road, and commenced forming line of battle in an open field and woods beyond. Several batteries passed down the road in the direction of Pittsburg. One soon returned and filed off into the field where the infantry was forming. The enemy's gunboats now opened fire. General Ruggles directed me to move forward a short distance, and by inclining to the right to gain a little hollow, which would probably afford better protection for my men against shell than the position I then occupied. I gained the hollow and called a halt, ordering the men to take cover behind the hill and near a little ravine which traversed the hollow. We occupied this position some ten or fifteen minutes, when one of General Ruggles' staff directed me to retire to the enemy's camp, beyond the range of his floating guns. In filing off from this position several men were killed and many wounded by the exploding shells of the enemy.

It was now twilight. As soon as we had placed a hill between us and the gunboats the troops moved slowly, and apparently with reluctance, from the direction of the river.

It was 8 o'clock at night before we had reached a bivouac, near General Bragg's headquarters, and in the darkness of the night the Twentieth Louisiana and portions of the Seventeenth Louisiana and Confederate Guards got separated from that portion of the command with which I was and encamped on other ground. By the assistance of my staff the whereabouts of the whole command was ascertained before we slept.

I reported in person to General Ruggles, who gave some directions in regard to collecting the stragglers, and requested that I should report to him again if anything of importance occurred during the night. I retired to the bivouac, which was in an open field and apple orchard, near the Big Spring. I had purposely avoided the enemy's tents, fearing the effect which their rich spoils might produce upon hungry and exhausted troops.

Before 12 o'clock one of those terrific rain-storms to which we had so frequently been exposed of late set in with pitiless vehemence, which was scarcely abated till dawn of day. With my saddle for a seat and a blanket thrown over my head I sat all night at the root of an apple tree. My staff and troops cheerfully partook of the same fare.

Soon after daylight on Monday morning, the 7th, I received orders from both Generals Bragg and Ruggles, through their staff officers, to hold myself in readiness to move out and meet the enemy. I hastened to make preparations accordingly. The command was marched off from its bivouac by the right flank in the direction of Pittsburg, and after proceeding about half a mile was formed in line of battle on the right of some Tennessee troops, believed to belong to General Cheatham's command.

Some delay was had at this point by the constant arrival of troops in fragments of brigades, regiments, and companies. A portion of the Twentieth Louisiana, the Confederate Guards Battalion, and Ninth Texas Regiment had become detached from my immediate command by permitting other troops to cut them out on the march and in falling into line. A line of battle was formed, however, and a forward movement commenced.

By this time our skirmishers on the right had engaged those of the enemy, but no general action had begun. Our advance movement had not continued far, however, till the enemy's lines were disclosed in front. Our troops went into action with a spirit and alacrity scarcely to be expected after the fatigues and hardships of the previous days and nights.

The enemy was evidently in large force and his troops were fresh. The first onset was maintained with spirit by both armies, and for nearly an hour the conflict raged in this part of the field with doubtful results. Several times we pressed forward against the superior numbers of the enemy's fresh columns, but he stubbornly maintained his position. Our officers and men seemed resolved to drive him back, and, summoning everything for another struggle, we led the columns up with a volley and a shout from the whole line, which proved irresistible, and sent him flying back to his second line, which was strongly posted some 200 yards in the rear.

About this time Colonel Campbell, commanding a Tennessee regiment (number not remembered), attached himself to my brigade and fought gallantly during the day. I received an order about the same time to support a column then hotly engaged some half a mile to my right; but before reaching the position our column had fallen back to better ground, and I was directed to support a battery on our left, in conjunction with Colonel Trabue's (Kentucky) command. I filed off to the left, crossing a camp and the avenue under a heavy fire, and reached a ravine on Colonel Trabue's right, with my right resting upon the border of the avenue. The enemy's battery was in position some 400 yards to our front, and ours was about the same distance to my left, in a favorable position to silence it. Sharpshooters had been thrown forward and had taken position behind a line of logs that had been rolled out to one side of the avenue, and were now picking off my men as they stood waiting for our battery to accomplish its work. I ordered forward a detachment of skirmishers to dislodge the enemy's sharpshooters, who were posted behind the breastwork of logs before alluded to. They accomplished their work in handsome style and held the position, from which they annoyed the cannoneers who were playing upon our battery on the left.

Observing this advantage, I rode over to the battery to see the commanding officer of the infantry, posted on my left and between me and the battery, to ascertain if he could spare me a force sufficient to enable me to charge and take the enemy's pieces. I first met Major Monroe, of the Fourth Kentucky, who referred me to General Trabue, to whom I was soon introduced. Hurriedly explaining to him my strength and position, and urging the importance of taking the battery in question, adding my conviction that it could be done, he readily consented to furnish me two regiments for that purpose, and directed an officer near by to accompany me to where the regiments were posted. I had not proceeded, however, beyond his sight when he called to me and, approaching, said, "Upon reflection I think I had better not let those regiments leave their present position, since I am directed to support this battery if attacked."

I returned to my command, and found that the enemy had discovered my position, obtained the range, and was shelling us at a rapid rate. Not having the force to take his battery, and being unable to obtain assistance in that part of the field, I withdrew to a position a short distance in the rear and behind the brow of the next hill. Here I found General Cheatham, with a portion of his command, who had fallen back from a point farther to the left.

I formed on his right, and the enemy now appearing on the left, we encountered him again and pushed him back a short distance to where more favorable ground enabled him to stand. We were in an open plain, with a few scattering trees, but not enough to afford material shelter. The opposing forces were strongly posted in superior numbers in a dense wood, affording excellent cover. Our troops stood and saw their comrades fall about them, but returned the fire with spirit for a length of time, till some detached commands on the extreme left gave way, when the whole line retired behind the brow of a hill some 150 to 200 yards in the rear.

Here they rallied and formed again. General Cheatham was conspicuously active in effecting the reformation, urging his troops to make a stand, and assuring them of their ability to repulse the enemy. Lieutenant Sandidge also, of General Ruggles' staff, did gallant service in the same way.

I take pleasure in referring to a circumstance which came under my own observation, as none of his immediate superiors were present to record it. When one of General Cheatham's regiments had been appealed to in vain to make a charge on the advancing foe, Lieutenant Sandidge, seizing its colors and holding them high overhead and calling upon the regiment to follow him, spurred his horse to the front and charged over the brow of the hill amid a shower of leaden hail from the enemy. The effect was electrical. The regiment moved gallantly to the support of its colors, but superior numbers soon pressed it back to its original position. Colonel Stanley, of the Ninth Texas, did the same thing with the same result.

Large numbers of stragglers could now be seen in all directions making their way to the rear. Officers of several regiments reported to me that their commands were out of ammunition, and that the ammunition wagons had all retired to the rear. I detailed a non-commissioned officer and two men from the Florida Battalion to go in search of ammunition. He soon returned, having succeeded in finding a few boxes in a camp near by; whether left there by our wagons or by the enemy I am unable to say.

While the ammunition was being distributed one of General Beauregard's staff came by, and directed us to retire in order in the direction of our hospital. On reaching the brow of the next hill, in an open space, I halted the brigade and faced about, hoping, with the assistance of two pieces of artillery, which I observed near by, that a check could be given to the enemy's advance, if, indeed, he could not be driven back. He had halted, evidently in doubt whether to advance or not. I rode up to an officer, who appeared to have charge of the pieces alluded to, and requested him to open fire upon a line which I pointed out. He informed me that he was out of ammunition, had no horses to draw off his pieces, and had just received orders to spike them and leave them on the ground. The enemy's lines were still at a halt.

I moved on up the road till I met an officer, who told me it was General Bragg's order that the infantry should form on a certain ridge, which was pointed out. I formed there, but was soon directed by Colonel

Jordan, of General Beauregard's staff, to fall back to another hill, which he designated, and there form at right angles with the road. I did as directed, and waited some time for further orders or for the enemy to advance. A staff officer from General Beauregard then came and ordered the infantry to retire to Monterey, parallel with a road a short distance to my left. At the forks of the road a portion of the command took the road to Mickey's; the balance proceeded to Monterey, under their respective officers. I went to Mickey's, as did a portion of my staff, where I met General Ruggles, and reported to him for further instructions.

He directed me to proceed the next morning with my command to Corinth, and there resume our camps, the tents of which had been left standing when we started for Shiloh.

It is not proper that I should close this report without bringing to the notice of the general commanding the names of such officers as made themselves conspicuous for their gallantry and efficiency in the field.

Lieut. Col. Charles Jones, commanding the Seventeenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, was wounded early in the action and retired from the field.

Maj. F. H. Clack, commanding the Confederate Guards Battalion, was ever where the conflict raged hottest, holding his command well in hand, cheering, encouraging, and stimulating the men to deeds of valor and renown. Major Clack had two horses shot under him.

Maj. T. A. McDonell, commanding the Florida Battalion, was borne wounded from the field before the action had fairly begun. The command devolved upon Capt. W. G. Poole, who bore himself most gallantly throughout the two days' conflict. The skill with which he handled his command reflected the highest credit upon him as an officer, while the desperation with which his troops fought brings new luster to the arms of the State they represented, and paints imperishable fame upon the colors they so proudly bore.

Colonel Stanley, of the Ninth Texas Regiment, has already been incidentally alluded to. The language of eulogy could scarcely do more than simple justice to the courage and determination of this officer and his valorous Texans. Ever in the thickest of the fight, they were always ready to respond to any demand upon their courage and endurance.

Colonel Reichard, commanding the Twentieth Louisiana Regiment, deserves the highest commendation and praise for his indefatigable valor in leading his command wherever the foe was strongest.

Colonel Reichard's skill and efficiency as an officer are only excelled by his intrepidity and valor. Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd, of the same regiment, did his whole duty, regardless of a painful wound in the arm, which he received in the first day's engagement. Major Von Zinken also performed well his part, having three horses shot under him during the conflict.

Capt. W. Irving Hodgson, commanding the Fifth Company, Washington Artillery, added fresh luster to the fame of this already renowned corps. It was his fine practice from the brow of the hill overlooking the enemy's first camp that enabled our infantry to rout them in the outset, thus giving confidence to our troops, which was never afterward shaken. Although the nature of the ground over which my infantry fought was such as frequently to preclude the use of artillery, yet Captain Hodgson was not idle. I could hear of his battery wherever artillery was needed. On several occasions I witnessed the effect

which his canister and round shot produced upon the enemy's masses, and once saw his cannoneers stand to their pieces under a deadly fire when there was no support at hand, and when to have retired would have left that part of the field to the enemy. When a full history of the battles of Shiloh shall have been written the heroic deeds of the Washington Artillery will illustrate one of its brightest pages, and the names of Hodgson and Slocomb will be held in grateful remembrance by a free people long after the sod has grown green upon the bloody hills of Shiloh.

Many other names deserve to be recorded as bright ornaments to the roll of the brave who fought at Shiloh, but the limits of my report, already too extended, forbid it. Where all behaved so well I would prefer not to omit a name from the list, but such a course is impracticable at this time.

I take pleasure in referring to the reports of regimental commanders for more minute details in relation to the battle, and for the names of many subalterns, non-commissioned officers, and privates who deserve notice and commendation for gallant conduct on the field.

I beg leave to be permitted in this connection to record the names of my staff officers, to whom I am greatly indebted for their very active assistance throughout the battle. Capt. William G. Barth, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff, rendered invaluable service in transmitting orders and making perilous reconnaissances. I was deprived of his services during a portion of the time by his horse being killed under him, the place of which he found it difficult to supply.

Lieut. William M. Davidson, aide-de-camp, was constantly by my side, except when absent by my orders, all of which he delivered with promptitude and intelligence. While engaged in this and passing from one portion of the field to another he made many narrow escapes, having frequently to pass under most galling fires to reach his point of destination.

Lieut. John W. James, Fifth Georgia Regiment, acting aide-de-camp, also rendered useful service early in the action of the 6th, but being cut off during the day by some means from the command I saw nothing more of him until late in the evening, when he rejoined me and remained with me until we withdrew from the field.

Capt. Henry D. Bulkley, acting brigade commissary, also served on my personal staff on the occasion, and did good service until a Minie ball deprived him of his horse. As soon as he was able to supply himself again he rejoined me and gave me his ready assistance.

Lieut. William McR. Jordan, First Florida Regiment, temporarily attached as an acting aide-de-camp, was always at his post, ready to perform any service required of him. A spent ball striking him in the loin compelled him to retire for a while from the field, but he soon returned, having received no other injury than a severe contusion, which, though painful, did not disable him.

Capt. John T. Sibley, brigade quartermaster, deserves the highest praise for his activity and promptitude in keeping up our supply of ammunition during the day's fight. He was ever present, ready to respond to any call for this indispensable want of the soldier on the battle-field. He was equally efficient in bringing off the field all the ammunition not consumed, as well as his wagons, ambulances, mules, or other means of transportation, returning to Corinth without the loss of any.

Surg. C. B. Gamble, brigade medical director, was indefatigable in his labors throughout both days of the battle, rendering cheerfully and

promptly his professional services whenever and wherever needed. These were not pretermitted during the night of the 6th and 7th, after others, exhausted by the fatigues of the battle-field, had sought early repose. In the discharge of his duty, while endeavoring to alleviate the pains of our wounded and to bring away as many of them as could be safely removed, he fell into the hands of the enemy after our rear guard had retired. Our army can illy spare at this time one whose private worth is inestimable and whose professional skill is invaluable.

For a detailed statement of the killed, wounded, and missing of my command I refer to the reports and lists transmitted, by which it will appear that I took into the field an aggregate of 1,633. The casualties were 434, a loss of a little over 26 per cent. Among 14 mounted officers, including my staff, 11 horses were killed under their riders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PATTON ANDERSON,

Brig. Gen., Comdg. Second Brigade, Ruggles' Division, Second Army Corps, Army of the Mississippi.

Capt. ROY MASON HOOE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Division Headquarters.

No. 174.

Report of Capt. W. G. Poole, Florida Battalion.

HEADQUARTERS FLORIDA BATTALION,
April 12, 1862.

GENERAL: In accordance with your circular of the 11th of this month I have the honor to make the following report:

In the first place it becomes a painful duty to record the fall of Maj. T. A. McDonell, being seriously wounded early in the action of the 6th, whereupon the command immediately devolved upon me.

Pressing forward, we gained the valley opposite and close to the first camp of the enemy, and in the first charge lost several of my command in killed and wounded. I then joined the brigade at the second camp and was ordered forward to support a portion of our advance columns. The advance having fallen back placed us in front, where for some time we were exposed to a galling fire from the enemy. It was at this time that our battalion suffered most. First Lieut. L. M. Anderson, of Company A (commanding), was shot in the forehead and instantly killed, and, the company being without a commander, I ordered Second Lieut. E. C. Stevens, of Company B, to the command. In a very few minutes he was also severely wounded. I then ordered First Lieut. Joseph D. Turner, of Company C, to take command.

Capt. T. S. Means and First Lieut. J. T. Miller, of Company B, and Second Lieutenant Tucker, of Company C, and Lieut. O. P. Hull, commanding Company D (since dead), were wounded. Several non-commissioned officers and privates were also killed and wounded while under this fire.

I then withdrew the battalion, by order, to the protection of a section of the Washington Artillery Battery. Forming with the brigade we again advanced and assisted in routing a portion of the enemy's forces that had taken position in an encampment on our left. My command then, with a portion of the brigade, proceeded forward as far as within range of the heavy guns on the Tennessee River, where we were for

some time exposed to the enemy's shells. One or two of my command were either killed or mortally wounded while under this fire. We then fell back to the enemy's camp and bivouacked during the night.

On the morning of the 7th, being too hoarse to take command of the battalion, I turned it over to Capt. W. C. Bird, of Company C.

Accompanying this report will be found a list of the killed, wounded, and missing of each company.*

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

W. G. POOLE,
Senior Captain, Commanding Florida Battalion.

No. 175.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles Jones, Seventeenth Louisiana Infantry.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT LOUISIANA VOLS.,
Camp, Corinth, Miss., April 11, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventeenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers in the action of the 6th and 7th instant, near the Tennessee River:

We were brought into action on the morning of the 6th, occupying the extreme right of the brigade until we were exposed to the enemy's artillery, where we remained for some time, until we were ordered, with a portion of the line on our right and left, to take a battery immediately in our front. A Tennessee regiment (the Twenty-second, I think) was in front of us. We were delayed a moment by this regiment, when I gave the order to charge. When we reached the top of the hill the enemy poured into us a murderous fire. The Tennessee regiment before referred to retired by the flank through our lines, cutting their way through the center of our fourth company, separating our right from our left, and throwing us into some confusion. We did not retire, however, until we had poured several volleys into the enemy. We lost several killed and wounded in this charge.

We retired to the foot of the hill to reform for a second attack. The right wing also retired farther to the right, having been cut off from the colors by the Tennessee regiment. They charged a second time with, I think, the Twentieth Louisiana on the enemy's left line of support, when the battery was secured. I charged with the left wing on the enemy's right around the left of the hill, where I received a destructive flank fire from another of the enemy's batteries, as well as from his small-arms. From this position we were compelled to fall back to our first. It was in this second charge that Capt. R. H. Curry, of Company C, and Capt. W. A. Maddox, of Company I, both fell severely wounded.

It was now my object to unite the two wings, which were acting separately—the right, under command of Capt. M. Rogers, of Company A. I found this impossible, and with the left, which was much the larger portion and to which the colors were attached, I advanced by the left flank to take a position about 200 yards in front. In accomplishing this we had to cross a ravine, where we were exposed to a raking fire of shot and shell, as well as from small-arms. It was in passing this ravine that my sergeant-major, Thuron Stone, who had been of great

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* Not found.

service to me thus far in the action, fell at my side leading the column. He was shot through the thigh, though not dangerously.

On rising the hill First Lieut. T. O. Hynes, of Company K, had his left arm carried away by a cannon-ball. Immediately after I received a very severe shock and bruise by being thrown from my horse, which was frightened by the bursting of a bomb. Having recovered from my fall and secured my horse I hurried on to the action. I could not find my left wing, which, I afterward learned, behaved gallantly under command of Capt. W. M. Otterson, of Company H. I found a portion of the right wing joined with the Confederate Guards and a portion of the Eleventh Louisiana. We charged upon a line of the enemy and drove them from the field. We remained in this position for a considerable time, when General Anderson arrived with the Twentieth Louisiana and ordered the line forward.

At this moment I was wounded in the left arm by a Minie ball and retired. After having my wound dressed I immediately returned to the field in search of my command. I fell in with General Ruggles and reported myself to him. He invited me to remain with him, as the action was drawing to a close. The enemy having retired and left us in possession of the field, and being unable to find more than about fifty of my command, I, with my adjutant, who had received a slight wound, retired with this small force to the ambulance depot, to assist the wounded and remain during the night. Our wounded suffered greatly, having nothing to protect them from the rain, which fell in torrents a greater portion of the night. Many of them lay that night in pools of water two or three inches deep.

On the morning of the 7th I sent my adjutant on to form the regiment, or such portions of it as he could find, near the Big Spring. When I came up with my small command I found that my adjutant had joined some other brigade with what number he could find. I, with what few men I had, managed to gather together about 200 in all, composed of stragglers from different regiments, with the aid of Capt. D. W. Self, of Company B, who had now for the first time appeared upon the field, and some other officers, managed to form a line and keep it in place until ordered by General Ruggles to advance. The general at this instant rode in front of the lines, and, seizing the flag from the hands of the color-bearer, gallantly led them to the charge. In this charge he was assisted by Col. S. S. Heard. Captain Self, of Company B, fell severely wounded. Our forces now began to retire from the field.

The officers and soldiers under my command, so far as came under my observation, behaved with much gallantry. They went into action on the second day, however, with much less alacrity than on the day previous, which I attributed to the fatigue and exposure of the previous day and night.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

CHARLES JONES,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Seventeenth Regt. Louisiana Vols.

Capt. W. G. BARTH, *Asst. Adj. Gen., C. S. Forces.*

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH LOUISIANA VOLUNTEERS,
April 15, 1862.

SIR: The reason why Capt. D. W. Self, Company B, did not appear on the field of battle at Shiloh until the morning of the 7th instant was

this: That officer was confined to his bed by a severe attack of pneumonia when the regiment left Corinth on the 3d instant. He (Captain Self) feeling himself able on the evening of the 6th to join his regiment, left Corinth and joined the regiment late Sunday evening, after the action of the 6th had closed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. HEARD,
Colonel, Commanding Seventeenth Louisiana Volunteers.

Capt. W. G. BARTH,
A. A. A. G., Second Brigade, Ruggles' Division.

[Indorsement.]

CAMP, NEAR CORINTH, MISS.,
April 15, 1862.

This note of Colonel Heard's is transmitted as due to Captain Self, whose absence is noted, but not explained, in Lieutenant-Colonel Jones' report.

PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. Second Brig., Ruggles' Div., &c.

No. 176.

Report of Col. August Reichard, Twentieth Louisiana Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTIETH REGIMENT LOUISIANA VOLS.,
Camp, near Corinth, Miss., April 11, 1862.

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following report in relation to the participation of my regiment in the battle of Shiloh on the 6th and 7th instant:

I took into the field 3 field, 5 staff, and 27 company officers, with 472 rank and file, with whom, according to the disposition made, I occupied the extreme left of the brigade, somewhat in rear of the right of Colonel Pond's brigade.

Soon after the commencement of the battle the brigade moved forward, and as we approached the enemy I was ordered to file off by the left, in the execution of which movement, the regiment passing through a dense undergrowth in which it was impossible to see five paces ahead, I was suddenly informed that we were separated from the balance of the brigade. Just at the moment when I was retracing my steps to rejoin the brigade a Tennessee regiment in full retreat broke right through my line, causing much disorder. The regiment, however, soon rallied, regained its position, and gallantly fought during the whole day side by side with the other regiments of the brigade. At the last charge, toward evening, when my regiment was severely cut up by a cross-fire from rifle pits and a battery pouring forth a hail-storm of canister, my regiment was separated from the rest of the brigade, and, as night set in, I led the remnant of the regiment to our hospital, where we bivouacked.

The next morning, having collected many of my men, who had been scattered about, I put the regiment in movement, and, adding whatever stragglers I could gather on the road, reported to General Beauregard for orders. He ordered me to re-enforce General Breckinridge, who

found himself hard pressed on our left, and, after reporting to him, took immediate part in the fight that was going on before us.

The enemy having fallen back, General Breckinridge ordered me to go to the support of a battery which had taken position to our right, beyond an open field, sweeping an open passage leading, I suppose, to the river. The enemy in front having been dislodged, and there being no further necessity to remain with the battery, I moved toward the left, where the fight was harder. On the way I met General Breckinridge, and asking for further orders, he directed me to join General Cheatham's brigade; but in case I should not be able to find him, to join any other brigade where I could make myself most useful. Not finding General Cheatham's brigade, and meeting my own commander, General Patton Anderson, I of course joined his brigade and kept up fighting under his command until the order for retreat was issued.

My regiment fought this their first battle with the utmost bravery; and where, with very few exceptions, almost every one faithfully performed his duty, it is almost out of place to make distinctions. I cannot, however, omit to mention First Lieutenant Bishop, of Company A, who throughout both days made himself conspicuous for his gallantry and the cool, collected manner in which he was unremittedly occupied in keeping his company well in hand.

Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd was slightly wounded early in the first day's fight, but remained at his post until that evening.

Maj. Leon Von Zinken bravely led several attacks with the colors in his hand, but was disabled early on the second day by the fall of his horse, which was killed under him.

The color-bearer, Sergeant Hoffmann, paid with his life the gallant manner in which he carried the colors, always into the thickest of the fight.

The annexed statement (A) gives a revised account of the killed, wounded and missing.*

I remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

AUG. REICHARD,
Colonel, Comdg. Twentieth Regiment Louisiana Vols.

Capt. W. G. BARTH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 177.

Report of Col. W. A. Stanley, Ninth Texas Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT TEXAS INFANTRY,
Corinth, Miss., April 15, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to report the proceedings of my regiment in the battle of Shiloh on April 6 and 7:

On the morning of the 6th we advanced in line of battle under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry from the enemy's first encampment. Being ordered to charge the battery with our bayonets, we made two successive attempts; but finding, as well as our comrades in arms on our right and left, it almost impossible to withstand the heavy fire directed at our ranks, we were compelled to withdraw for a short time, with considerable loss. Being then ordered we immediately pro-

*Not found.

ceeded to the support of the Washington Artillery, which, from their battery's well-directed fire, soon silenced the battery of the enemy, after which we immediately charged, routing the enemy from their first encampment, and continued a forward, double-quick march until we passed through two other encampments of the enemy, where we found our troops again heavily engaged with a second battery and its supports, to the galling fire of which my regiment was openly exposed.

At this point my horse was shot under me and several of my bravest men were killed and wounded. We nevertheless succeeded in driving the enemy from their battery, killing a number and pursuing the remainder a considerable distance beyond.

At this point, the supply of ammunition in the cartridge boxes of my men being exhausted, I was compelled to resort to my ammunition wagon, a short distance off, for a fresh supply. In the mean time firing continued incessantly on our right. We were then ordered to join the command in that direction, which was reported to have the enemy badly routed and driving them toward their gunboats. After proceeding some distance we found ourselves in the range of shot and shell fired from the boats and vicinity.

At this point night put a close to the action for the day of the 6th. We retired from this point to form our encampment for the night, our troops being more or less scattered, some having been completely exhausted from the fatigues of the day. We then formed in two groups, leaving one to encamp on the battle-field and the other near the general hospital.

On the morning of the 7th I again formed my regiment and proceeded to the battle-field. After arriving there the enemy opened fire on our left. We were ordered to the support of a battery stationed to defend that point; but our support not being required at the time we reached the battery, two companies of my regiment were deployed as skirmishers, while the remainder stood in line of battle in a hollow at the distance of 200 yards from the breastworks of the enemy, our skirmishers returning and reporting the enemy advancing toward the breastworks.

At this moment the skirmishers of the enemy appeared at the breastworks, when we were ordered to charge them, which we did successfully, although under a heavy fire of both musketry and artillery, only 1 man being wounded in the charge.

After their guns were silenced at this point we were ordered to the right, where a heavy fire of small-arms had commenced. On reaching the scene of action at this point the enemy seemed to have been routed, having ceased firing. After being halted and formed in line of battle firing again commenced on our left. We were ordered again to that point and there became engaged with a strong force of the enemy's line. We advanced and sustained our position for some time after the troops on our right and left had given way; but my regiment being small, and losing two among our bravest officers (Capt. J. J. Dickson, of Company I, and Lieutenant Hamil, of Company F, they being killed at this point, with several of my men), I was compelled to fall back, though still keeping up our fire. We again rallied and formed in line, making a desperate struggle, and causing the enemy to fall back for a short distance. The enemy then making a move toward our right flank we fell back in line, taking advantage of the cover of some rising ground to receive them, and there remained, the enemy retiring toward the woods on our right. We were then withdrawn from the field.

The number taken into action was 226, including officers and enlisted men.

The number killed in action was as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Commissioned officers	3	2	.....
Enlisted men	11	40	11
Total	14	42	11

To the best of my recollection the foregoing is a correct report of the proceedings of my regiment on the 6th and 7th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. STANLEY,
Colonel, Commanding.

General PATTON ANDERSON,
Commanding Second Brigade, General Ruggles' Division.

No. 178.

Report of Maj. Franklin H. Clack, "Confederate Guards Response" Battalion.

HDQRS. "CONFEDERATE GUARDS RESPONSE" BATT.,
Camp, near Corinth, Miss., April 10, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your orders, about 5 a. m., of the 6th instant, I drew up my command in column at half distance on the left of the Seventeenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, which occupied the right of your brigade, at a point distant, as I was informed, about 3 miles from the enemy's nearest camp, and between Owl Creek and Bark road, in McNairy County, Tennessee.

The position assigned the brigade at first, that of a reserve to support the First and Third Brigades of General Ruggles' division, having been changed, I formed my battalion in line of battle, under your orders in the same relative position as at first in the brigade, which at that time formed the left of General Hardee's line.

On arriving at the ridge nearest the enemy's first camp, owing to some accident, the Seventeenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers became for a time separated from my right, and the First Florida and the Ninth Texas remained in their position on my left.

The order was then given to advance, and I took up a position in a hollow immediately below a hill on which was a camp of the enemy and on the slope beyond which they had a battery in position. The charge was made by my battalion, supported on my right by a portion of a regiment, which I was informed constituted a part of General Polk's command. The enemy were being driven back with much effort and stubbornly resisting, when some one in the force on the right gave the order to fall back, and simultaneously that force came rushing back, bearing my men with them. I drew off my force to the hollow from which we had charged. The second charge was successful, and we pursued the

enemy through that and another camp, and were brought to a stand by discovering a considerable force of the enemy posted in a thick wood on a slope to our left.

Having been separated from you, I consulted with Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, of the Seventeenth Louisiana, who I found had joined me on my left, and with General Russell, and we deemed it advisable to pause. You then placed the brigade in line, and, if I am not mistaken in localities, led us to the successful attack of a camp on the left of our line.

From this time, sir, until the close of the day I am unable to describe the various localities in which you led us to the attack. We made several other successful charges, being ordered from one part of the field to the other, where our services were most needed.

Having bivouacked that night in a camp of the enemy, on the succeeding morning, at 5 o'clock, in obedience to your orders, I formed my line and we were placed as a reserve. Being ordered to the left in advance, with the artillery on our left, the enemy were discovered in position in our front, protected by log breastworks. The order was given to charge, which was executed, and the enemy driven from their position. It was then discovered that they had a camp on the hill behind their breastworks, and after our flag had been planted in their camp a battery placed on a slope about 500 yards to our left opened on us, and you ordered us to fall back to the ravine whence we had charged. The enemy still having our range, you ordered a further retiring beyond range.

From this to our final actions with the brigade my ignorance of the geographical details of the localities of the battle-ground and the numerous charges and changes made in our position prevent my giving any specific details of operations, except that I remember we were kept busy in moving and in attacks.

Having arrived at that camp of the enemy on the left of the large parade ground, you ordered an advance to dislodge the enemy occupying a wood skirting the rear of this camp. I understood we were ordered to support an attack to be made by quite a large force on our right, which I did not perceive act, however. Having advanced and engaged the enemy, it becoming apparent they were in great force, you ordered us to fall back. This time I lost sight of you, and my command became somewhat scattered. I succeeded, however, in rallying them on the brow of the hill overlooking the enemy's camps, and under the personal instructions of General Beauregard formed line of battle, incorporating in my command some fragments of the Ninth Texas and First Florida.

After futile endeavors on the part of several officers, myself among the number, to rally a sufficient force to renew the attack, I awaited orders. None came, and perceiving the two lines that were drawn up, ostensibly to support the advance, of which we formed the right, diminishing by straggling and finally filing off, I drew off my command, flanking and filing to the right, immediately after the troops on my left, some few in number, had broken from the line and filed to the left. Not having received any specific instructions or orders, I led my command to my last encampment at this place.

I regret, sir, that the irregular course of the engagement of the 6th and 7th instant renders it difficult for me to be specific; a difficulty made almost absolute by the rapidity with which you changed the positions of your brigade and the many points you were called on to attack, for while your command was intended as a reserve, I believe it never

once occupied that position or that of a support or any other than that of an attacking force.

I cannot close this feeble report, sir, without calling your attention to a matter which my sense of duty impels me to mention—the strong, immediate necessity for the strictest, most severe discipline. Had we but had this discipline there would not now be an enemy's foot pressing the soil in the vicinity of our late battle. I am convinced that nothing but the daring courage exhibited by a large portion of our force enabled us to sustain ourselves.

Deeming it a duty also to suggest anything that in my opinion may tend to correct what I regard an evil, I must say that the volunteering system, as far as my experience goes, is an evil, the greater in an inverse ratio as is the term of service short. Be assured, general, that we never can cope successfully with our foe unless we discipline our forces, and that the discipline necessary to perfect our military organizations can never be obtained under the volunteer system. We must have recourse to drafting or conscripting. The scenes, sir, we both witnessed on the 6th and 7th instant, when stragglers would fall from their own lines and, retiring under cover of another line, fire recklessly to the front, must convince you of the justness of my remarks, not in this alone, but the disorders resulting from want of proper discipline were numberless; the most fatal to the consummation of a success so gallantly begun being the lawless spirit of plunder and pillage so recklessly indulged in. While our foe throws down all the barriers of constitutional liberty in his career of oppression and invasion we are fatally lacking in the most important element of resistance; not that I would imitate his example, but our laws are amply sufficient to correct the evil did we but enforce them.

I regret to be compelled to report quite a severe loss in my command. It is as follows: 5 killed on the field, 5 mortally wounded, 1 dangerously wounded, 20 severely wounded, 14 slightly wounded, and 1 missing; total casualties, 45.

My actual force in the field was 144 muskets and 9 officers.

To the gallant bearing of my officers I cannot bear too high a tribute. Ever present until disabled, they rendered most efficient service.

To my assistant quartermaster, Lieutenant Monheimer, is due great credit for the efficient manner in which he kept the battalion supplied with ammunition and took off the wounded.

In the death of First Lieutenant Macbeth, of Company B, I lost a most valuable officer and his country a noble and brave son.

Captain Macmurdo, after conducting his company through both days with singular coolness and bravery, was disabled in the last charge by a severe contusion in the breast from a spent ball.

Captain Fowler and Lieutenants Hyatt and Hardie were severely wounded while gallantly discharging their duty.

Adjutant Price and Lieutenants Bonner and Browne rendered very efficient service.

From the report of Captain Macmurdo, of Company A, I desire to call your attention to the gallant bearing of Privates Harris and North, of his company, who after the color-sergeant was wounded bore the flag of the battalion gallantly in the front until severely wounded.

Lieutenant Price, in command of Company B, mentions with much approbation the brave conduct of Color-Sergeant Doyle and Private Cluff, of that company.

In conclusion, sir, when I reflect that this command had never been under fire before, that they were called on to meet the enemy after a

most fatiguing march, and that they were removed from one portion of the field to another very rapidly during both days, I will not be thought to express myself too strongly when I say that they did their duty as officers and men gallantly, and I may well say efficiently.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN H. CLACK,
Major Confederate Guards Response Battalion.

Brig. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON,
Commanding Second Brigade, Ruggles' Division.

No. 179.

Reports of Capt. W. Irving Hodgson, Fifth Company, Washington (Louisiana) Artillery.

HDQRS. FIFTH CO., BATT. WASHINGTON ARTILLERY,
Camp Moore, Corinth, Miss., April 9, 1862.

GENERAL: In accordance with usage I hereby report to you the action of my battery in the battle of the 6th and 7th instant:

My battery, consisting of two 6-pounder smooth-bore guns, two 6-pounder rifled guns, and two 12-pounder howitzers; total, six pieces, fully equipped with ammunition, horses, and men, entered the field just in the rear of the Twentieth Louisiana Regiment (the right regiment of your brigade) on Sunday morning, the 6th instant, on the hill overlooking, from the southwest, the encampment of the enemy immediately in front of it and to the northeast, being the first camp attacked and taken by our army.

At 7.10 a. m. we opened fire on their camp with our full battery of six guns, firing shell and spherical case-shot, soon silencing one of their batteries and filling the enemy with consternation. After firing some 40 rounds thus we were directed by General Ruggles to shell a camp immediately upon the left of the one just mentioned, and in which there was a battery from which the shot and shell were thrown on all sides of us. With two howitzers and two rifled guns, under Lieutenants Slocomb and Vaught, assisted by two pieces from Captain Shoup's battery, we soon silenced their guns, and had the extreme gratification of seeing our brave and gallant troops charge through these two camps, running the enemy before them at the point of the bayonet. At this point I lost your command, and on the order of General Ruggles to go wherever I heard the most firing, I passed over the first camp captured through a third, and on to a fourth, in which your troops were doing sad havoc to the enemy. I formed in battery on your extreme left, in the avenue of the camp, and commenced firing with canister from four guns into the tents of the enemy, only some 50 yards off. It was at this point I suffered most. The skirmishers of the enemy, lying in their tents only a stone's throw from us, cut holes through their tents near the ground, and with "white powder," or some preparation which discharged their arms without report, played a deadly fire in among my cannoneers, killing 3 men, wounding 7 or 8, besides killing some of my most valuable horses, mine among the rest. As soon as we were well formed in battery and got well to work we saw them creeping from their tents and making for the woods, and immediately afterwards

saw your column charge the whole of them in ambush and put them to flight.

A visit through that portion of their camp at a subsequent hour satisfied me, from the number of the dead and the nature of their wounds, that my battery had done its duty. Losing you again at this point, on account of the heavy brushwood through which you charged, I was requested by General Trudeau to plant two guns farther down the avenue, say about 200 yards off, to shell a fifth camp farther on, which I did, and after firing a dozen or more shells had the satisfaction of seeing the cavalry charge the camp, putting the enemy to flight, killing many and capturing many wounded prisoners. Being again without a commanding general, and not knowing your exact position, I received and executed orders from General Hardee, and his aide, Colonel Kearney, also from Colonel Chisolm, of General Beauregard's staff, and in fact from other aides, whose names I do not know, going to points threatened and exposed and where firing was continued, rendering cheerfully all the assistance I could with my battery, now reduced in men and horses, all fatigued and hungry.

At about 2 p. m., at the instance of General Hardee, I opened from the fifth camp we had entered fire upon a sixth camp, due north, silencing a battery and driving the enemy from their tents. Said portion of the army of the enemy was charged and their battery captured; afterwards lost again by the Guard Orleans and other troops on our left, under Col. Preston Pond, jr. This was about the last firing of my battery on the 6th instant. Taking the main road to Pittsburg Landing we followed on the heels of our men after a retreating and badly-whipped army until within three-fourths of a mile of the Tennessee River, when the enemy began to shell the woods from their gunboats. General Ruggles ordered us back to the enemy's camp, where we bivouacked for the night.

I received orders on the morning of the 7th, at about 5.30 o'clock, to follow your command with my battery, and at 6 o'clock, being ready to move, could not ascertain your position, so took position on the extreme right of our army, supported by the Crescent Regiment, of Colonel Pond's brigade, in our rear, and an Arkansas regiment on my front, and I think the Twenty-first Tennessee Regiment on my left flank, all under General Hardee, or, in fact, he seemed to be the master spirit, giving all orders and seeing that they were properly executed.

At about 9 o'clock General Breckinridge's command, on our extreme front, had pushed the enemy up and on to within several hundred yards of our front, when we opened fire with shot and shell with our full battery. After firing some 70 rounds we took position farther on, just on the edge of the open space ahead, and with a full battery, assisted by two pieces of McClung's battery, we poured some 60 rounds into the enemy, who continued to advance upon us until within some 20 yards of us, when Col. Marshall J. Smith, of the Crescent Regiment, gallantly came to our rescue, charging the enemy at the point of the bayonet, putting them to flight, and saving our three extreme right pieces, which would have been captured but for them. It was at this point I again met with severe losses; Lieutenant Slocomb, Sergeant Green, several privates, and many horses fell at this point, either killed or badly wounded.

After the enemy had retreated well into the woods I had my guns limbered and taken from the field. My men broken down, my horses nearly all slain, ammunition out, and sponges all broken and gone, I was in the act of making repairs and preparing for another attack, when

I was ordered by General Beauregard to retire in order to Monterey, which I did that evening, and afterward to this point, arriving last evening with my battery all complete, with the exception of three caissons, a battery wagon, and forge, which I had to abandon on the road for want of fresh horses to draw them in.

At the request of General Beauregard I detailed from my command 12 men, under a non-commissioned officer, to remain and act with Captain Byrne's battery on a prominent hill on the Pea Ridge road, overlooking the battle-field, to cover the retirement of our army. They all came in to-day safe and sound.

We captured two stands of United States colors, which were handed over to General Beauregard; we also captured several United States horses and mules, some of which we have now, others we have lost. I cannot close this report without again calling to your favorable notice the names of my lieutenants—Slocomb, Vaught, and Chalaron—for their coolness and bravery on the field was daring and gallant, and worthy your consideration.

I have the honor to be, yours, very truly,

W. IRVING HODGSON,
Captain.

Brig. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON,
Comdg., Second Brig., Ruggles' Div., Army of the Mississippi.

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HDQRS. 5TH CO., BATT. WASHINGTON ARTILLERY,
Camp Moore, Corinth, Miss., April 11, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I herewith tender to you a supplementary report in regard to matters connected with the battle of the 6th and 7th instant:

My battery fired during said actions, from the six guns, 723 rounds, mostly from the smooth-bore guns and howitzers, a large proportion of which were canister, some of our ammunition chests being repacked from a captured caisson and other canister borrowed from Captain Robertson's battery, which he kindly loaned. The badly-torn wheels and carriages of my battery from Minie balls will convince any one of the close proximity to the enemy in which we were. I had 28 horses slain in the battle, exclusive of officers' horses.

I cannot refrain from applauding to you the gallant actions of Sergeants Bartley, Blair, and Smith; Corporals O'Brien, Higgins, Davidson, Beggs, Spearing, and Holmes; also of Privates Boyden, Duggan, Murphy, Bayne, Leckie, Shotwell, Jones, Salter, Mathis, Scott, Fahnestock, Levy, Tomlin, Johnson, Seixas, Wing, and Hartnett; all of whom, with the young men killed, were at their post during the action and behaved most gallantly. Many of them, for the first time under fire, conducted themselves as veterans.

I have the honor to be, yours, very truly,

W. IRVING HODGSON,
Captain.

Capt. W. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.

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HDQRS. 5TH CO., BATT. WASHINGTON ARTILLERY,
Camp Moore, Corinth, Miss., April 12, 1862.

CAPTAIN: Referring to my reports of the battle of the 6th and 7th instant under dates of the 9th and 11th instant, I have had conversa-

tions with the chiefs of sections of my battery on the subject, and ascertain that there are so many of the rank and file that behaved gallantly on those occasions it would make too long a list and be too invidious to mention names. You will, therefore, please erase those portions of my reports which refer to that subject, beginning with A. Gordon Bakewell and ending with Privates Wing and Hartnett.

By so doing you will much oblige, yours, very truly,

W. IRVING HODGSON,
Captain.

Capt. W. G. BARTH, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 180.

Report of Col. Preston Pond, jr., Sixteenth Louisiana Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIRST DIV., ARMY OF THE MISS.,
———, ——— —, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit through you to Brigadier-General Ruggles, commanding First Division, Second Grand Division, Army of the Mississippi, the following report of the movements of the Third Brigade of his division on Sunday and Monday, April 6 and 7:

On the morning of the 6th, at daylight, the brigade was formed in the order of battle, with columns doubled on the center at battalion distance, the right resting on the left of General Anderson's brigade, with the left extended towards Owl Creek and crossing the left of General Hardee's line about 500 yards to the rear.

At about 8 o'clock an order was received from General Ruggles to throw one regiment, with one section of guns, to the left, towards Owl Creek. In compliance with this order, Colonel Looney's regiment (Thirty-eighth Tennessee) and one section of Captain Ketchum's battery were thrown about three-quarters of a mile to the left, and the position assigned to them covered on the front and flank with cavalry skirmishers.

These dispositions were not quite completed when an order was received from General Ruggles to advance the whole of his line. The brigade moved forward in double columns, over very difficult ground, endeavoring to preserve the proper interval between itself and General Anderson's brigade and at the same time to guard the flank of the line on Owl Creek. After advancing about 600 yards the brigade was halted near some small houses, with a large field on the left and also with a similar field in front.

The enemy's skirmishers being seen towards Owl Creek, Colonel Looney's regiment, with the section of Captain Ketchum's battery, were again sent to the left, to a distance of three-quarters of a mile, and posted to command the Owl Creek road. Information being received from Colonel Looney that the enemy were ambushed in his front, the Crescent Regiment, under Col. M. J. Smith, was detached to report to Colonel Looney and to support him.

Shortly after an order came from General Hardee for the left to advance. In response to this order the Sixteenth and Eighteenth Louisiana Volunteers and battalion Orleans Guards advanced until they reached the line occupied by the Second Brigade, commanded by General Anderson, which brigade was engaging the enemy in one of his camps and which he was stubbornly contesting.

This camp having been carried, the whole line advanced through a narrow strip of woods and across a wide field until we reached the main and last camp of the enemy, which was not occupied, this camp having apparently been abandoned without a contest, as there were no evidences of any struggle having taken place there. As we approached this camp a few of the enemy were seen on our left, who fired a few shots at us, but who were dispersed by one shot from Captain Ketchum's battery. When we entered the edge of the field in which their main camp was situated we perceived the enemy in full retreat to our right. The left of the brigade was immediately thrown forward and the whole put in motion at double-quick to cut him off, and the movement would, without doubt, have been successful, but when nearly across the field a deadly fire was received from our own forces on the right, killing and wounding several of the Eighteenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, under the command of Colonel Mouton.

Not knowing at first from whence the fire was directed, and fearing that I might have passed some of the enemy's forces, the brigade was halted and thrown back about 100 yards, to the edge of the woods. When our troops on the right advanced across the opening this brigade advanced on the same line, passed through the main camp, and through a very deep ravine beyond it. At this time we were moving a little in advance of the front line, which was commanded by General Hardee.

Upon rising the crest of the hill the command encountered a heavy fire of grape at a distance of about 400 yards. The brigade was thrown back under the cover of the hill, and Captain Ketchum's battery placed in position on the hills to the rear, to silence the enemy's battery and to disorganize its infantry supports. While waiting for Captain Ketchum's battery to get into position I reconnoitered, and discovered the enemy posted in considerable numbers in a camp some 200 or 300 yards to my front and left, and in a similar camp immediately to my front and right, from which the fire of the battery had been received and was still continued.

At this time (about 4 p. m.) Colonel Ferguson brought a peremptory order to me to charge the battery with my brigade. Colonel Ferguson was informed that there was a battery immediately in front, and said he would inform General Hardee and report to me. Immediately after Colonel Ferguson left me the Washington Artillery was placed in battery to the right of the enemy's main camp and made an effort to silence the enemy's battery on my front, but failed to do so.

By orders, said by Colonel Ferguson to be the orders of General Hardee, my brigade was filed, left in front, up a deep ravine, in a direction flanking the enemy's battery, and while the head of the column was some 300 yards in front of the battery, by the direction of Colonel Ferguson, speaking as for General Hardee, I ordered the charge. This brought my troops under the fire of the enemy's battery and three of his regiments in an oblique column instead of line of battle, and the fire became so destructive that the troops recoiled under it.

The Eighteenth Louisiana Regiment suffered severely in this charge; also the Orleans Guards; the Sixteenth Louisiana less than either, being on the right, and consequently in what might be called the rear of the column. As my troops were advancing to this charge we again received a severe fire from our own troops on the right, which, added to the fire of the enemy, almost disorganized the command. In order to reform we were compelled to fall back about 150 yards to the enemy's main camp, where we were rejoined by Colonel Looney with his regiment, he having received orders to leave his position on Owl Creek road

and unite with the brigade. The camp on my right was subsequently abandoned by the enemy and occupied by our troops, the enemy withdrawing his battery. I heard sharp firing from my right on that camp, in which the Thirty-eighth Tennessee was engaged before it united with the brigade. The camp to my left continued to be occupied in considerable force, and as the duty of guarding the left was placed in my hands, and being separated about a quarter of a mile from the forces immediately on my right, I felt that any rash or inconsiderate advance or engagement of my troops might result in the exposure of our left and rear, and therefore made no attack on it. The charge made on the enemy's battery, by which the Eighteenth Regiment suffered so severely, was not in accordance with my judgment. I did it reluctantly and in obedience to peremptory orders. If left to myself I had the means of taking it, and would have taken it in twenty minutes after my battery had been brought into action. There was a wide gap between my left and Owl Creek. I was alone with my brigade, without anything to support my own rear or the left of the general line, and therefore felt it my duty to take every step with extreme caution and to keep my force in hand to hold Owl Creek against any and every contingency.

In this I was acting in strict accordance with the plan of battle communicated to me by General Bragg on the evening of the 5th instant, and to this plan I rigidly adhered, no advices having reached me of change of plan.

At night, after the battle ceased, acting in obedience to orders received through the day from a great variety of sources, I found my infantry line considerably in advance of our general front. I immediately fell back to this line, resting my right on the main camp of the enemy and extending my left to Owl Creek, establishing police guards around each regiment, with pickets in rear and front and to the left, across Owl Creek. My ranks were then opened and the men caused to lie down on their arms. There was some picket firing during the night, but nothing important developed itself.

I would mention that on Sunday evening, just after the firing ceased, I heard cheering on the river below me, evidently proceeding from a large force, to which my men responded, thinking it to be from their friends, and when the cheering ceased a band played the air of "Hail Columbia" from a boat which was ascending the river.

My bivouac on Sunday night was within a mile of the river and within 400 yards of the enemy's lines. During the night our main line was thrown back about three-quarters of a mile, without the movement having been communicated to me.

On Monday morning at daylight a sharp skirmish took place between pickets, and was immediately followed by a spirited engagement between my lines and those of the enemy. A battery was also opened against my right at a range of about 400 yards. At this time I discovered that our main line had fallen back and that my brigade was alone in the presence of the enemy, who was in strong force. I regarded the position as perilous, and would no doubt have been cut off or cut to pieces but for the cool, intrepid, and gallant conduct of Captain Ketchum, who brought his battery into position on my right and maintained a spirited and effective fire against the enemy within infantry range, while my regiments were withdrawn under the lead of their respective commanders.

I cannot speak too highly of the coolness and intrepidity of Colonel Mouton, Major Gober, Colonel Looney, and Captain Mouton, manifested by the orderly manner in which they withdrew their respective

commands over the most difficult ground, and united themselves, without disaster, with the main line.

The infantry movement left Captain Ketchum's battery exposed; but as the whole was in great peril, I thought it better to sacrifice the pieces than the regiment, if anything had to be lost. Captain Ketchum, however, withdrew, covered by a regiment of Texas Rangers, exhibiting throughout the whole a degree of skill and courage which mark him as an artillery officer of the highest merit; in fact, the safety of my command is due to him.

Upon reaching the main line, the left of which was at the enemy's first camp on the Savannah road, I was ordered by General Ruggles to form on the extreme left and rest my left on Owl Creek. While proceeding to execute this order I was ordered to move by the rear of the main line to support the extreme right of General Hardee's line. Having taken my position to support General Hardee's right, I was again ordered by General Beauregard to advance and occupy the crest of a ridge in the edge of an old field. My line was just formed in this position when General Polk ordered me forward to support his line. While moving to the support of General Polk an order reached me from General Beauregard to report to him with my command at his headquarters. This was on the extreme left, where my brigade became engaged in the fight, which continued until the contest between the armies finally ceased. As General Ruggles was present at this point no report of particulars is necessary. My command was kept well in hand through the occurrences of both days and brought off the field in as good order as it entered it, under my immediate command.

Colonel Mouton was wounded in the fight at the church and Major Querouze was wounded in the knee in the charge on enemy's battery.

The Crescent Regiment was not seen by me during the engagement, but I received information from various sources that it was in the fight on the right and served with marked gallantry and effect.

Very respectfully,

P. POND, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. ROY MASON HOOE.

P. S.—I would call attention to the case of that gallant officer and soldier Capt. Walter Crain whose battery has been taken from him. I saw him fighting gallantly in the ranks with his rifle, and in the engagement of Monday he received a severe wound. If gallantry would entitle an officer to his command none deserve it more than Captain Crain.

Regiment.	Killed.	Wounded.			Missing.	Total.	Remarks.
		Seriously.	Slightly.	Mortally.			
16th Louisiana Volunteers	14	13	31	5	27	90	See report.
38th Tennessee	7	17	26	.....	15	65	Do.
Orleans Guards	17	.....	55	.....	18	90	Do.*
Ketchum's battery	1	.....	13	.....	.....	14	Sick, 23.
18th Louisiana Regiment	13	80		.....	118	211	
Crescent Regiment	23	84		.....	20	127	
Aggregate	.....	.....		.....	.....	597	

* Not found.

This is only a rough report. I will cause others to be made in accordance with general orders. Those reported as missing are occasionally coming in.

P. POND, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

No. 181.

Report of Maj. Daniel Gober, Sixteenth Louisiana Infantry.

———, ——— —, 1862.

I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of the Sixteenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers in the action at Shiloh, on the 6th and 7th instant, the command of which regiment had devolved upon me in consequence of the absence, on duty, of Lieutenant-Colonel Mason and the assignment to Col. Preston Pond, jr., of the command of the Third Brigade, General Ruggles' division:

The extraordinary degree of sickness prevalent in camp, and the absence of Company B, left for guard duty at Corinth, had diminished the effective force of the regiment upon entering the engagement to 330 rank and file.

The participation of the regiment in the action of Sunday, the 6th, though it was frequently exposed to the fire of the enemy during the morning and was subjected to occasional losses in consequence of its exposure, was not, perhaps, sufficiently important to justify a special notice of its movements until in the afternoon, when a portion of the brigade, including the Sixteenth Regiment, was ordered to charge one or more of the enemy's batteries, the position and strength of which were evidently unknown or gravely misapprehended. The accomplishment of this order proved to be impracticable, and the effort to execute it resulted in our repulse, with considerable loss of killed and wounded.

Early on the morning of the 7th the battle was renewed by the opening of one of the enemy's batteries upon us from a concealed point in the woods near the grounds upon which the regiment had bivouacked during the previous night. Having retired to a more favorable position, where line of battle was formed, the regiment, in conjunction with the balance of the brigade, was immediately moved forward to meet the advancing columns of the enemy.

Becoming thus engaged at an early hour in the morning of the 7th, the regiment continued in active and efficient service until the cessation of hostilities in the afternoon, the locality of its operations varying but little during the day.

The withdrawal of our forces having been ordered at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the regiment, in an exhausted and reduced condition, rejoined the brigade, from which it had been temporarily separated, and fell back in the direction of Monterey.

For the casualties of this regiment reference is made to the report of the killed, wounded, and missing,* rendered in conformity with ——— Orders, No. —.

DANIEL GOBER,
Major, Commanding Sixteenth Louisiana Volunteers.

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* Not found.

No. 182.

Report of Col. Alfred Mouton, Eighteenth Louisiana Infantry.

CAMP, NEAR CORINTH, MISS.,
April 12, 1862.

SIR: Herewith I respectfully submit a report of the part taken by the Eighteenth Louisiana Volunteers in the engagements of the 6th and 7th instant:

Leaving this camp at about 3 p. m. on the 3d I reached the line of battle on the 5th at about 5 p. m.

Early on the 6th I was ordered to take position facing the enemy in an eligible location and await the arrival of the balance of the brigade. I advanced opposite to the enemy's camp and halted in a field about 400 yards distant therefrom. My skirmishers ascended the slope of the hill and exchanged shots with the enemy for about fifteen minutes, when the latter withdrew. I then pushed forward and perceived about 500 of the enemy in retreat. Anxious to intercept them, I rushed on at double-quick, but, unfortunately, our troops on the right mistook us for the enemy, owing, I presume, to the blue uniforms of a large number of my men, and opened on us with cannon and musket. This impeded my progress and brought me to a halt until a staff officer signaled to our troops to cease firing. On the cessation of the firing I moved on to the camp and captured 29 prisoners, who were placed in charge of Lieut. W. Prescott, Company K, who transferred them to Col. Eli S Shorter, Eighteenth Alabama, on receipt. But for this unfortunate occurrence the probability is I would have captured the whole number of the enemy that was fleeing.

Here 1 man was killed and Captain Huntington, Company H, and 3 privates were wounded by the fire of our friends.

Thence we moved onward to a deep ravine under cover from the enemy's shells; notwithstanding, Company F had 1 private killed and another wounded.

Thence, at about 4 p. m., I moved by the left flank through the continuation of the same ravine, with a view of charging the battery, which had been continuously firing on us. Before reaching a proper position, and while directly in front of the battery, distant from it about 600 or 700 yards, I received peremptory orders to move up the hill and charge the battery. The order was instantly obeyed. About 400 yards from the battery my line became entirely uncovered, and thence my regiment rushed forward alone at double-quick toward the battery, being all the while exposed to an incessant fire both from the battery and its supports. At about 60 or 70 yards from the battery, which then commenced moving from its position and began to retreat, the enemy had opposed to my regiment, then numbering about 500, three regiments of infantry, two of which kept up an incessant cross-fire on my troops, and the third, as soon as unmasked by the battery, also opened upon us. Thus exposed, my men falling at every step, being unsupported and unable to accomplish the capture of the battery or the repulse of the enemy, I was compelled to retire, leaving my dead and wounded on the field.

Here 207 officers and men fell either dead or wounded, and Lieutenant-Colonel Roman and I had our horses shot under us.

I must add that, in my opinion, the order to charge the battery was prematurely given; that is, before our troops had taken proper position

to act effectively and support one another. Otherwise I am inclined to believe the battery would have been captured.

After rallying the regiment I moved off to the left and took position opposite the enemy's lines, distant about 300 yards, which were covered by infantry and artillery. Throwing out pickets to protect my line, I bivouacked for the night.

By this time my men were completely exhausted, as they had neither slept nor eaten since the evening of the 4th and had been continually on the march.

On the night of the 6th it rained almost constantly, and, being without cover, by the morning of the 7th they were thoroughly drenched and worn out from lack of food and rest.

At about 6.30 a. m. on the 7th the enemy in large force opened on us with cannon and musket. My troops being in full view of the battery, I fell back under cover from their shells.

While in this position orders were received at about 8 a. m. to move to the right of the line. From this hour until 1.30 p. m. we were constantly marching and counter-marching; the Orleans Guards in the mean time having been attached to my command.

About 2 p. m. we were ordered to move on the enemy, which was done, without energy or life by the troops, twice in succession, notwithstanding the noble and daring efforts of Generals Beauregard and Bragg to lead them on in the face of the enemy. The fact is the men were completely exhausted from inanition and physical fatigue, many dropping in the attempt to move onward.

Here I was wounded in the face and 3 privates remained on the field, either killed or wounded. I was then compelled, by reason of my wound, to abandon the field.

Thence, by order, my troops fell back about 3.30 p. m. to a line a little beyond Shiloh Church, and about 4.30 p. m. they moved by the left flank to the rear and reached Corinth on the 8th at about 3 p. m., as I have been informed by the lieutenant-colonel then in command.

A complete field return has already been forwarded, and I beg leave to call attention to the number of killed and wounded officers. Allow me to add further that my report of this morning exhibits only 10 officers for duty, viz: 1 captain, 4 first lieutenants, and 5 second lieutenants.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALF. MOUTON,
Colonel Eighteenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers.

Lieut. O. O. COBB,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, C. S. Forces.

No. 183.

Report of Col. Marshall J. Smith, Crescent (Louisiana) Infantry.

HDQRS. CRESCENT REGT., THIRD BRIG., RUGGLES' DIV.,
Camp McPheeters, April 14, 1862.

COLONEL: I submit herewith a report of the operations of my regiment on the 6th and 7th instant in the battle of Shiloh, near Pittsburg:

In obedience to your order, on the morning of the 6th I took position, with my regiment on the right of Colonel Looney's (Thirty-eighth Ten-

nessee) regiment (the left of the latter resting on Owl Creek), to guard the road leading to the enemy's camp and to prevent their turning our left, supported by two pieces from Ketchum's battery, commanded by Lieut. Philip Bond. We remained in this position until about 1.30 p. m., when we received orders, through Colonel Beard, aide to General Bragg, to come immediately to the front.

We moved both regiments by the right flank rapidly forward and to the right (my men throwing off their blankets and all incumbrances to facilitate their movements) and passed through the enemy's camps (which appeared to have been the scene of severe conflict) toward the heavy firing in front, passing by the position occupied by General Beauregard, who ordered us to go forward and drive the enemy into the Tennessee.

Advancing about 300 yards farther, through open woods, raked by shell from the enemy's batteries, we came up with Generals Polk, Ruggles, and Anderson. The enemy's battery, sustained by sharpshooters, occupied a hill to the right of an open field, which contained a house, a cotton-pen, some cotton bales, &c., behind which the sharpshooters were posted in considerable force.

After consultation, General Polk directed General Anderson to the right and Looney's and my regiments to the left. I found the fire so heavy from the battery and sharpshooters that in my judgment it became prudent to drive them from this stronghold before filing to the left, which we did by a charge, driving them toward their battery and from the thicket in front of it.

The two pieces of Ketchum's battery came up and were assigned position by me. Lieutenant Bond promptly responded to the heavy fire from the enemy's battery, and by his coolness and precision in a short time succeeded in silencing them. I then filed my regiment around to the left, through a heavy thicket, passing between two of our regiments (of what State I am unable to say) and, advancing under the orders of General Polk, took position in front of the enemy, who, retreating, had taken position behind fences and houses to secure themselves from the fire of our forces, who were pressing them from the front. Our flank fire caused them to break and run to their quarters, where we opened a heavy fire upon them, and filing again to a more advanced position surrounded them, when the surrender of a large number took place. I myself received the swords of many of them, among whom were Colonel Morton, Twenty-third Missouri, and Captain McMichael, acting adjutant-general to General Smith. General Prentiss surrendered on the same spot some fifteen minutes after, not to me, because I was engaged in preventing the escape of those already prisoners, but, I am told, to some private of Colonel Freeman's Tennessee regiment.

That my regiment was in advance of the others at the surrender, and that I was ordered to receive the surrender by General Polk, there is no room for doubt. A flag was surrendered at the same time, but being engaged in advancing on the enemy, I lost sight of it. We also captured at this place a fine bronze 18-pounder howitzer. In the several charges incident to the final surrender of this camp we had several brave men killed and many wounded.

The enemy again formed line of battle in the woods between the camp and Pittsburg, and we formed behind the batteries placed to oppose them, and, after being shelled for some little time, the enemy broke, retreating toward Pittsburg. It is reported that the white flag

was raised at this time, which is not so, as the Stars and Stripes were plainly visible.

After their retreat the gunboats opened a most destructive fire, which we endured for some time, not being able to reply, and under orders we retired in good order from the point gained, and took up our quarters for the night in one of the enemy's encampments.

I received orders from General Beauregard to be prepared for action at 6 o'clock the next morning (the 7th instant) and to move toward the Bark road. When near General Beauregard's headquarters I received orders to move to the support of General Chalmers, who was then engaged with the enemy. We were formed in line by General Withers, to move forward to the support of the advanced line, with the Nineteenth Louisiana on our right.

As the army advanced the forces in front of us retired, and Captain Hodgson (Washington Artillery) forming his battery in front of us, we supported him. This battery gallantly maintained their position, dealing destruction upon the foe, until the artillery on their left retired, leaving them alone. At this moment the enemy advanced in heavy force, and the artillery, properly fearing such odds, limbered up and filed off to our left. We then advanced, covering the movement of the artillery, saving several of their pieces, and driving the enemy before us.

Here fell Captains Graham and Campbell, two of my best and most gallant officers, and in this same charge fell, killed and wounded, most of the gallant spirits whose loss we now deplore.

The enemy being again re-enforced after having been driven back, in order to prevent being flanked we were forced to retire to the ravine. The First Missouri, lying under the brow of the hill, sent a volley into the enemy, which threw them into confusion, and my regiment, rallying, again charged the enemy.

Here my color-sergeant, Shilling, with 3 of the color guard, were shot down, and the flag was handed to Sergeant Lyons, of the Twiggs' Guards, who bore it faithfully and fearlessly over the hill. This time, with another regiment on our left, we drove the enemy into a wheat field and back to the undergrowth, when, finding them supported by two regiments in ambush, we retired in good order to the ravine. Four times thus we drove the enemy back, every time coming upon us with fresh troops.

At about 3 o'clock, when the troops were ordered to retire, we did so by the order of Generals Hardee and Withers, being held, with other regiments, under command of Colonel Wheeler, of the Alabama regiment, to protect the withdrawal of the other troops of our army until between 5 and 6 p. m., when we proceeded to a point about 3½ miles from Monterey, where we encamped during the night, returning the next morning to this camp.

My men were exhausted, and were absolutely sinking on the way from the effects of fatigue, want of food, sleep, and rest. We left the field of battle a half mile in advance of the point where we commenced the fight, and within that space lay those brave men who had fallen dead and wounded, numbering 107, a detailed report of which is annexed.

Lieutenant-Colonel McPheeters, Major Bosworth, Captains Hardenberg, commissary, and Gribble, quartermaster, and Adjutant Venable behaved gallantly.

Among the line officers I have great satisfaction in mentioning the

following as distinguished for coolness, bravery, and the faithful discharge of their duty:

Company A—Lieutenants Stevens, Handy, and Le Gay; the two last wounded.

Company B—Captain Haynes and Lieutenants Claiborne and Howell.

Company C—Lieutenant Bullitt, who supplied the place of the lamented Graham after he fell, offering to carry the colors himself.

Company D—Lieutenants Meslier and Forstall.

Company E—Lieutenants Airey and Holmes.

Company F—Captain Austin and Lieutenant Guillet; the latter exhibiting a courage bordering on impetuosity.

Company G—Captain Helme and Lieutenants Mellon and Shepperd.

Company H—Lieutenant Enderle; Lieutenants Fisher and Perry being wounded early in the action.

Company I—Captain Knight, who, though wounded, I found difficulty in keeping from the field; Lieutenants Field, who, supplying his place, conducted himself with coolness and bravery, and Seaman.

Company K—Lieutenants McDougall, supplying the place of the gallant Campbell, and Garretson and Collie.

Company L—Captain Davidson was cool and collected. On Monday I was deprived of his valuable services. Lieutenant Lewis well filled the post. Lieutenant Fellows was seriously wounded.

In regard to the conduct of the privates, there are many that acted with great gallantry and coolness. There are but two, and that particularly on account of their youth, whom I will mention: Paul Lemonier, Company B, and James Hanafy, Company A.

MARSHALL J. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Col. PRESTON POND, JR.,
Commanding Third Brigade, Ruggles' Division, &c.

No. 184.

Report of Col. R. F. Looney, Thirty-eighth Tennessee Infantry.

REGIMENTAL HDQRS. THIRTY-EIGHTH TENN. REGT.,
Camp, near Corinth, Miss., April 25, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the service rendered by the Thirty-eighth Tennessee Regiment in the battle of Shiloh, on April 6 and 7:

Early on the morning of the 6th we were ordered to move rapidly to the left as far as Owl Creek, which position was promptly taken by the Crescent and Thirty-eighth Tennessee Regiments and Captain Ketchum's battery. This position was held until about 11 a. m., when we were ordered to move to the right. Under this order, at a double-quick I marched my command in the neighborhood of and to the right of Shiloh Church, and in front of a battery which was playing upon us. We advanced as we received orders, firing upon the enemy as we advanced. Shortly we approached a camp of the enemy, only an open field intervening. To the right and in advance of the camp we discovered the enemy in considerable force. We poured upon him a destructive fire, which caused him soon to begin to retire. Near the camp

was a battery all the while playing upon our forces. I received an order to charge the battery and camp under cover of the woods to the right from Major-General Polk, through his son, Captain Polk. I quickly examined the route as ordered, and saw that the camp and battery could be reached and the order carried out in effect with but little more risk by moving rapidly through the open field. I ordered the charge, which was promptly and successfully executed as to the camp and battery, and I suppose at least 1,000 prisoners. After I had reached the camp some cavalry and Colonel Cummings' Tennessee regiment came up. We were soon moved farther to the left. Night approached, and we lay down, without fire and in the rain, about 600 yards from the camp of the Seventy-seventh Illinois, I think.

On the morning of the 7th, at daylight, the Third Brigade of your division was drawn up in line of battle; almost instantly were fired upon by a battery brought up in the night within a very short distance and supported by a large force. I immediately ordered my regiment to fire, and three rounds were delivered at the enemy; with what effect I am unable to say. About this time our own battery in our rear opened, leaving us exposed to the shells of friends and foes, which caused us to take position to the rear of our guns. We were moved quickly from one point to another to the support of brigades, commanders unknown, until about 11 a. m. A short time after this we were ordered to Shiloh Church, in the direction of Pittsburg, and near a camp occupied by the enemy. After being held by General Beauregard for about fifteen minutes I received an order from him, through Governor Harris, of Tennessee, to charge the camp and the enemy. My regiment was in the center. There were, I suppose, two regiments on my right and three on the left. We drove the enemy far beyond his camp, my regiment being far in advance of any other troops, when we were ordered to retire. Three times did they charge the enemy and drive him from his position at every point. I delivered the last volley at the enemy on Monday, and when we were withdrawn from this part of the field I found the army drawn up in beautiful order to retire.

For the list of the killed, wounded, and missing of my regiment I refer to a report heretofore furnished.

I deem it but just and proper that I should make mention of the gallant bearing of the officers and men of my command.

Capt. John C. Carter deserves the highest praise for his great coolness and high courage displayed throughout the entire engagement. At one time he took the flag, and urging his men forward, rendered me great assistance in moving forward the entire regiment. Capts. H. W. Cotter, Hardy, Umphlett, J. C. Thrasher, and J. J. Mayfield, for their gallant bearing, are entitled to great credit. They discharged their whole duty. Capt. H. A. Abington was with his company throughout the first day of the battle and conducted himself handsomely, but being in delicate health, was not able to be with his company on the 7th. Lieuts. R. B. Koen, A. B. March, H. D. Greer, E. T. Hutchinson, F. Pugh, J. W. Chilcutt, L. Ketchum, C. G. Loving, L. R. Jones, E. J. Wait, and Briggs were at all times at their posts, and their gallantry was worthy of the cause for which they struggled. With but few exceptions the men did their duty and fought bravely.

To Adjt. R. A. Sandford I am greatly indebted for assistance rendered me throughout the entire engagement, and for his gallant bearing and high courage too many praises cannot be given.

Lieut. B. F. Haller, though feeble from ill-health, was with his com-

pany and at his post all the while, and on Monday, in the absence of his captain, gallantly led his men through the fight.

Respectfully submitted.

R. F. LOONEY,
Colonel Thirty-eighth Tennessee Regiment.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES,
Commanding Division.

No. 185.

Report of Capt. William H. Ketchum, Alabama Battery.

CORINTH, MISS., *April* 15, 1862.

COLONEL: On Friday (4th instant) we took up our line of march from Monterey, proceeding on the Savannah road, joining our brigade (Colonel Pond's), from which we had been detached for several days. Nothing of interest occurring this day, we encamped about 5 miles out.

The next morning, taking our regular position in line, we advanced until about 5 p. m., forming in line of battle on the extreme left, my battery masked by Captains Jenkins' and Robins' cavalry companies. There having been some skirmishing in advance and on our right this day, and the enemy's camps not being more than a mile in our front, distinctly hearing the tattoo from their different camps, I deemed it prudent to keep my horses in harness all night.

At 6 o'clock the next morning (Sunday, the 6th) the battle commenced, and we marched steadily to the front in line of battle, holding different positions, as ordered, when an order reached me to place my battery in position commanding the approach from Owl Creek, where it was thought the enemy would attempt to get through on our flank. In this position I was supported by the Thirty-eighth Tennessee and Crescent Regiments. After remaining here in position for some little time two sections of my battery were ordered to join Colonel Pond immediately, who was in advance and on the right. I took charge of this battery of four pieces, leaving the third section (two pieces) with Lieutenant Bond. On arriving where Colonel Pond was with the balance of his brigade we commenced an advance movement again through the woods, swamps, and old fields, without any regard to roads. The fighting from 6 a. m. up to this time had been very severe on our right, and until now, in an open field, we had not experienced the whistling of the enemy's balls; and finding the enemy firing at us from a log house, with a camp in rear, we fired our first round, which was a shell from a howitzer, at this house, throwing it immediately into the house. This was about 10 a. m. The enemy leaving, we continued advancing through their deserted camps until arriving at a camp where they were drawn up in line of battle. Colonel Pond ordered me to advance and shell them out. Moving up my four pieces I opened on them with spherical case and shell, gradually advancing on the camp by half battery. In a short time the enemy left their camp in double-quick for the woods on their right.

At this moment an aide from General Hardee rode up, ordering me with my battery to the left, where he reported the enemy in force. On arriving at an eminence on the road, commanding a camp on the right of the one we had just shelled, we found the enemy in large force, and

the woods in the gorge below, between my battery and the camp, filled with sharpshooters. Some Texas Rangers, who directed me, lost 4 or 5 of their men from these sharpshooters while pointing out the enemy's position. I opened fire on the camp, advising the Rangers to dismount and enter the woods as skirmishers, which they nobly did, while we effectually shelled the camp. I think this was Colonel Wharton's regiment. They supported us gallantly in all our engagements with the enemy the balance of the day. Colonel Pond's fine brigade was badly cut up in a charge on a battery in one of these camps, which I have always thought might have been avoided had my battery not been withdrawn from the advance I was making on this camp.

This same evening we engaged one of the enemy's batteries and silenced it after about half an hour's firing. Night coming on, we placed our pieces in battery on their parade ground, adjoining a house on the right of their camp, where a number of our dead and wounded lay. This was at the instance of Colonel Ferguson, of General Beauregard's staff. On our left in the woods was our infantry support, Colonel Pond's command. A continual firing from the gunboats was kept up all night.

Daylight in the morning found our teams hitched up, our men chilled through by the cold rain, sleeping without tents or much covering; still, most manfully and cheerfully did they man their pieces to reply to a battery which opened on us. In this position we fought them half an hour, and finding they had our range, and our situation too much exposed, losing some of our horses, I retired about 100 yards to a position which I desired the evening previous. Here we opened our pieces upon them rapidly, and having good command of their batteries, succeeded in silencing them in a little more than half an hour's firing, and then opened on a body of infantry which appeared near the position occupied by Colonel Pond the evening previous. During this engagement Colonel Wharton's rangers remained on our right in line of battle, witnessing the duello, and ready to charge any effort of the enemy to take my battery.

At this time an order came from Colonel Pond for me to fall back immediately, he being some distance in our rear. Limbering up, we retired, coming again into battery whenever we could be of service, engaging batteries and bodies of infantry at different points, and while engaged with a battery we found Lieutenant Bond, with his section, doing good execution a short distance to our right. We now came under General Bragg's immediate orders, and our infantry were being hard pressed by the enemy. Advancing the battery in a gallop on a road bringing us on the enemy's left, we came into battery, discharging canister from our six pieces at a distance of 40 or 50 yards, checking his advance and driving him back in the thicket, our troops rallying again. We remained in this position, using canister freely, until recalled by General Bragg to some other position.

We were joined here by an officer with one piece and three or four cannoneers, who asked permission to join my battery, so that we had seven pieces in position.

In this fight we lost one man and had several wounded. One of our pieces got disabled here. The splinter-bar broken and the piece up to the hubs in mud, it was impossible to get it out.

The firing from this time up to the close of the fight was unusually severe from musketry and also artillery, in which we were constantly engaged. General Bragg remaining with the battery up to the last moment of the fight, and after our infantry had withdrawn from the field, he ordered me to withdraw by sections in good order, covering

the retreat, and taking position for any advance of the enemy. We encamped on the road that night and made Corinth next evening (8th instant), as ordered.

My first section, commanded by First Lieutenant Garrity, was managed with remarkable coolness and ability, prompt in executing all orders and firing with marked precision. The gunner to his howitzer, Corporal Ingalls, did great credit to himself in this respect. His pieces are brought back in good order.

Second Lieutenant Bond, third section, behaved gallantly when with me on Monday, which was our most severe fighting, and when detached from me Sunday and part of Monday the most flattering account of his section is given by those whom he was with. His guns are back in good order.

Third Lieutenant Carroll, second section, also behaved gallantly, cheering his men through the thickest of the fight. His section lost one piece and two caissons, which was unavoidable.

To mention cases of individual merit might be most appropriately done, and could not be done without naming the whole command, with two or three exceptions.

My loss in killed, 1; wounded, 12; horses, 15.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. KETCHUM,
Captain Company A, Alabama State Artillery.

P. S.—To the unremitting attention of our surgeon, Dr. John P. Barnes, who was with us on the field and untiring in his attention to the wounded, I shall ever feel grateful, and cannot say too much in praise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. K.

No. 186.

Report of Maj. [?] *T. F. Jenkins, First Alabama Cavalry Battalion.*

CAMP CAVALRY BATTALION, CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Corinth, Miss., April 18, 1862.

GENERAL: I herewith submit a report of the part taken by my command in the action of the 6th and 7th instant:

On the first day of the action my company was attached as support to a section of Captain Ketchum's battery, on the left flank of Brigadier-General Ruggles' division.

In the afternoon of the same day, when the battery was ordered forward, my company, by order of General Beauregard, dismounted to fight on foot. I advanced with the Twenty-seventh Tennessee Regiment, but did not have the gratification of exchanging shots with the enemy before their final retreat to the gunboats.

Nothing worthy of note occurred in the action of the 6th instant.

On the morning of the 7th I was ordered to the extreme left as flankers and skirmishers, and was advancing in that position when Major-General Bragg ordered me to join Colonel Brewer's battalion in the charge upon one of the enemy's batteries on the left; but being ordered to retire before reaching the battery, did not succeed in its

capture. The remainder of the day we remained in rear of General Ruggles' division as support to Captain Ketchum's battery.

Second Lieutenant McIntosh was attached as commander of General Ruggles' body guard on both days of the action. Nothing occurred deserving particular note.

Number of men engaged on the 6th, 52; number of men engaged on the 7th, 47. No casualties.*

T. F. JENKINS,
Commanding Battalion of Cavalry.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES.

No. 187.

Report of Capt. J. J. Cox, Prattville [Alabama] Dragoons.

CAMP CAVALRY BATTALION,
Near Corinth, Miss., April 18, 1862.

CAPTAIN: The cavalry company, Prattville Dragoons, of Captain Jenkins' cavalry battalion, carried to the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th of April, 4 commissioned officers, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 1 bugler, and 33 privates. The company, with Captain Tomlinson's company, was ordered to advance with the right wing of General Ruggles' division. After entering the first camp of the enemy Captain Tomlinson was ordered to reconnoiter the woods on the left of that division. My own was ordered to remain with General Ruggles, which was used during the day of the 6th as couriers and for rallying troops in the evening of the 6th. I was ordered by General Ruggles to carry an order to the Texas Rangers to charge the enemy and my company to charge with them. We started for that purpose in column of fours; the front column of the Texas Rangers met the infantry of the enemy, and an order was given to retire; the cause I do not know, but think the position of the enemy was such that the charge could not be made.

Monday morning, the 7th, was ordered with General Ruggles. Remained with him until ordered by the general to go with Captain Jenkins' company and support a section of Ketchum's battery. Went for that purpose, but found the section retiring to take its former position. Was next ordered by Captain Jenkins to go with his company and the Texas Rangers to charge the enemy's left flank. In the evening of the 7th took position in the rear, as ordered, until relieved by General Bragg as a part of his body guard.

On the 6th Private John Stalnaker was killed while we were with General Ruggles.

On the morning of the 7th, Corp. Adam Cloninger was killed; 1 horse also was killed and two others had their legs broken. Took off the field 1 horse, 2 muskets, 1 Sharp's rifle, and 6 guns, of different makers, which have been turned over to the quartermaster and ordnance master.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. COX,
Captain Prattville Dragoons.

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* Another copy of report shows, killed, 2; wounded, 6.

No. 188.

Report of Capt. A. Tomlinson, Mathews [Alabama] Rangers.

NEAR CORINTH, MISS., *April* 18, 1862.

My company of Alabama Mounted Volunteers was under command of Brigadier-General Ruggles on the 6th and 7th instant at Shiloh Church. Seven of my men, with a corporal, were detailed as couriers, under the immediate command of Lieut. S. McIntosh.

From the time the battle began to 12 m. my command was with General Ruggles on the battle-field, and from that time until 4 o'clock I was engaged in watching the movement of the enemy on our left wing. The remainder of the day and also the night was under command of Captain Cox.

On Monday morning I was ordered by Brigadier-General Ruggles to form line of battle with a Tennessee battalion on the left. Soon orders came to assist in a charge with said battalion and the Texas Rangers. The charge, from some cause, was not made, and we fell back, where my command remained until ordered by General Bragg to hasten to Corinth to overtake and aid the escort with the prisoners.

I went on the field with 3 commissioned officers, 6 non-commissioned officers, and 48 privates. In the evening Private George W. McCurdy was shot by the enemy through the right hand with a musket-ball; the same evening Corp. W. D. King was slightly wounded in the right arm.

In the morning Sergt. John I. Cochran was thrown from his horse and his left shoulder was dislocated—now missing. I had 4 horses killed and 5 wounded. I captured 2 muskets and 3 horses, all of which I now have, and lost 5 of Colt's pistols.

Respectfully submitted.

A. TOMLINSON,
Captain Mathews Rangers.

No. 189.

Report of Capt. J. Robins, commanding cavalry.

Engagement near Pittsburg on April 6 and 7, 1862:

On Sunday, April 6, 15 men of my command were detailed to act as couriers. Ten of them acted as couriers for General Ruggles and 5 for General Pond. The balance of my command masked Captain Ketchum's battery until it went into action. My command was then ordered by General Beauregard to bring up stragglers, which was executed until the enemy began the retreat. I was then ordered by General Beauregard to report to General Ruggles. After reporting to General Ruggles he put into my charge several hundred prisoners which he had captured. I guarded them during the night, and on Monday took them to Corinth, Miss., and put them on the cars. My men behaved well and were willing and ready to obey any order that was given them. Three of my men were wounded, 2 horses killed and 2 wounded. Two sabers and 1 Colt's navy pistol lost. Total number of men engaged, 73.

J. ROBINS,
Commanding Cavalry.

No. 190.

Report of Brig. Gen. Jones M. Withers, C. S. Army, Commanding Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS WITHERS' DIVISION,
Camp, near Tupelo, Miss., June 20, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that before daylight on Saturday morning, April 5, this division was reported ready to march, and that immediately after the rear of the advanced command was in motion it moved forward in the following order: First, Gladden's brigade; second, Chalmers' brigade; third, Jackson's brigade.

Arriving near the proposed line of battle, by order of General Bragg Gladden's brigade was thrown forward to the right of General Hardee's advanced or attacking line; Jackson's brigade was then positioned about 300 yards to the rear of Gladden's, its left resting on the Bark road; Chalmers' was formed on the right of Jackson's, its right resting on a creek tributary to Lick Creek, being *en échelon* to and on Gladden's right. Clanton's cavalry, having reported for duty with the division, was placed in the rear of Chalmers, with strong pickets on the right and front. Thus the division bivouacked for the night.

The attacking line being put in motion early on the morning of the 6th, this command was ordered forward, retaining its relative position with the advance. It was soon perceptible that there was a gradual but steady inclination to the left, thus increasing the distance to and exposing our flank on Lick Creek. To remedy this Colonel Clanton was directed to sweep down Lick Creek with his cavalry and to protect our right from surprise. By this time our attacking line was warmly engaged with the enemy and steadily driving them back.

Learning that the enemy were in force in front of General Chalmers, whose brigade extended to the right of our attacking line, he was ordered forward to attack them. This he did promptly, gallantly, and successfully. Moving forward, we passed the first camp, from which the enemy had been driven, and came up with Gladden's brigade, formed in square, and under command of Col. D. W. Adams, First Louisiana Infantry—General Gladden having been dangerously, and, as the result unfortunately proved, mortally wounded.

In the mean time Chalmers' brigade had moved steadily onward, and, after a short but hot contest, driven the enemy from their second camp. Having thus become too much separated from the remainder of the command, General Chalmers was ordered to resume his position on Jackson's right. Here some delay occurred in moving forward, the movements of the enemy being concealed, and a report being brought in that they were forming in line of battle some distance on our right, General A. S. Johnston, who was present, immediately ordered the division to move to the right. This movement was promptly and rapidly performed, over ground that was rough, broken, and heavily timbered.

Having led the command about one-half to three-fourths of a mile to the right, it was halted until the cavalry should ascertain whether the enemy still outflanked us. Satisfied that there was no enemy on our right, the order was given to advance. The nature of the ground over which we had to pass rendered it most difficult for the artillery to keep up with the eager and rapid movements of the infantry. With such batteries, however, as Robertson's, Girardey's, and Gage's there could be no failure. General Jackson, descending rapidly the hill on which

his brigade had rested, found the enemy in strong force on the opposite slope. He promptly engaged, and, after a sharp but warm contest, drove them from their position.

Col. J. C. Moore, of the Second Texas, here displayed great gallantry. In quick pursuit we passed an extensive camp, beyond which and on the opposite side, skirting the wood, the enemy (occupying some houses) had formed a second line. From this position they were also quickly driven, but soon formed a third line on a ridge running nearly parallel with the Hamburg and Pittsburg roads. General Jackson was ordered to move forward a short distance and rest his command in a ravine until the artillery could be brought up. This was quickly done, and it opened immediately with telling effect on the enemy. General Chalmers in the mean time advanced rapidly upon the enemy, in strong force beyond an old field, concealed and protected by a worm fence and thick underbrush. After a sharp conflict they were dislodged and driven from their position, and Chalmers halted his command for a supply of ammunition.

These movements caused the brigades to be too widely separated, being at right angles, Jackson's facing north and Chalmers' east. Chalmers was therefore ordered to move his command to its position on Jackson's right. Satisfied by the report of the energetic and indefatigable Clanton that there was no enemy on our right, and being convinced by the heavy and continuous firing that they were in force on our left, the division was ordered to wheel on a movable pivot to the left. This movement, which was in accordance with the general plan of battle, as explained by the commanding general to the division and brigade commanders, soon developed the enemy in strong force, who stubbornly contested our advance, but were driven before the cool and steady Jackson and the gallant and impetuous Chalmers. Re-enforcements were now called for on our left, where heavy firing still continued; but this division being hotly engaged throughout the lines, Colonel Rich, of the First Missouri, whose regiment was in our rear, having become detached from General Bowen's brigade, was ordered to the support. He moved off immediately at double-quick and dashed into the fight with good effect.

An order for re-enforcements was now received from General Bragg As the entire line was still warmly engaged, with no support, General Breckinridge, who had just had a sharp conflict with and driven the enemy before him, was called on to render the desired assistance. This was done without other delay than that necessary to furnish his troops with ammunition.

This division still continued fiercely engaged until Chalmers, having routed the forces before him, began to sweep down on the left flank of the heavy force in front of Jackson at the same time that Gladden's brigade, now under command of Colonel Deas, of the Twenty-second Alabama—the bold and impetuous Adams having been dangerously wounded in the head while gallantly leading his command—began to press him on his right. Thus positioned, the enemy surrendered, and were marched out on the Hamburg road, through Jackson's brigade, and placed by me in charge of Colonel Shorter, with his regiment, the Eighteenth Alabama, and marched to Corinth. The enemy captured proved to be the command of General Prentiss. The division was then advanced to the Pittsburg edge of the field, in which the enemy had stacked their arms and halted for a supply of ammunition. Most of the regiments were supplied from the camps of the enemy.

The order was now given by General Bragg, who was present on the

right during the fierce fight which ended in the capture of Prentiss, to sweep everything forward. This division was moved promptly forward, although some regiments had not succeeded in getting a supply of ammunition, and had just entered a deep and precipitous ravine when the enemy opened a terrific fire upon it. Staff officers were immediately dispatched to bring up all the re-enforcements to be found and the order was given to brigade commanders to charge the batteries. These orders were being obeyed, when, to my astonishment, a large portion of the command was observed to move rapidly by the left flank from under the fire of the enemy. Orders were immediately sent to arrest the commanding officers and for the troops to be promptly placed in position for charging the batteries. Information was soon brought, however, that it was by General Beauregard's orders, delivered thus directly to brigade commanders, that the troops were being rapidly led from under the fire of the enemy's gunboats. Thus ended the fight on Sunday, and thus was this command disorganized, an evil sorely felt during the next day.

Receiving at this time an order from General Bragg to take command of all the troops on the right, and it being now near dark, the order was given to fall back about half a mile and bivouac for the night, Chalmers' brigade resting in rear nearest the enemy, and the remainder of the troops at the second of the camps from the one last captured, under command of Colonel Wheeler, Nineteenth Alabama. Here we met General Hardee, with Colonel Martin's (Second Confederate) regiment.

At 4 o'clock Monday morning the troops were put in motion to form line of battle on the road leading from this camp diagonally to the left and rear to a road branching off to the right from the Bark and Pittsburg road and nearly a mile distant from the camp. Chalmers' brigade was to form the rear guard until this otherwise fragmentary command could be worked into some shape, the order being given to force all stragglers into ranks.

The head of this line had but just reached the point at which it was to halt when an order was received from General Bragg to move my command to the assistance of General Anderson, who was hotly pressed by the enemy. With receipt of this order came a message from General Chalmers that he had already had one fierce engagement with the enemy and was then in the second. Every available man was immediately marched back and line of battle formed near the position occupied by us through the night, Chalmers' brigade being on the right, the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Alabama and the Second Texas on the left, Colonel Moore, of the Second Texas, being in command of the left. Robertson's battery was placed in position at the edge of an old field, with instructions to sweep the enemy from our front, and also to aid some command on the left (believed to be Anderson's), which seemed to be warmly engaged. The reserve consisted of the Crescent (Louisiana), Colonel Martin's (Confederate) regiment, and Maney's First Tennessee, with whatever other troops from time to time could be picked up. At this time an order was received from General Beauregard to charge the enemy in conjunction with General Breckinridge. The charge was made by us, but General Breckinridge was neither then nor subsequently in that portion of the field. The enemy proved to be in such numbers that it became necessary to bring our entire force into action, and the fight continued with sullen desperation for several hours and with alternate success. Between 2.30 and 3 o'clock, finding that the enemy were content to hold their position and not advance on us, our line of the morning was resumed, the left under command of the gallant Colonel Maney, of the First Tennessee Regiment.

Shortly after this an order was received from General Bragg to withdraw the troops in good order and form line of battle on the crest of the hill on the right branch of the Bark road. This was done, and the command slowly and in good order retired through two of the enemy's camps, not a gun being fired, and formed line of battle as ordered, the advanced line under Colonel Wheeler, the reserve under Colonel Martin, with Colonel Moore, of the Second Texas, to support a battery commanding a road running to our right and rear. The cavalry was thrown to our front. Thus we remained until dark, the entire army, with the exception of the cavalry, having retired from the field, when we received an order from General Bragg that, holding the command in readiness to form line of battle at any moment, we would fall back to Mickey's. This order was obeyed. Chalmers' worn brigade and the Crescent Regiment were permitted to pass to the rear, and the remainder of the troops marched to within about a mile of Mickey's, where they were placed under the command of Colonel Wheeler, who, throughout the fight, had proved himself worthy of all trust and confidence, a gallant commander and an accomplished soldier, and there bivouacked for the night.

After 11 o'clock at night we arrived at Mickey's, where we found that General Breckinridge was in command of what has been called the rear guard. With him Colonel Wheeler, with his regiment, the Nineteenth Alabama, was left on Tuesday morning, and the remainder of the command marched back to Corinth. Though temporarily detached, the reports from Gladden's brigade were forwarded to division headquarters. From these, and the proximity of the brigade during the fight, abundant evidences of the ability and gallantry of its commanders are furnished.

The true and tried Gladden fell early on the morning of the 6th; the fearless Adams about 11.30 o'clock. From that hour, during that and the next day, the brigade was ably commanded by Colonel Deas, of the Twenty-second Alabama, who, though without a staff officer to aid him, proved himself equal to the occasion and worthy of the gallant command to which he had succeeded, and which, although severely wounded, he continued to hold through the fight.

The division entered the fight 6,482 strong, and came out with an aggregate loss of 1,918,* apportioned among the several brigades as follows:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Gladden's	129	597	103
Chalmers'	82	343	.....
Jackson's	865	365	213

Thus furnishing stern but sad evidence of the manner in which the command discharged its duty.

In the fight on Sunday Capt. D. E. Huger, assistant adjutant-general, Provisional Army; Lieut. B. M. Thomas, C. S. Army, acting inspector-general; Lieut. D. F. Withers, aide-de-camp, and Volunteer Aides R. W. Withers, S. B. Howe, William Williamson, and L. E. Smith discharged the duties of their respective positions with active zeal and gallantry.

* But see tabular statement on p. 395.

Through the fight on Monday Captain Huger, Lieutenant Thomas, and Volunteer Aide R. W. Withers, were all the staff present on the right, the others having become separated Sunday evening, and each more than sustained the reputation gained the day before. Major Runnels, of the Second Texas, volunteered as a staff officer when the division commander was temporarily alone, and performed gallant and efficient service.

To Mr. Lafayette Veal, a noble and patriotic citizen of Tennessee, this command and the country are indebted for laborious and indispensable services in guiding our right, under constant fire, down Lick Creek and the Tennessee River to within a half mile of Pittsburg.

Brigade and regimental reports were duly forwarded, and the causes which have delayed the handing in of this report are known to the commanding general.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WITHERS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. GEORGE G. GARNER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 191.

Report of Col. Daniel W. Adams, First Louisiana Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

CORINTH, MISS., *May* 20, 1862.

SIR: As colonel of the First Regiment Louisiana Infantry, in the early part of the day, in the battle of Shiloh, on April 6, in command of my regiment, and subsequently in command of the brigade to which it was attached, it was my duty to have reported to you before this, but I have been delayed, by the effects of the very severe wound I received, until the present moment.

As you are aware, General Gladden's brigade, to which my regiment belonged and constituted the right, was attached, on the evening of April 5, to General Hardee's division, and was placed on the right, and in that position went into the battle on the morning of the 6th.

As we approached the enemy we found immediately in front of us the encampments of several regiments and the headquarters of General Prentiss, who was in command of that division of their army. Their line of battle, composed of infantry, supported by artillery, was formed just outside of their encampments, with detachments of sharpshooters in the thick woods and bushes on our right.

When we reached a position about 200 yards of the enemy's lines, near the hour of 8.30 a. m., they opened a very heavy fire upon us with the rifled muskets, followed very soon thereafter by the fire of their artillery.

In a very short time after the engagement commenced General Gladden, who was gallantly commanding in the advance of the brigade, received a very severe wound, which afterward proved mortal, from a cannon-shot, and having to be taken from the field, relinquished the command of the brigade in my favor.

Finding that the enemy were then pouring a most destructive fire upon us, I ordered a rapid advance of the brigade to drive them from their cover and position; but as we advanced the fire became so very severe that I found the whole brigade began to falter and finally to fall back. Fearing the worst consequences, I rode to the color-bearer of

the First Regiment Louisiana Infantry, the command of which I had turned over to Major Farrar, and seizing the battle-flag, placed myself in front of the brigade and called upon them to follow me, which they did with great alacrity, and leading them close to the enemy's lines I ordered a charge, which was promptly and effectively executed. The enemy were driven from their position and retreated very rapidly. Following them we took possession of the encampment and of General Prentiss' headquarters, and some of the privates of the Louisiana regiment seized and secured seven stand of colors.

During our advance and the charge Captain Robertson's battery of artillery, attached to the brigade, opened on the enemy with great power and effect, and greatly aided in accomplishing the enemy's defeat.

Shortly after we had driven the enemy from this encampment and had taken possession I formed the line of battle on the other side of it for a further advance. The enemy reappeared at a distance of some 300 or 400 yards, and apparently, and as reported to me, largely re-enforced, formed the line of battle, and commenced advancing on us, opening at the same time with their artillery. I immediately ordered Captain Robertson's battery up, which was rapidly placed in position, and returned the enemy's fire with such promptness and great effect, that it drove them from their guns and caused them to abandon their battery, which we afterward took possession of.

About this time General Hardee and staff passed, and the general instructed me to throw out some companies in advance as skirmishers to see if the enemy were really in front of us in large force and to avoid collision with our friends, which I did, and found that the representations were correct, and that the enemy was being re-enforced and advancing on our position.

At this time I received an order from General Bragg to advance with the brigade, and would have done so immediately, but found that many of the men in the command had nearly exhausted their ammunition. As soon as this deficiency was supplied I ordered an advance, when the divisions of Generals Cheatham and Breckinridge, coming up to my right and left and advancing, a portion of their forces were so interposed between my command and the enemy's that when within range I received a message so requesting me, and was constrained to halt and remain in that position for over an hour.

During this time the enemy opened upon us again with their artillery, when I directed Captain Robertson to return their fire, which he did with great effect. Captain ———'s battery of artillery also came up and rendered valuable services and assistance.

Awaiting a change of position that would allow me to advance and riding down the line of the brigade, about the hour of 2.30 o'clock I received a very severe wound from a rifle-ball in the head, which caused me to be taken from the field, and I had to relinquish the command to Col. Zach. C. Deas, of the Twenty-second Alabama Regiment.

During the time that I was in command of the First Louisiana Regiment and the brigade the officers and men generally acted with great gallantry and courage, and the brigade is entitled to credit for having carried one of the enemy's strongest positions.

Very respectfully,

DANL. W. ADAMS,
Colonel First Regiment Louisiana Infantry.

D. E. HUGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, General Withers' Division.

No. 192.

Report of Col. Z. C. Deas, Twenty-second Alabama Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., WITHERS' DIV., ARMY OF THE MISS.,
Mobile, Ala., April 25, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on the morning of April 6 this brigade—composed of the First Louisiana Infantry, Col. D. W. Adams; Twenty-first Alabama, Lieut. Col. S. W. Cayce; Twenty-second Alabama, Col. Z. C. Deas; Twenty-fifth Alabama, Col. J. Q. Loomis; Twenty-sixth Alabama, Colonel Coltart, and Robertson's battery, Capt. F. H. Robertson—under command of Brigadier-General Gladden, moved out of camp, marching in line of battle, and shortly after 7 o'clock came upon the enemy, when the engagement commenced. One of their batteries was playing upon us with effect, but in a short time Robertson's battery was brought on our side, which soon silenced theirs. We then charged, driving the enemy flying through their camp. In this charge several colors were captured.

Just before this charge was made General Gladden, while gloriously sustaining the reputation won in Mexico at the head of the immortal Palmetto Regiment, received a wound from a cannon-ball, which proved fatal.

Beyond this camp the brigade (now under command of Colonel Adams) was halted, and after a time a battery stationed near their next camp opened upon us, which was responded to by Robertson's, and after a sharp contest silenced.

Orders were now received to move forward in support of General Chalmers, and while here the gallant Adams, when encouraging his men by his reckless daring and apparent contempt of the missiles of death flying thick around him, received a severe wound in the head.

The command of the brigade now devolved upon me. Without instructions, without a staff officer, or even one of my own regiment mounted to assist me, I moved forward to aid where I could, and before proceeding far came up with General Breckinridge, who was warmly engaged on my right. I immediately advanced to his assistance. The fire here was very severe, and I sent back for the Twenty sixth Alabama to come up (which they failed to do), and also for a battery, which was brought up promptly, and with this assistance, after a hard and long-continued struggle, we succeeded in driving the enemy back.

At this point General Bragg came up and ordered me to change direction, obliquing to the left. In a short time I came upon the enemy again, drawn up some distance in front of another camp, and after a short but very sharp engagement drove them before me, pursuing them to their camp, where I assisted in capturing a large number.

Here, in the hot pursuit, the Twenty-first and Twenty-fifth Alabama became separated from me in the woods, and before I had had time to find them I received an order from General Withers to form on the extreme left, where I remained until night came on, and then attempted to get back to the camp I had left, but got into a different one. My men being now completely exhausted, and not having had anything to eat since morning, I encamped here for the night.

On inspection I found I had under my command only the First Louisiana Infantry and the Twenty-second Alabama, numbering, respectively, 101 and 123 men, with about an average of 15 rounds of ammunition, although both regiments had replenished during the day.

At daylight on the morning of the 7th I sent Capt. R. J. Hill to hunt for General Withers' division and also to get information. He soon returned and reported that the enemy were advancing. I immediately marched over and formed on the left of a division commanded by Colonel Russell. Under his orders we advanced, but perceiving the enemy's skirmishers on our left and rear, fell back to our first position. While here the enemy opened upon us with artillery, when we moved beyond the crest of a hill, and I placed my command in support of a battery, where I remained until I received orders from General Bragg to attack a force on my left. While marching to this attack I was joined by the Fourth Kentucky, and with these fragments of regiments, numbering together less than 500, I attacked two brigades; but after continuing this unequal contest for nearly half an hour, and nearly one-half of my command had been killed or wounded, I gave the order to fall back, which was done in good order.

I now formed and moved forward again, with the remnant of my brigade (now reduced to about 60 men), in the last attack under General Beauregard. Here my second horse was killed, and I (having been wounded some time previously) was unable to march.

The indomitable courage and perseverance of the officers and men of this brigade; the willingness and gallantry with which they advanced to the attack when called upon, after having endured almost superhuman fatigues in the desperate and long-continued struggles of Sunday and Monday, are deserving of the highest encomiums. Where so many acted nobly it might appear invidious to particularize, but impartiality compels me to record as first in the fight the First Louisiana Infantry and Twenty-second Alabama.

I wish here to call the attention of my superiors to such field officers as especially distinguished themselves under my immediate supervision for their coolness and gallant bearing under the hottest fire. Lieut. Col. John C. Marrast, Twenty-second Alabama; Majs. F. H. Farrar, First Louisiana Infantry, and George D. Johnston, Twenty-fifth Alabama; and also to Adjutant Kent, First Louisiana; Adjutant Stout, Twenty-fifth Alabama; Adjutant Travis and Sergeant-Major Nott, Twenty-second Alabama, acting as aides, for their gallantry and bravery in extending my orders.

This report is written without having received any of the regimental reports, and without being able to consult with any of the officers, which will account for my not mentioning all the officers of this brigade who distinguished themselves on the field of Shiloh. For this information I beg respectfully to refer to the regimental reports, and also to refer to document A* for the killed, wounded, and missing.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. C. DEAS,

Colonel, Commanding First Brigade, Withers' Division.

Capt. D. E. HUGER, *Asst. Adj. Gen., Corinth, Miss.*

No. 193.

Report of Col. J. Q. Loomis, Twenty-fifth Alabama Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

CAMP, NEAR CORINTH, MISS., *April* 13, 1862.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to transmit such of the reports as

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* Not found.

I have been able to procure from the regimental commanders. To attempt a report of the brigade would be a difficult work upon my part. The officers who commanded during the engagement are either killed or wounded, and those upon whom the labor should more properly devolve, and who could more properly speak of the action of the brigade, are absent:

We engaged the enemy at 7.30 a. m. on the 6th instant, under command of General Gladden, and in a short time, while leading a charge upon the enemy's lines and battery, that gallant officer received a wound, of which he has since died. In his death our country has sustained a serious loss. He was one of nature's noblemen—a good soldier, an accomplished gentleman, and a true patriot. Long will his name live in the memory of those whom he so gallantly led against our enemy's forces.

About this time, too, Major [Robert B.] Armistead, of the Twenty-second Alabama Regiment, fell—a true patriot and brave soldier—in the full discharge of the duties of his position. While we pause to drop a tear of sorrow upon his grave, let us be encouraged to emulate his brave deeds.

After General Gladden was wounded the command devolved upon Colonel Adams, of the First Louisiana Infantry, who continued in charge, doing deeds of noble daring, until about 2 p. m., when he fell severely wounded. Colonel Deas, of the Twenty-second Alabama, then took command for the rest of the day, receiving several wounds, but still remaining upon the field, deporting himself as a true soldier, exposing himself to the fire of the enemy, and winning the hearts of the whole brigade.

On Monday the brigade becoming disunited attached themselves to different commands, but continued on the field until ordered to retire.

So far as came under my observation the officers deported themselves as men, fighting nobly for all that is most dear—"life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The undersigned hopes that in a short time those who commanded the brigade may return to their wonted health, and be prepared to make a report that will do full and ample justice to a command that bore itself so gallantly on the field.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. Q. LOOMIS,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade, Withers' Division.

Capt. D. E. HUGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Corinth, Miss.

No. 194.

Report of Lieut. Col. S. W. Cayce, Twenty-first Alabama Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ALABAMA VOLS.,
Corinth, Miss., April 13, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit annexed a tabular statement of the loss sustained by my command (Twenty-first Alabama Volunteers) in the late battle near Monterey, on the 6th and 7th instant, amounting in the aggregate to 198 killed, wounded, and missing.

Called suddenly from the rank of lieutenant to the command of the regiment, having only been placed in charge by General Gladden on

the 5th instant, I would especially express my sense of the great assistance rendered me by Major Stewart and Senior Capt. John F. Jewett acting as field officers, who throughout the whole fight fully sustained themselves as brave and gallant officers. In point of fact, late Sunday evening (when I had the misfortune to have my horse shot, bruising my foot much, and causing me to fall into the hands of the enemy, from whom, however, I was fortunately soon rescued) and Monday morning the regiment was under the major's command.

Where all did so well it would seem invidious to make any distinctions; nevertheless I would mention Lieutenant Parker, acting adjutant; Captains Chamberlain and Stewart, and Lieutenants Rogers, Williams, and Savage, as particularly active in the discharge of their several duties.

The men, as a general thing, behaved with great steadiness, though exposed at times to a perfect hurricane of shot and shell, no less than 5 men having fallen as color-bearers.

The movements of the command having all been by brigade, ordered by brigade commandants, and executed under their supervision, I do not deem it necessary to rehearse them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. CAYCE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-first Alabama Volunteers.

Lieut. J. STOUT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

——, —— —, 1862.

The undersigned having tendered his resignation, the acceptance of which, however, was not received until after the fight, and having been in command, as stated in the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Cayce, does hereby respectfully concur in said report and indorse its recommendations.

F. STEWART,
Late Major Twenty-first Alabama Volunteers.

No. 195.

Report of Col. Z. C. Deas, commanding Twenty-second Alabama Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SECOND ALA. REGT., PROV. ARMY,
Corinth, Miss., April 11, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 6th instant, about 6 o'clock, under orders of General Gladden, I moved my regiment out of camp, numbering 404 rifles and 31 officers, and forming a part of General Gladden's brigade.

Marching in line of battle, at about 7 o'clock we came upon the enemy, drawn up in front of their camp, where they opened fire upon us with their infantry and a battery of artillery, to which we responded. Robertson's battery was brought into action, which soon silenced them, and shortly afterwards the enemy wavered, and we charged over their dismantled guns, driving them through their camps, where we halted to reform, and after a short time they again opened upon us with another

battery, which was silenced by our batteries. We then moved forward a few hundred yards and halted in support. Here Colonel Adams, who was in command—General Gladden having been very seriously wounded by a cannon-ball in the first engagement—was seriously wounded, and the command of the brigade devolving upon me, Lieutenant-Colonel Marrast took command of my regiment, and will finish this report.

Maj. R. B. Armistead was mortally wounded in the first engagement, but he fell where every brave soldier should be found to fall—in the front rank, doing his whole duty and urging his men on to victory. In him his country has lost a most intelligent and gallant officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. C. DEAS,
Colonel, Commanding.

No. 196.

Report of Lieut. Col. J. C. Marrast, Twenty-second Alabama Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SECOND ALA. REGT., PROV. ARMY,
Corinth, Miss., April 12, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that about 11.30 a. m. Sunday, April 6, the command of this regiment devolved upon me in consequence of the wounding of the gallant Colonel Adams, First Louisiana Regiment, and the succession of Colonel Deas to the command of the Gladden brigade. Colonel Adams fell at 11.30 o'clock, while the two regiments were under cover, the enemy firing upon us with artillery and infantry. We advanced from that position, through one of the enemy's camps, into a hollow, from which point we discovered the enemy in houses on the hill beyond. Colonel Deas ordered me to send two companies to dislodge them, whereupon Capt. John Weedon, in command of his company (A) and Capt. J. D. Nott, of Company B, gallantly charged the enemy, and driving him before them, the regiment then closed upon the houses and occupied them as a cover for about one hour, and did the enemy much damage, who was throwing a heavy fire of artillery and infantry upon us. Our loss in this engagement was very severe. We then charged upon the enemy's position, driving him before us about 400 or 500 yards, when he made another stand, pouring into us a heavy fire. We were then halted in support of our artillery, and kept as much as possible under cover; but our loss in this affair also was considerable. Capt. A. L. Gaines, of Company C, was here killed, gallantly leading his company. From this position the enemy were finally driven back, and retreated beyond their camps, when the regiment was halted and ordered into camp for the night.

On the morning of April 7 (Monday), at daylight, I formed my regiment, numbering 1 field and 18 company officers, and 124 non-commissioned officers and privates. This regiment, together with the First Louisiana, under command of Colonel Deas, was ordered to march and form on the extreme left of the line of battle then being formed, in which position it remained one hour. Orders being received to advance, the regiment moved forward about 300 yards in the direction of a point occupied by the enemy's batteries, then playing without effect upon us; we then halted in a hollow, under cover. From this position I threw out a skirmishing party of 20 men, under command of Captain Hart, of Company K. A few minutes thereafter we were ordered to fall back. The skirmishers not hearing the call to return,

Lieutenant Wood, of Company I, with 2 men, were ordered up the slope of the hill to warn them, which party has not since been heard from, and are supposed to be prisoners. Captain Hart's party returned to the command all safe and reported not having seen them. The regiment was then, with the First Louisiana, placed under cover, in support of two of our batteries, where we lay for about two hours, when the whole fell back a distance of perhaps a half mile, when, the new line of battle being formed, my regiment again regained its position on the extreme left, and advanced towards the enemy's position some 300 yards. When under cover of the timber we engaged the enemy for perhaps twenty-five minutes, having been left, with the First Louisiana Infantry, isolated and alone, the main line having fallen back to near the original place of formation.

In this affair our loss being severe, we were ordered by Colonel Deas to fall back to our position in the line, which was done in good order very soon thereafter. The second advance upon the enemy's position was attempted, and after advancing about 200 yards was halted. Placing my men under cover of the timber we opened fire upon the enemy, which was sustained for only a few minutes, meeting with very heavy fire from the enemy. Our entire line at this time wavered and fell back again to the original position. Our lines being reformed, my regiment in its position on the left, we again advanced toward the enemy some 100 to 200 yards, and very soon fell back again under orders. At this time Colonel Deas was compelled, from loss of blood from wounds received hours before, to retire from the field, from which time my regiment was represented in every movement made toward the enemy, and never retired without an order, and did not leave the field until the horses and gunners were removed from the two pieces of Captain Ketchum's battery, which had to be abandoned. Being informed by the officer in command of the battery that he had been deserted by the troops left for his support, I felt it my duty to volunteer the services of my regiment for his support. When my command left this position not a man of our army was in front of us.

I beg to mention the following officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, who were particularly conspicuous for soldierly bearing and bravery throughout the action of the two days:

Company A—Capt. John Weedon; Lieut. J. M. Whitney; Corps. Alexander Inman (killed), S. V. Cain (wounded), and W. D. Sumner (wounded), and Privates J. L. Penly and J. J. Faught.

Company B—Capt. J. Deas Nott, and Privates Bartlett Anderson (wounded) and H. C. McMillan.

Company C—Capt. A. L. Gaines (killed), and Private Frank Allen.

Company H—Private William West.

Company I—Capt. A. P. Love (wounded), and First Sergt. S. J. Skinner.

Company E—Capt. J. R. Northcott; Sergt. R. J. Moore (wounded), and Corp. James M. Tedder (wounded).

Company K—Capt. B. R. Hart, Second Lieut. R. L. Myrick (wounded), and Privates Aaron Coffey and Monroe Brown.

Company D—Capt. E. H. Armistead; Capt. R. J. Hill, assistant quartermaster (wounded); Adjt. E. F. Travis (wounded); Sergt. Maj. Nott, and Quartermaster-Sergt. C. I. Michailoffsky.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. MARRAST,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

No. 197.

Report of Col. J. Q. Loomis, Twenty-fifth Alabama Infantry.

CORINTH, MISS., *April* 13, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annexed report of the losses sustained by the Twenty-fifth Alabama Regiment in the battle of the 6th and 7th instant.

Owing to the prevalence of the measles and mumps I was able to take but 305 men into the action. Of this number — were lost in killed and wounded.

This regiment formed a part of the First Brigade, Withers' division, under command of General Gladden.

This report not being intended as a eulogy on the regiment, I will only say it did its duty, fighting side by side with the other regiments of the brigade, charging promptly when ordered and in good order, and only falling back when commanded. With the brigade, it was engaged in every charge and attack on the 6th, and on the 7th, the brigade being disorganized, the regiment fell in with a Missouri regiment and fought until the conclusion of the engagement.

I remained in command of the regiment until 4 o'clock on the 6th, assisted greatly by my major, George D. Johnston, and Adjutant Stout, whose coolness and intrepidity upon the field are worthy of all praise.

About 4 o'clock I received a wound upon the head from a musket-ball, doing very slight external injury, but producing a concussion of the brain and rendering me unfit for commanding during the rest of the engagement. Major Johnston then took command and led the regiment gallantly through the fight.

Three stands of colors were captured from the enemy; one was presented by Major Johnston to General Hardee upon the field, the other two were thoughtlessly torn up by the men and taken as mementos of the battle.

The officers, most of them, bore themselves gallantly upon the field. Capt. Pierre D. Costello and Lieuts. P. H. Smith and Thomas G. Slaughter deserve especial mention. Sergeant Scofield captured two flags, and Private Vann was the first at a battery, and took the color-bearer's horse. Numbers of such incidents might be mentioned if necessary, but all did well. A noble rivalry existed as to who should do most, and the whole brigade acquitted themselves as men should who were fighting for their homes and firesides.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Q. LOOMIS,

Colonel, Twenty-fifth Alabama Regiment, Provisional Army.

No. 198.

Report of Lieut. Col. William D. Chadick, Twenty-sixth Alabama Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SIXTH ALABAMA REGIMENT,

April 12, 1862.

SIR: In the absence of the colonel commanding it becomes my duty to report the action of this regiment in the battle of the 6th and 7th instant:

Our position was on the left of Gladden's brigade, joining the right

of General Hardee's command. The regiment entered the engagement exceedingly wearied and without breakfast. I was ordered, on leaving this city, the 3d instant, to bring up the rear of the brigade and take charge of the baggage train. The miserable condition of the roads caused an almost incessant bogging of the overloaded wagons. It was therefore late at night when we reached Monterey, where we were joined by Colonel Coltart, who for the first time took command. We were scarcely quiet in our bivouac when we were disturbed by a heavy shower. The following night was spent in the same manner and with less rest.

On the 5th we reached our line of battle in front of the enemy's camp. After having rested in place a few hours we were ordered on picket duty. The night was spent without sleep.

Returning to the line of battle a little after daylight, we were ordered forward without a moment's halt. On reaching the scene of action the regiment was momentarily thrown in rear of our brigade by the troops on our left precipitately rushing in before us while we were crossing a marsh. A perplexing confusion ensued, which it was evident could only be remedied by moving up on the right of our brigade, which was done without an order from General Gladden, as we were unable to obtain one. We occupied the only available space in the line and in a few moments were hotly engaged, contributing a full share to the driving back of the enemy. When the charge was made upon the lines and into the camp of the enemy the Twenty-sixth was among the first to penetrate them. Passing through the camp, we were halted in rear of the tents along a line of fence immediately beneath the path of a terrific cannonading between our own and the enemy's batteries. Here Maj. John S. Garvin was wounded by an exploding shell.

After remaining in this position for nearly an hour, and having regained our proper position in our own brigade, we were ordered forward, and again engaged the enemy about 500 yards in advance of the position just mentioned. The conflict was severe for a short time, when the enemy, falling back, moved to our left. The regiment made a corresponding movement to prevent his flanking us. Here we were exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries and small-arms, without being able to return it, owing to the position of one of our own batteries, which had fallen back from the higher ground in advance of us and taken position immediately in our front.

After remaining fifteen or twenty minutes in this position we again moved to the right, and advancing to the margin of an open field, found ourselves again in the midst of a severe conflict.

Here Colonel Coltart was wounded and the regiment suffered seriously. The colonel being compelled to retire and Major Garvin having been disabled, I was left without the aid of any field officer. Our firing was continued briskly until the colonel returned, having had his wound dressed. He was able to remain but a few moments. Seeing the exhausted condition of the regiment, he ordered, or rather advised, me to withdraw it from the field. I resolved, however, to continue as long as the remainder of the command was able to contribute anything to what I regarded as an approaching triumph. The enemy's fire having ceased for the time, the regiment was ordered to rest in place for a few minutes, after which I determined to advance.

Just at this time, however, I was officially informed that General Shaver's brigade was to come by the road which lay beyond the open field immediately in my front and parallel with its eastern margin. I

at once determined to report this to Colonel Deas, then in command of our brigade, and with his concurrence to remain in the position until Shaver's brigade should approach, and then move in co-operation with it. I was ordered by Colonel Deas to do so. Watching the road narrowly, I discovered a column of at least two regiments approaching by the designated road. On viewing them minutely, aided by Major Munford, of General Johnston's staff, I found them to be Federal troops. They halted immediately in my front, advanced to the fence and some houses, and opened a severe fire upon us.

Feeling assured that the regiments of our brigade on our right had advanced, or would do so, I resolved to charge the enemy and drive them from the fence and houses just mentioned, provided I could get any support on my left that would prevent their flanking me. The gallant Colonel Forrest offered his support. The charge was made and the enemy driven from the position. The position of the cavalry, however, on my left, in a tangled wood, prevented their sending the assistance which they would otherwise have done. The regiment on my right did not fire a gun while I remained in the position. We, however, maintained it long enough to fire about 10 rounds, suffering at the same time the most terrific fire from the enemy in our front and from both flanks of his column. He also turned his artillery upon the houses about which we were sheltered.

Having only about 200 men left, and seeing that they must all be sacrificed if I remained, without gaining any material advantage, I withdrew them to a wood in rear of a field and awaited orders. Finding no one to whom I could report, and the men being quite exhausted, I moved back to the enemy's camp, near where we had entered it in the forenoon. This was about 4 p. m. Colonel Coltart was able to join us at that place, and ordered the regiment a few hundred yards farther back, where we spent the night.

Monday morning (April 7) Colonel Coltart's condition compelled him to leave the regiment for Corinth. The regiments of our brigade having been scattered, I was ordered by General Withers to report to Brigadier-General Chalmers. We went into battle in his brigade. Attacks of sickness, extreme exhaustion, and in some cases a want of moral courage had reduced our number to less than 150 men. With these we went into battle, but with very little efficiency, owing to the physical exhaustion of the men and the condition of our arms.

After retiring from the last engagement of the day previous I had ordered the men to unload their pieces, which had not been discharged, and the unexpected rain of the night previous had wet the loads so that many of them could not be fired. I had not a ball-screw in the regiment and could not extract them. Owing to these circumstances my men were exceedingly dispirited, though they obeyed every order, and the most of them did the best they could.

After engaging the enemy twice I reported the condition of my men and arms to General Withers, who ordered me to retire with them and remove the impediments of the guns as best I could. I ordered the guns unbreeched and cleaned, which was promptly done, and I reported for orders.

By this time, however, the firing had ceased along the whole line, or nearly so, and our forces were being withdrawn. I was ordered into a line of battle fronting the enemy's camp, where I remained until the troops moved toward Corinth, and was among the regiments that brought up the rear of the column.

The commissioned officers of my regiment, with two or three excep-

tions, behaved themselves in a manner worthy of themselves and the glorious cause which they defended.

The non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment, with the exception of a number for whose whereabouts I am not able to account, fought bravely to the last.

We went into the action of the 6th with 440 men.

Inclosed document A* reports the number of killed and wounded.

Inclosed document B* reports the number of guns lost and taken, with the circumstances attending.

WM. D. CHADICK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-sixth Alabama Regiment.

Maj. C. D. ANDERSON,
A. A. A. G., First Brig., Withers' Div., Army of the Mississippi.

No. 199.

Report of Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, C. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. 2D BRIG., 2D CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISS.,
Corinth, Miss., April 12, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I respectfully submit the following report of the action of the troops under my command in the late engagement with the enemy near Pittsburg, on the Tennessee River:

On the morning of the 4th instant, while in command of the advance forces at Monterey, Tenn., I received orders to hold my command ready to march at a moment's notice, and on the morning of the 5th we crossed Lick Creek and moved as far as Mickey's, or what is known as the Bark road, leading from the direction of Corinth to the Tennessee River.

In obedience to orders, my brigade was under arms and ready to march at 2 o'clock on the following morning, and stood from that time until daylight in a hard, drenching rain, as the orders to march had been countermanded on account of the darkness and extreme bad weather.

At dawn the First Brigade of this division, under command of Brigadier-General Gladden, filed past me, and we, falling into its rear, moved forward until our march was arrested by the column of Major-General Hardee, the rear of which had not got in motion when we reached its encampment. After some delay we moved on to a position about 2 miles in front of the enemy's line. On reaching the ground I found our line of battle deployed, and General Gladden's brigade (which it was at first intended should be held in reserve in the second line on my right) was deployed into line of battle, and thrown forward into the first line, on the right of Major-General Hardee's command, to fill the interval between his right and Lick Creek; and there being still a vacancy between the right of General Gladden's brigade and the creek, my brigade was extended *en échelon* in the rear of and to the right of General Gladden, and held in line by battalions at half distance doubled on the center.

Upon an examination of the country it was apparent to me that our

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* Not found.

progress would be much retarded if we attempted to move by battalions in double column on the center, and, upon the suggestion being made to Brigadier-General Withers and Major-General Bragg, it was ordered that the supporting line should move by the right of companies to the front.

In this order we commenced the march early on the morning of the 6th. The space between Owl and Lick Creeks was about a half mile narrower where we first deployed our line of battle than it was in front of the enemy's line, and as the space between General Gladden's left and Lick Creek increased as we advanced, it became necessary that my brigade should move up into the front line, on the right of General Gladden, which was done, and being now in the front line, skirmishers from each regiment were at once thrown forward.

In obedience to orders from General Withers the right of this brigade was advanced by a gradual left wheel, so that when we first encountered the enemy we were marching in a northeast direction, and met him in line of battle in front of his first encampment on our right.

When we arrived in sight our line of battle was formed, and the brigade moved steadily forward in the following order: The Tenth Mississippi Regiment, in command of Col. R. A. Smith, on the right; the Seventh Mississippi Regiment, Lieut. Col. H. Mayson, commanding, second; the Ninth Mississippi Regiment, Lieut. Col. W. A. Rankin, third; the Fifth Mississippi, Col. A. E. Fant, fourth; the Fifty-second Tennessee, Col. B. J. Lea, on the left, and Gage's battery of light artillery in the rear.

When within about 150 yards of the enemy the line was halted and a heavy firing ensued, in which a number of our men were killed and wounded, and Colonel Lea and Maj. T. G. Randle, of the Fifty-second Tennessee Regiment, lost their horses. After several rounds were discharged the order to charge bayonets was given, and the Tenth Mississippi Regiment (about 360 strong), led by its gallant colonel, dashed up the hill, and put to flight the Eighteenth Wisconsin Regiment, numbering nearly 1,000 men. The order to charge having been given from the right flank, where I was then stationed, was not heard down the line, and consequently the Tenth Mississippi moved alone in the first charge, though it was quickly followed by the Ninth and Seventh Mississippi, when the whole line of the enemy broke and fled, pursued by these three regiments through their camps and across a ravine about half a mile to the opposite hill, where they were halted by command of General Johnston.

The Fifth Mississippi and Fifty-second Tennessee, having been left behind in the charge, were moved up to their positions, and the Fifth Mississippi was now placed next to the Tenth Mississippi.

The enemy was re-enforced and drew up in our front, supported by a battery of artillery and some cavalry. We were about to engage them again, when we were ordered by General Johnston to fall back, which was done.

The enemy, supposing we were in retreat, fired several volleys of musketry at us, whereupon we faced about, returned their fire, and they ceased firing. Being commanded to remain here until we should receive further orders, we rested about half an hour, when a guide (Mr. Lafayette Veal) was sent to conduct us still farther to the right, where we learned that the enemy were attempting to turn our flank.

Moving by the right flank, we filed to the right, directly south, until we recrossed the ravine behind us, and when we reached the summit of the opposite hill we moved in a southeast direction until our right

rested upon the edge of Lick Creek bottom. Here again we were ordered to rest, which we did for some half hour, when we again started forward. A few skirmishers of the enemy, having secretly advanced close to our left, fired upon the Fifty-second Tennessee Regiment, which broke and fled in most shameful confusion. After repeated efforts to rally it this regiment was ordered out of the lines, where it remained during the balance of the engagement, with the exception of two companies, Capts. J. A. Russell and A. N. Wilson, who, with their commands, fought gallantly in the ranks of the Fifth Mississippi Regiment.

When the orders were received from General Withers to move on, skirmishers were thrown out in front of the whole line, and placed in command of Maj. F. E. Whitfield, of the Ninth Mississippi Regiment, who led them with great coolness and with marked ability and skill. Our orders were to swing around, with our right resting on the creek bottom, and to drive the enemy before us toward Pittsburg, and we accordingly moved forward, advancing most rapidly on the right and gradually wheeling the whole line. In this order we were marching when our skirmishers developed the enemy concealed behind a fence, in thick undergrowth, with an open field or orchard in his front. The width of this orchard was about 350 or 400 yards, and behind it was a very steep and perfectly abrupt hill, at the foot of which ran a small branch. At the base of this hill ran the Hamburg and Pittsburg road, skirting the orchard at its base and then turning to the right running alongside of it, the orchard being to the right of the road. The ground from the branch to the fence, where the enemy was concealed, was a gradual ascent, and our line was in full view of the enemy from the time it crossed the stream. The Ninth Mississippi was now on the left, and there was a space of about 30 yards between its left and the Hamburg and Pittsburg road. As soon as I discovered the position of the enemy I ordered up Gage's battery, which until now had not been engaged, and put it in position on the hill above the branch.

My line moved on across the orchard in most perfect order and splendid style, and to my great surprise not a shot was fired until we came within about 40 yards of the fence, then a heavy fire was opened on us in front, and at the same time a column was seen coming at double-quick down the Hamburg and Pittsburg road, with the evident intention of getting in our rear and cutting off the whole brigade. As soon as this column was fairly in sight, coming over the opposite hill, Gage's battery opened a well-directed fire on its head, and it was scattered in confusion, and at the same moment our infantry made a charge in front, and after a hard fight drove the enemy from his concealment, though we suffered heavily in killed and wounded.

After this fight our ammunition was exhausted, and, the wagons being some distance behind, we lost some time before it was replenished. As soon, however, as the ammunition could be distributed we moved on, with the right resting on the edge of the Tennessee River bottom, with the same orders as before.

When we had gone about a quarter of a mile we again encountered the enemy in a strong position on a hill with a deep ravine in his front, and a very stubborn fight ensued, in which we lost many gallant men, among them the Rev. M. L. Weller, chaplain of the Ninth Mississippi Regiment, a pure man and ardent patriot and a true Christian, and Capts. R. J. Armstrong and T. C. K. Bostick, of the Fifth Mississippi Regiment, who fell gallantly leading on their respective companies.

Here again Gage's battery did good service, though it was some time

before it could be brought into position, owing to the rough nature of the ground and the want of roads, and I here take occasion to say that I cannot speak too highly of the energy, skill, and labor displayed by the men of this battery throughout the day in cutting their way through a thickly-wooded country over ravines and hills almost impassable to ordinary wagons.

After about an hour's hard fighting the enemy again retreated, leaving many of his dead on the field. About this time the gunboats from the river began to throw their shells among us, and we pressed rapidly forward in line of battle toward the center, where the battle seemed to be raging fiercely. We were soon met by an officer, stating that he belonged to General Crittenden's staff, and that he had been hotly engaged with the enemy and needed assistance. As near as I could judge of the position of affairs our troops were then in a line of battle running from south to north, and facing east, or a little north of east. My line was running from east to west, and facing north. Moving at a double-quick, over several ravines and hills, we came upon the enemy and attacked him on his flank. This was the fourth fight in which my brigade had been engaged during the day, and after a severe firing of some duration, finding the enemy stubbornly resisting, I rode back for General Jackson's brigade, which was lying down in reserve in my rear and to my left. I did not see General Jackson, but finding Colonel Wheeler, called upon him to take up the fight, which he did with promptness and vigor.

I sent a staff officer to command my brigade to lie down and rest until they received further orders, and then followed up General Jackson's brigade myself until I came upon Major-General Bragg, commanding in the thickest of the fight, to whom I reported my action. I had been there but a few minutes, however, when some of our troops were driven back in confusion, and General Bragg called out to "bring up Chalmers' brigade." I rode back immediately to where I had ordered my men to halt, and found that they had not understood the orders and had pressed on after the retreating foe. Riding rapidly after them, I reached them just after the enemy had raised the white flag and a number of the enemy had surrendered to the Ninth Mississippi, which was then some distance in advance of any other Confederate troops.

Colonel Shaw, of the Fourteenth Iowa Regiment, and a senior captain, commanding some companies of the Twenty-eighth Illinois Regiment, surrendered to Maj. F. E. Whitfield, and the colonel of the Eighteenth Missouri, with a portion of his command, surrendered to Lieut. Donald McKenzie, Company K, Ninth Mississippi Regiment.

About a quarter of an hour after the surrender some of our troops, supposed to be of General Polk's division, made their appearance on the opposite side of the surrendered camps, and were with great difficulty prevented from firing upon the prisoners. The cavalry very soon arrived, and the prisoners were turned over to them and were carried to the rear.

It was then about 4 o'clock in the evening, and after distributing ammunition, we received orders from General Bragg to drive the enemy into the river. My brigade, together with that of Brigadier-General Jackson, filed to the right and formed facing the river and endeavored to press forward to the water's edge, but in attempting to mount the last ridge we were met by a fire from a whole line of batteries protected by infantry and assisted by shells from the gunboats. Our men struggled vainly to ascend the hill, which was very steep, making charge

after charge without success, but continued to fight until night closed hostilities on both sides. During this engagement Gage's battery was brought up to our assistance, but suffered so severely that it was soon compelled to retire.

This was the sixth fight in which we had been engaged during the day, and my men were too much exhausted to storm the batteries on the hill, but they were brought off in good order, formed in line of battle, and slept on the battle field, where I remained with them.

Early on the following morning I received notice that the enemy was advancing, and was ordered by General Withers to fall back about a half mile and form on the right of General Jackson's brigade and follow him over to the left, where it was supposed the fight would be. We fell back and waited for General Jackson to file past to the left, intending to follow him, as directed, but before we could get away the enemy came charging rapidly upon us, and the fight of the second day commenced. We waited quietly until the enemy advanced within easy range, when we opened fire upon him and he fled.

We then attempted to move by the left flank so as to follow General Jackson, when we were again attacked and a fight of about one hour and a half ensued, from which we retired after having exhausted our ammunition.

During this engagement Maj. F. E. Whitfield was severely wounded in the hip and brought to the rear.

Our ammunition wagons not being at hand, we fell back to the first camp that we had taken from the enemy, where we found an abundant supply of the appropriate caliber.

I had sent a staff officer to General Withers about an hour before for assistance, and re-enforcements now arrived, under my gallant commander, Brigadier-General Withers, who, it gives me pleasure to testify, was always found at the right place, at the right time, guiding and supporting whatever portion of his division needed assistance. I formed the re-enforcements, consisting of the Crescent Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, a Tennessee regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Venable, and an Alabama regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Chadick, into line and moved them forward to meet the enemy, after having turned over the command of my own brigade to Col. R. A. Smith, of the Tenth Mississippi Regiment, with instructions to hold himself 1,000 yards in the rear in reserve. The re-enforcements skirmished a while with the enemy, but when the first serious charge was made upon them they broke, and Colonel Smith was compelled to bring my brigade again to the front. The fight raged fiercely for some time, and my men were compelled to retire in some confusion, being overwhelmed by the superior number of the enemy.

After retreating about 300 yards they were rallied and drawn up in line at the foot of a hill. The enemy pursued slowly until he came within range of our fire, when he was boldly met, and in turn driven back, until we had again occupied the ground we had previously left. Here the enemy was re-enforced and the fight renewed, and we were gradually being driven back down the hill again when Col. Preston Smith arrived with the One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers and Blythe's Mississippi Volunteers, who came gallantly to our assistance and took position on our right. Believing that one bold charge might change the fortunes of the day, I called upon my brigade to make one more effort, but they seemed too much exhausted to make the attempt, and no appeal seemed to arouse them. As a last resort I seized the battle-flag from the color-bearer of the

Ninth Mississippi Regiment, and called on them to follow. With a wild shout the whole brigade rallied to the charge, and we drove the enemy back and reoccupied our first position of the morning, which we held until the order to retreat was received, when we fell back in good order, the enemy not daring to pursue. Colonel Wheeler, of the Nineteenth Alabama Regiment Volunteers, was, with a small remnant of his regiment, fighting with the Mississippians, on foot himself, and bearing the colors of his command.

In this last charge, so gallantly made, the Ninth Mississippi sustained a heavy loss in the fall of its brave commander, Lieut. Col. William A. Rankin, who fell mortally wounded after having led his men fearlessly throughout the whole of the first and second day. Most of my command behaved well. Col. R. A. Smith, of the Tenth Mississippi Regiment, was particularly distinguished for his bold daring, and his clarion voice could be heard above the din of battle cheering on his men.

Maj. F. E. Whitfield, of the Ninth Mississippi Regiment, led the skirmishers during Sunday, and deserves great credit for his courage and coolness. He was wounded in the hip early on Monday morning, and taken from the field. Colonel Fant and Major Stennis, of the Fifth Mississippi Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mayson, commanding the Seventh Mississippi, were all conspicuous in the thickest of the fight. All the Mississippians, both officers and men, with a few exceptions, elsewhere reported, behaved well. The Fifty-second Tennessee, except two companies, under Capts. J. A. Russell and A. N. Wilson, who fought with the Fifth Mississippi, behaved badly. Gage's battery did manful service on the 6th, but on the 7th was not in the fight.

I cannot conclude without mentioning the signal service rendered me by the gentlemen of my staff. To Capt. Henry Craft, assistant adjutant-general, I am greatly indebted for the order and system established in a new brigade, composed very largely of troops never before placed in brigade, and having but little knowledge of their respective duties. On the field he rendered all the service required of him, and had his horse slightly wounded when bearing an order. First Lieut. George T. Banks, aide-de-camp, was always at his post, and in a most fearless manner discharged all the duties of his hazardous position. First Lieut. W. T. Stricklin, adjutant of the Third Mississippi Regiment, who made his escape from Fort Donelson after its surrender, being ordered to report to me for duty, was placed on my staff as acting inspector-general, and bore himself gallantly during the fight.

Capts. R. S. Crump, acting commissary of subsistence, and James Barr and Lieut. M. M. Shelley, both of the late Tenth Mississippi Regiment, rendered me efficient service as volunteer aides. William A. Rains, sergeant-major, and Fleming Thompson, private in Company K, both of the Ninth Mississippi Regiment, two brave Mississippi boys of but seventeen years of age, accompanied me on horseback, and in the absence of staff officers bore orders under the heaviest of the fire. Sergeant-Major Rains deserves especial notice for having carried an order with promptness and precision on Sunday evening, when we were attacking the batteries, under the heaviest fire that occurred during the whole engagement.

I must also acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered by our guide, Mr. Lafayette Veal, of McNairy County, Tennessee, who remained with us closely, and was ever ready to give any information and aid in his power. Without him our movements would have been comparatively in the dark and much retarded, while with his guidance

we were enabled to move rapidly toward our desired end. Colonel Clanton's First Regiment Alabama Cavalry held themselves on our right to support us, and though they rendered no especial service, their presence may have protected our flank from an attack; and I cannot conclude without mentioning Colonel Clanton himself, who remained almost all the time with my brigade, and, though constantly exposed to the most dangerous fire, exhibited the most fearless and exemplary courage, cheering on those who seemed inclined to falter or grow weary, and with a detachment of his cavalry supplying us with ammunition when our wagons could not reach us.

It is impossible to say with accuracy how many prisoners we took, as they were turned over to the cavalry as fast as they surrendered singly and in squads, and once in a large body without being counted; but the number cannot fall far short of 1,600. We went into the fight 2,039 strong. Of these about 400 were of the Fifty-second Tennessee Regiment, 300 of whom were not engaged in the fight, leaving us only 1,739 men. Of these we had 82 killed and 343 wounded, a return of which has been heretofore made, giving the names of the killed and wounded and the character of the wounds.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, captain, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. CHALMERS,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Second Brigade, Withers' Div., Second Corps, Army of the Mississippi.

No. 200.

Report of Brig. Gen. John K. Jackson, C. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, WITHERS' DIVISION,
SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., April 26, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that after a fatiguing march and great exposure to bad weather the Third Brigade, Withers' division, Second Army Corps, Army of the Mississippi, arrived at the place of rendezvous, near the battle-field of Shiloh, at about 12 o'clock on Saturday, April 5, instant.

The brigade was composed of the Second Regiment Texas Infantry, Col. J. C. Moore; the Nineteenth Alabama Regiment, Col. Joseph Wheeler; the Eighteenth Alabama Regiment, Col. Eli S. Shorter; the Seventeenth Alabama Regiment, Lieut. Col. Robert C. Farris, and Capt. I. P. Girardey's battery of light artillery; in the aggregate, 2,208.

The brigade was ordered to take position in the second line, on the left of General Chalmers' brigade, whose right rested on Lick Creek Swamp. The regiments were first drawn up in line of battle in the order from right to left in which they are above named, with the battery on the extreme left. The infantry were then broken by the right of companies to the front, and ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's notice. My brigade remained in this position during the remainder of Saturday and thus bivouacked on Saturday night.

On Sunday morning (6th) the order was given for an advance. The infantry and artillery commenced the movement about daylight, mov-

ing by right of companies to the front through the forest, with a view to a rapid formation at any moment by company into line. The order received and extended was that the second line should follow up the advance of the first line at a distance of about 1,000 yards in its rear and support it as occasion required, at the same time bearing off well to the right and resting upon the left of General Chalmers' brigade, gradually sweeping around by a protracted wheel of the whole line to the left, the march being rapid by the eagerness of the men to press upon the enemy, which they were urged to do fiercely and furiously. I found that the first line was soon warmly engaged; that solid shot and shell from a battery of the enemy were passing over the first line and occasionally wounding one of my men.

Advancing rapidly, I found that the engagement was between General Gladden's brigade and the enemy, and that the latter had been driven from their camps. Following on, I came up with General Gladden's brigade just beyond this camp, formed in squares. Just here heavy firing was heard to the left, and by order of General Johnston my brigade was moved in that direction, by the left flank, up a ravine. Before proceeding far another order was received to change direction and move to the right, as the enemy were deployed there. During this time Captain Girardey used his battery with effect upon a battery of the enemy which was playing on us from the brow of the hill opposite.

Moving off perhaps half a mile to the right, I took position again on the left of General Chalmers, a camp of the enemy being just opposite to my center and separated from it by a deep and almost impassable ravine. The enemy was drawn up in line at the edge of the wood which skirted his camp. Throwing forward two companies, deployed as skirmishers, a sharp fire was provoked from the enemy and returned with spirit. Girardey's battery was placed in position on the edge of the hill overlooking the enemy and his camp. By a well-directed fire of solid shot and shell he caused the enemy to waver, and the infantry, who had advanced to the bottom of the ravine, were ordered to charge. They did this with a cheer; the enemy fell back, and the camp was ours.

The enemy formed again in the skirt of wood on the opposite side of their camp ground and poured a hot fire into my line. Ordered to advance, they did so at a double-quick, charged through the camp, and again drove the enemy from his position, who rallied on the next ridge, prepared to meet us as we ascended from an almost impassable ravine and morass by which we were separated from them. Planting sections of Captain Girardey's battery in favorable position, I directed him to open fire upon the enemy. This order was promptly executed, and after a spirited cannonade, well responded to, the enemy began to waver, and the infantry again charged with a like successful result.

At this point General Breckinridge rode up and requested me to come to his relief. Upon inquiring of him I learned that the point at which he desired relief was in the direction of my advance, according to General Withers' orders. I assured General Breckinridge that I would be there as soon as the enemy, who continued to oppose me with a stubborn resistance, could be driven before me. For a mile and a half or more this fighting was uninterrupted, save when the enemy were retiring to reform.

By this time, gradually swinging or wheeling around, my brigade was moving towards the front occupied at daylight in the morning, having completely outflanked the enemy and driving him back without pause. Drawn up now behind the rails of a worm fence, on the

opposite side of a field, he hoped to stay our progress by a murderous fire as my men covered the open space. But the effort was fruitless of the desired results and our advance was unchecked. The engagement in the woods beyond the field was the hottest of the day, and while progressing General Chalmers rode up to me and informed me that he had turned over that fight to my brigade and that his was resting. One of my regiments, retiring for want of ammunition, was rallied and sent back into the contest, with orders to use the bayonet. Immediately afterwards General Gladden's brigade was ordered to my support, but before becoming actively engaged the enemy displayed a white flag.

An officer of the Texas regiment was sent to receive the surrender, which he did, along with several of the swords of officers. Cavalry being sent around to our right, took charge of the prisoners (about 1,500 in number) and carried them to the rear. Colonel Shorter, with his regiment, was ordered to carry these prisoners to Corinth, which was done.

My brigade was ordered to change direction again, face towards Pittsburg, where the enemy appeared to have made his last stand, and to advance upon him, General Chalmers' brigade being again on my right, and extending to the swamp of the Tennessee River. Without ammunition and with only their bayonets to rely on, steadily my men advanced under a heavy fire from light batteries, siege pieces, and gunboats. Passing through the ravine, they arrived near the crest of the opposite hill upon which the enemy's batteries were, but could not be urged farther without support. Sheltering themselves against the precipitous sides of the ravine, they remained under this fire for some time.

Finding an advance without support impracticable, remaining there under fire useless, and believing any further forward movement should be made simultaneously along our whole line, I proceeded to obtain orders from General Withers, but before seeing him was ordered by a staff officer to retire. This order was announced to me as coming from General Beauregard, and was promptly communicated to my command.

In the darkness of the night which had fallen upon us my regiments became separated from each other, Colonel Farris, with the Seventeenth Alabama, falling back to the line occupied by us in the morning, Colonel Moore, with the Second Texas, and Colonel Wheeler, with the Nineteenth Alabama, taking a different position, and the battery, with which I remained, falling back to Shiloh Church. Colonel Shorter, with the Eighteenth Alabama, had taken the prisoners to Corinth. Thus closed Sunday, April 6, upon my brigade.

On Monday morning my battery was early sent into action, but as I saw no more of it until after the order to retire, I refer to the accompanying report of Captain Girardey. So also as to the regiments, I refer to the reports of their respective commanders. Finding myself without a command after diligent search for it, I was requested by some staff officer, not now recollected, to take command of three new regiments near the road below Shiloh Church, to rally all stragglers upon them, and be ready to move up at any moment. This was done as far as possible, it being very difficult to make men reform after they have lost their pride sufficiently to obtain their consent to flee. Two lines at different points were thus formed, but never required for action, as the enemy did not pursue.

Returning, I found Colonel Farris' Seventeenth Alabama, com-

manded by General Breckinridge, and used by him to stop stragglers and form another line at the place of our halt on Sunday. Passing on towards Monterey, where I consulted with General Chalmers as to the disposition of some prisoners and as to his remaining there, I arrived at Corinth at 11.30 o'clock on Monday night.

One stand of colors, captured by Colonel Wheeler's Nineteenth Alabama, two by Lieutenant-Colonel Farris' Seventeenth Alabama, and three by Captain Girardey's company, have been returned.

Where all the officers of my command, with a few exceptions, conducted themselves so well, I could not mention any particularly without doing the injustice of silence to others. To the officers of my staff I am indebted for their courage, accuracy, and activity.

I am, captain, your obedient servant,

JOHN K. JACKSON,

Brig. Gen., Comdg. Third Brigade, Withers' Division, Second Army Corps, Army of the Mississippi.

No. 201.

Report of Col. John C. Moore, Second Texas Infantry, commanding temporary brigade.

CAMP, NEAR CORINTH, MISS.,
April 21, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on arriving near the enemy's lines on Monday, the 7th instant, I was placed by General Withers in command of a brigade, composed of the Second Texas and Nineteenth and Twenty-first Alabama Regiments.

Up to this date I have received no reports from the commanders of regiments. Being only nominally in command of an irregular organization, reports of the action may have been made to other commanders.

Before advancing, an officer and staff rode up and inquired for General Withers. The general not being present just then, the officer gave orders to throw forward two companies as skirmishers, cover our front, learn the position of the enemy, and then fall back.

On asking from whom I received this order I was answered, "General Hardee." The order was given, but before execution was countermanded by the same authority. The brigade then moved forward, under the personal direction of General Hardee and staff, with a careful warning that General Breckinridge was in our front engaging the enemy.

After advancing some 200 yards a large force was seen in our front and to the right, but in a thick woods. This force was still believed to be our friends, and the caution again and again given not to fire, as they were Breckinridge's men. The left wing of the brigade, passing through an open field, were now considerably in advance of the right, which passed through a thicket of low, small brushwood.

We soon learned that a truly sad mistake had been made respecting the force in front, for, permitting us to come up near their lines where they had a deadly cross-fire on our left wing, still in an open field, the enemy, from the shelter in the woods, now poured into the whole line a most murderous fire. So sudden was the shock and so unexpected was the character of our supposed friends, that the whole line soon gave way from right to left in utter confusion. The regiments became so scattered and mixed that all efforts to reform them became fruitless. Many

of the officers, however, succeeded in gathering squads and joined other commands during the battle.

I have included in my report of the 6th the entire number of killed. wounded, and missing of the Second Regiment Texas Infantry.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. MOORE,
Colonel Second Regiment Texas Infantry.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
General Withers' Division.

No. 202.

Report of Col. Eli S. Shorter, Eighteenth Alabama Infantry.

HDQRS., CAMP OF THE THIRD BRIG., WITHERS' DIV.,
SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Corinth, Miss., April 9, 1862.

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to submit to you a report of the casualties that occurred to my regiment in the great historic battle at Shiloh Church, on Sunday, the 6th instant:

The number of non-commissioned officers and privates actually engaged in the first battle was only 413. During this long-continued fight of about one hour and upwards my men nearly exhausted the 50 rounds of cartridges that had previously been distributed to them. A considerable number of the men had none whatever left. By order of General Jackson, after the enemy had been routed and we were advancing, I sent back to the ammunition train and procured a new supply. The regiment was actively engaged in all the battles during that day in which the brigade participated.

Our loss was very heavy, to wit:

Killed	20
Wounded	80
Missing	20
Total	120

Most of those classed among the missing doubtless were taken prisoners by the enemy, as they were with Dr. Barnett, our surgeon, who was captured on Monday while attending to the wounded. It is reported to me on good authority that the enemy fired on Dr. Barnett and his party while under the yellow flag and when the surgeon was actually engaged in dressing the wounds of one of the enemy.

The officers (with but one exception) and men of the regiment conducted themselves throughout the several engagements with much gallantry and spirit.

Lieutenant [E. J.] Rogers, who was in command of Company B, abandoned his company twice and wholly disappeared from the field. He is now here in arrest, and proper charges will be filed against him.

Lieutenant-Colonel Holtzclaw was dangerously wounded in the first engagement while he was gallantly discharging his duty.

Respectfully, &c.,

ELI S. SHORTER,
Colonel Eighteenth Alabama Regiment.

Capt. J. B. CUMMINGS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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*See No. 204.

No. 203.

Report of Col. Joseph Wheeler, Nineteenth Regiment Alabama Infantry.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH REGIMENT ALABAMA VOLS.,
Camp, three miles from Field of Shiloh, Tenn., April 12, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with General Orders, No. —, from headquarters of this army, I have the honor to state that, on the morning of the 6th instant, the Nineteenth Regiment Alabama Volunteers formed a part of General Jackson's brigade, the second from the right of the second line of battle.

When the first line opened the engagement a few of our men were wounded by the scattering shots of the enemy. We were then ordered forward and entered the more advanced Federal camps behind the first line. We were then directed to move about a mile to the right and front, where we formed in the first line of battle, in which we continued during the remainder of the day. At this point General A. S. Johnston ordered the regiment, with his own lips, to charge the camps of the Fifty-ninth Illinois Regiment, to do which it was necessary to pass down a deep ravine and mount a steep hill on the other side.

This duty was performed by the regiment, under a heavy fire from a screened foe, with rapidity, regularity, and cool gallantry. But little resistance was offered after reaching the camps, as the enemy fled before us to the crest of another ravine back of us, and about 200 yards from their camp. After forming line in the face of the enemy we were ordered to lie down, while the artillery was placed in position to our rear and fired over our heads sufficient to shake their line.

The regiment then moved forward rapidly, driving the enemy before it and dislodging him from every place he attempted to make a stand, taking several prisoners and killing and wounding a large number.

It was now about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The regiment had been marching and fighting since 6.30 a. m., had been through three of the enemy's camps, and in three distinct engagements. The enemy being now driven from all their positions on our right, we were ordered to march to the left and center, where a heavy fire was going on. The regiment changed front forward on the tenth company, and marched rapidly by the right of companies to the front some 1½ or 2 miles in the direction indicated, coming up on the left of General Chalmers' brigade.

The regiment, while marching through a burning wood, encountered a heavy fire from the enemy, who were drawn up in front of and to the right of a large camp, which fire the regiment returned with effect.

I was here met by General Chalmers, who told me his brigade was worn-out and overpowered by superior numbers, and said the troops must move to his assistance. The regiment then moved quickly to and in advance of his left, and dislodged the enemy from a strong position they had taken in large force, screened by a ridge and house. We advanced about 200 yards, the enemy having retreated a short distance to another hill, where they were re-enforced, and in a great measure secured from our fire.

The regiment here exhibited an example of cool, heroic courage which would do credit to soldiers of long experience in battle. Subjected as they were to a deadly fire of artillery and a cross-fire of infantry, they stood their ground with firmness and delivered their fire rapidly, but with cool deliberation and good effect. During this fire, General Chalmers' brigade having retired from our view, finding it necessary to move to the right, in order to support Colonel Moore, who

had just come up with his regiment (the Second Texas), we were met by a new and warm fire, which was vigorously returned.

At this moment the enemy raised a white flag, which caused us to slacken our fire, but as a large force of theirs to the left of our front continued a heavy fire (probably not knowing that their commander had surrendered), I moved the regiment a few yards obliquely to the rear to secure a more favorable position. This fire was soon silenced. Our cavalry moved up and conducted the prisoners (amounting to about 3,000 men) out before us.

The regiment was then ordered to take charge of these prisoners and started with them to the rear, but was halted and formed in line, with orders to charge the enemy to the river; but after passing through the deep ravine below the lowest camps we were halted within about 400 yards of the river, and remained ready to move forward for about half an hour, when night came on, and we were ordered to the rear, and were assigned to bivouac by General Withers.

During all of this movement the regiment was under a heavy fire from their gunboats and other artillery.

The regiment slept on their arms during the night. Early next morning General Hardee came up with a body of troops and directed me to join him. After moving back a short distance we were met by General Withers, who took immediate command of a brigade of which the Nineteenth Regiment formed a part, and ordered us to move forward to support General Breckinridge. On reaching the ground we were placed on General Hardee's left, and by his order the regiment was deployed as skirmishers before his entire command.

After being again assembled the regiment again advanced and engaged the enemy.

About 11 o'clock General Chalmers' brigade came to our position, and we remained attached to his brigade, continually engaging the enemy, until we were ordered to retire in the evening, when we followed his brigade a short distance to the rear. General Withers here directed me to form a brigade by joining my regiment to some other troops, which he placed under my command. After the remainder of the army had passed to the rear of this brigade the final order was given for the brigade to retire.

This is a brief and necessarily imperfect report of the action of the regiment during the time called for by your order.

Too high praise cannot be accredited to the company officers and men for their conduct during the entire engagement. Exposed, as they had been for two nights previous, to drenching rains, without tents and with little covering, they were, of course, somewhat jaded, but at the first sound of the enemy's guns they moved forward with a cheerful alacrity and good order that showed clearly that it was such music as they loved. Under fire almost incessantly the first day, they moved from one position to another as they were ordered, not only with firmness, but with enthusiasm.

On Monday some of the officers and men were so exhausted as to be unable longer to endure the fatigues of the march and battle and the remainder evinced the most untiring endurance and excellent courage.

The list of casualties herewith presented, amounting to 33⅓ per cent. of the aggregate strength of the regiment, both officers and men, on the 6th instant, testifies with sufficient eloquence to the patriotic devotion of the Nineteenth Alabama Regiment. One stand of the enemy's colors was taken by the regiment, which has been previously forwarded.

The gallant and heroic courage of the field and staff—Lieut. Col. E. K. Tracy, Maj. S. K. McSpadden, and Adjt. Clifton Walker—were conspicuous. Adjutant Walker was wounded on the 6th and retired from the field. Lieutenant-Colonel Tracy had his horse shot under him on Monday, and during the entire two days exhibited marked coolness and noble bearing. He, together with Major McSpadden, remained with the regiment from the beginning of the engagement Sunday morning until its termination Monday evening. Lieuts. Solomon Palmer, R. H. Hagood, J. N. Barry, J. E. Nabers, D. C. Hodo, W. H. Anderson, and B. L. Porter, and Sergt. Maj. P. L. Griffitts also remained with the regiment through the entire two days and displayed commendable fortitude and manly courage.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,

Colonel, Commanding Nineteenth Regiment Alabama Volunteers.

Capt. J. B. CUMMINGS,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Brigade, Withers' Division.

No. 204.

Reports of Col. John C. Moore, Second Texas Infantry.

HDQRS. SECOND REGIMENT TEXAS INFANTRY,
Camp, near Corinth, Miss., April 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Second Regiment Texas Infantry in the battle of Shiloh on the 6th instant:

In justice to my regiment permit me to say that no other regiment entered the fight on that day under more unfavorable circumstances than the Second Texas.

Leaving Houston, Tex., on March 12, we arrived here on April 1, after a long and exhausting march.

Remaining in camp but one day, we left on the 3d for the field of Shiloh. Not having received the provisions ordered for the regiment, we left with a short two and a half days' rations. By Saturday morning our provisions were all exhausted, yet the men moved forward with light hearts and buoyant spirits without a murmur of complaint.

By this time many who had left camp with worn-out shoes became totally barefooted, and many of the men, as well as some of the officers, returned to camp after the battle in their bare feet.

Early on the morning of the 6th, while the regiment acted as a support to General Hardee's division, we lost 1 man killed and 2 or 3 wounded.

At about 8.30 o'clock we moved to the right, and took position in the front line of battle on the left of General Chalmers' brigade. This brought us near a small stream, which I was told is known as Lick Creek.

Soon after we took position the enemy, deployed as skirmishers, opened fire on our line, wounding two or three of our men and also mortally wounding Captain Brooks, who was carried to the rear, and died on the 8th.

The enemy being concealed behind trees and logs, Captain Smith was ordered to deploy his company as skirmishers, cover our front, and

ascertain the precise position of the enemy. At the same time Captain Girardey's battery was thrown forward, and by firing into the woods seemed to disperse the enemy's forces.

Being now ordered to advance, we proceeded some 200 or 300 yards to the brow of a hill, where the enemy appeared in considerable force within range of our guns, but on the opposite side of a narrow bottom of low land. Opening fire, we advanced to the foot of the hill, when I gave the command, "Double-quick," which being done, the right of the regiment passing through an open field under a fire, we reached the brow of the opposite hill and halted. We were now near the enemy's camp and under the fire of a large force at a short distance in front, sheltering themselves in houses which were in front of their camp. Seeing the right of our regiment suffering severely and the advantage of the enemy in their sheltered position, I again gave the order, "Charge," which was well done, driving the enemy before us from the camp, killing and wounding a considerable number and taking 6 prisoners. On reaching the road passing through the encampment we were fired on by a large force to our right from behind or through openings in a collection of farm houses. As the enemy seemed intending to turn our right flank we fell back some 50 yards, protected from their fire by rising ground in front. Here we changed direction to the right and again charged the enemy, driving them from the houses across a ravine and over the opposite hill. On reaching the ravine we halted, Captain Girardey's battery having opened a fire from the hill in our rear, the shots passing over our heads. While in this position Colonel Chalmers' forces were engaging the enemy to our right. They were exposed to a galling fire from a large force, and, though fighting like heroes, seemed at last to be giving back, and Captain Girardey's battery suffering severely at the same time, Adjutant Mangoom, a brave and efficient officer, was ordered to request the battery to cease firing, that we might advance to the assistance of the Mississippians without being exposed to the fire of our own guns. The space between the right of Colonel Wheeler's regiment and the left of General Chalmers' brigade being sufficient for a line of only three companies, I ordered forward Captains Smith, McGinnis, and Christian, with their companies. They advanced at a double-quick, and after a short but severe engagement routed the enemy, being supported by the other companies of the regiment close in the rear of the line. As we passed over the ground in front the number of dead and wounded showed that our balls had done fearful execution in the ranks of the enemy.

The line being now reformed, after crossing a deep ravine we were ordered to sweep around by a slow wheel to the westward and proceed to where we now heard a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. After proceeding in this direction for perhaps half a mile we came up to a force covering our entire front and to the right and left as far as we could see through the woods. In this position the right wing of our regiment rested in a deep ravine, the left on a high hill, exposed to a very heavy fire, which passed over or through the ranks of our friends in front.

Here we halted and ordered the men to lie down, but remained in this position but a few minutes, amid a perfect shower of balls, wounding several of the men, though prostrate on the ground. The left wing being now thrown into some confusion under a fire which they could not return, it fell back some 50 yards and reformed. The command "Forward" was given immediately, and on coming up again to the first

position it was found that the right wing had advanced as the left fell back. Being but a short distance in the rear, the left advanced at a double-quick and soon joined the other in certainly one of the most brilliant actions of the day.

We think we may be permitted to say that the regiment had already done noble work, yet this last and closing action of the day may be remembered with pride by the officers and men of the Second Texas Infantry. They charged the camp with a shout in the face of the enemy's artillery and musketry, and though they met an obstinate resistance, they soon drove the enemy from their encampment into the woods beyond, taking some 5 or 6 prisoners on the ground.

On reaching the northwestern side of the encampment, where we were still engaging the enemy, a Federal officer (a colonel) came dashing up near our lines and cried out, "Boys, for God's sake stop firing, you are killing your friends." The boys, not being deceived, ordered him to halt as he dashed off, but declining to accept the invitation, he soon fell dead, with his horse. At this place our men also shot an officer who was driving off at a furious rate in a buggy. On being shot he sprang to his feet and fell backward from his buggy. We now observed the enemy in force, formed in line to the front and left of us, and supposing from their position that it was their intention to try to turn our left flank and cut us off from our forces on that side, the interval on the left being at that time very considerable, we fell back about 100 yards to the left and rear, still keeping up a fire at long range. While the line was thus being formed the cry "White flag" was raised, the command "Cease firing" given, and in a few minutes an officer, unknown to us, rode up and said that a force of 1,000 of the enemy wished to surrender to the Texas regiment. At this time a regiment of cavalry passed between us and the prisoners, and before we could get further information on the subject they were in the hands of other parties. This caused our men much regret, as they had just had an obstinate contest with these very men, and we feel certain it was their colonel who was shot from his horse, as he rode directly from their position on approaching ours.

Capt. Ashbel Smith was wounded severely in the arm at this camp. He had borne himself with great gallantry during the day, and we thus lost for the present the services of a brave and excellent officer.

From this point we marched to the eastward, toward the Tennessee River. As we were about marching a shell from the enemy fell and exploded in our ranks, mortally wounding 2 men of Captain Owen's company. After advancing about half a mile we came to a deep ravine, and found ourselves in front of a heavy battery of the enemy at the distance of 400 or 500 yards on our front. They opened on us a fire of shot and shell, which did but little damage, as the balls generally passed over our heads and across the ravine. After having kept up this fire for a considerable time they then changed the position of some of their guns, placing them so as to bring on us a raking fire up the ravine from our right. Seeing this state of things, we made a rapid retreat from our unpleasant position and proceeded back to the camp last taken, having been told that we would here receive further orders. It was dark when we reached camp, and after waiting an hour or so we bivouacked near this encampment in a drenching rain. First Lieut. Daniel Gallaher was sent to look for ammunition soon after we took this camp. He did not return, and is supposed to have been taken prisoner.

After having passed the night in the rain, and having had our sleep

occasionally disturbed by the bursting of a shell in our vicinity, we proceeded early the next morning about half a mile and joined Colonel Wheeler's regiment. Here we received orders from General Withers to march again to meet the enemy. After marching some 2 miles we halted near the enemy's lines, and having been placed in command of a brigade, I turned over that of the regiment to Lieut. Col. W. P. Rogers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers and Major H. G. Runnels, of this regiment, did their duty nobly on the 6th, and we doubt not their coolness and courage attracted the attention of the general commanding. The company officers, so far as we could observe, with one exception—Lieutenant Foster, now under arrest—performed their respective parts bravely; so much so, indeed, that it seems to me if I should mention favorably only a portion of them I would be doing injustice to the others.

Accompanying this report I have the honor to submit a list of the killed, wounded, and missing on the 6th.*

This report is much longer than I intended it to be when I commenced, but I trust you will at least excuse this, perhaps its least fault.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. MOORE,
Colonel Second Regiment Texas Infantry.

Capt. J. B. CUMMINGS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Withers' Division.

P. S.—I have omitted to state that at the last camp taken by our regiment we captured two pieces of artillery, but having shot the horses, and the cannoneers making their escape on foot, we were unable to bring them off the field.

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HDQRS. THIRD BRIGADE, WITHERS' DIVISION,
Camp, near Corinth, Miss., April 25, 1862.

SIR: Having heard that the Second Regiment Texas Infantry, of which am proud to have the honor of being colonel, has been spoken of as having acted badly on the field of battle on the morning of the 7th instant, I feel it my duty, in justice to the regiment, to make the following special report for the information of the general commanding the Second Corps, Army of the Mississippi:†

As stated in my former report, I was not in command of my regiment on that day, having been placed by General Withers in command of a brigade, composed of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Alabama and the Second Texas Regiments. Having formed the brigade in line of battle, as ordered (the Twenty-first Alabama on the right, the Second Texas in the center, and the Nineteenth Alabama on the left), a general officer and staff rode up and inquired for General Withers, who had just left our position. He ordered me to throw forward skirmishers, cover our front, feel the position of the enemy, and then fall back. On asking from whom I received the order, I was answered "General Hardee." The order was immediately given for deploying the skirmishers, but before it could be executed it was countermanded, and the brigade, except a part of the Nineteenth Alabama, which acted

* Not found. † See Hardee's report of October 29, No. 206.

as a support, advanced under the personal direction of General Hardee and staff, who generally gave orders directly and not through myself as commander of the brigade.

I beg permission to state here that General Bragg, who did me the honor to recommend me for promotion, perhaps feels (as I am told) some little doubt of the propriety of the recommendation since hearing the remarks referred to at the beginning of this report. If, as commander of the brigade, I had taken upon myself the responsibility of advancing upon the enemy without first feeling his position with skirmishers, then I might justly be held responsible for the result; but such was not the case.

Before the advance was ordered we were told that the brigade was to act as a support to General Breckinridge, who was engaging the enemy in front, and while advancing we were warned again and again by one or more staff officers not to fire on our friends in front. The greater part of the Second Texas passed over an open field and the enemy allowed them to approach near their lines before firing. Even after the enemy opened fire the officers of the Second Texas report the order was still given not to fire on our friends, and in one instance, after a private returned the fire of the enemy, a staff officer rode up and drew his pistol, threatening to blow off the man's head if he fired again.

Major Runnels reports that while the order not to fire was being reported to the regiment he saw that the force in front were not friends, and ordered the men to fire and charge them; but just at that time a most galling cross-fire was poured into the regiment, and the cry "Fall back" being heard in a voice unfamiliar to him, he countermanded the order; but it was too late to be effective. The men fell back in great confusion with the result detailed in my former report.

I doubt not that our failure to drive back the enemy at this time and place may be attributed wholly to the mistake regarding the character of the force in front, the multiplicity of commands, and the consequent confusion of the men not knowing whom to obey.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. C. MOORE,
Colonel Second Texas Regiment, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. D. E. HUGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Withers' Division.

No. 205.

Report of Capt. Isadore P. Girardey, Washington (Georgia) Light Artillery.

CAMP JACKSON, NEAR CORINTH, MISS.,
April 12, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on Sunday morning, the 6th instant, the battery under my command became engaged for the first time about 9 o'clock with a battery of the enemy, which I observed to be contending with one of our own batteries. The battery of the enemy, being thus exposed to two fires, was soon silenced.

In this engagement we sustained no loss, notwithstanding the enemy's fire was skillfully directed toward us. The enemy's battery was posted

in the rear of a camp that was located about the center of the first line of their camps. One of my cannoneers, after the engagement, went to where the battery was stationed and returned with its colors, which I forwarded to General Withers, commanding Second Division.

After leaving this camp I received orders to take position in front of the brigade on a hill facing the camp of the enemy. In placing the battery in position I observed some of the enemy's skirmishers stationed behind trees in a deep ravine on the left and front of the hill. This fact was clearly established, as I was fired at by several, and immediately Lieut. A. Speliers, of my company, shot one of them with a Yankee rifle that was taken from the enemy by one of my cannoneers. I reported the same to the general commanding the brigade, and asked for skirmishers to encounter the enemy while placing my guns in a position to fire down the ravine, which request was complied with.

In this engagement Lieutenants Barnes' and Speliers' sections were brought into action. The other could not be placed in an advantageous position. We first fired some canister upon the enemy in the ravine and then shelled their camp. We consequently sustained no loss in this engagement. From this place we pushed forward on the enemy's camp, from which they had retreated and formed on a ridge on the right, where they were screened by a dense growth of bushes. I placed four pieces of my battery fronting the enemy at a distance of about 100 yards and two pieces flanking them on the right. We commenced firing with canister, which we continued to use with terrible effect, they resisting us with desperate valor.

In this engagement Lieut. J. J. Jacobus fell mortally wounded while gallantly commanding his section. Gunner A. Roesel was killed while aiming his gun. Both were shot through the forehead by rifle or musket balls. Lieut. C. Speath was wounded in the right arm. John Halbert was shot through both arms. J. T. Nethercut was shot through the neck, and Thomas J. Murphy and S. A. Ingalls in the hip, all bravely engaged at their posts. Our loss in this engagement would have been greater had it not been for the brave charge made by the regiment under our gallant commander, Brigadier-General Jackson. In three subsequent engagements during the day we sustained no loss excepting 2 horses wounded. A limber of one of my pieces being disabled, I took one from the broken battery captured in the morning's engagement of the enemy and attached it to my gun; also replenished my stock of ammunition from that of the enemy. The Yankee ammunition is in capital order, especially the friction tubes, which are superior to ours. They were of good service in our subsequent engagements.

On Monday morning, the 7th instant, my battery being separated from the brigade, I proceeded forward toward the enemy's lines. Approaching Brigadier-General Cleburne's command, I discovered the enemy's line in the woods beyond an open field. They attempted to form in the rear of General Cleburne's command, who was stationed on my right. I took position directly in front of the enemy and engaged them for a few minutes, when they shifted their position, fronting General Cleburne's command. I then changed front to the right to support General Cleburne, whose forces had made no demonstration to prevent the enemy's position. The enemy's battery opened a heavy fire upon us, killing 2 of my horses and disabling several; also wounding 2 of my cannoneers (P. C. Buckley by a shell, and B. Wolfe by a musket-ball), flesh wounds; both in action at their posts.

Having expended the ammunition of the two pieces engaged, the caissons of the same being detained in passing a branch of a ravine, I

ordered them to fall back, and withdrew the three that were in charge of Lieutenants Barnes and Speliers to form on the right. (During the movement the infantry engaged the enemy.) They, having lost several horses, were compelled to leave one of their pieces. I returned to get my piece, and in passing the enemy's camp, near the open field, I perceived the enemy moving toward our left, and I immediately engaged them, and was joined by Captain Robertson's battery, without any support of infantry near. In the midst of a heavy and fierce fire of the enemy's battery I received orders to cease firing. Our brigade (Third) just then passing, I joined and followed them, in accordance with orders, under the impression to make an attack upon some other point. I was then called on to detail my cannoneers to man a battery in General Breckinridge's command, with which I complied.

We arrived in camp on Tuesday, the 8th instant, and on the 9th received orders to return to Monterey.

It was impossible for the entire battery to proceed forward on account of the used-up and worn-out condition of our horses; also much of our harness being broken and unserviceable. One section is now, and has been since that time, on duty at Monterey.

I omitted to state that, at the place of engagement where Lieutenant Jacobus fell, Corporal Hughes captured a banner and Private Hill a marker's flag, which I forwarded to General Withers. I also forwarded nine muskets to the ordnance department.

Corp. J. Van Dohlan, of my company, during the entire actions of both days, gave evidence of distinguished courage and bravery.

In conclusion, allow me to state that the entire command throughout the action fought with cool and determined bravery, and I trust contributed much toward our successful efforts on the battle-field.

I remain, captain, with high consideration, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. P. GIRARDEY,
Capt., Comdg. Washington Light Artillery, Ga. Vols.

Capt. J. B. CUMMINGS,
A. A. A. G., 3d Brig., Withers' Div., C. S. Army of the Miss.

No. 206.

Reports of Lieut. Gen. William J. Hardee, C. S. Army, commanding Third Corps.

HDQRS. HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, Tenn., February 7, 1863.

GENERAL: After the fall of Fort Donelson the commanding general, Albert Sidney Johnston, having successfully achieved his retreat through Tennessee amid many difficulties, rapidly concentrated all his remaining forces at Corinth, for the purpose of inflicting a decisive blow upon the enemy. The position was important from being the center of the railroad communications passing southwardly from the Ohio River, through Western Tennessee, to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Mississippi River eastwardly to the Atlantic. Marshes and muddy streams in its vicinity rendered it difficult to approach and make it strong and defensible.

The enemy, flushed with their recent success, moved forward to conquer the territory on the left of the Mississippi. Large forces were

transported on steamers, convoyed by iron-clad gunboats, under the command of General Grant, to Pittsburg, while an army under General Buell, commanding the remaining forces of the United States in the West, moved from Nashville through Columbia, by land, to effect a junction with General Grant.

General Johnston, having received information of these movements, resolved at once to defeat or dislodge General Grant before the arrival of the forces under General Buell. On Thursday, April 3, the Army of the Mississippi was ordered to advance from Corinth toward Shiloh, a little country church near Pittsburg, around which the forces of General Grant were encamped.

The Third Corps, then under my command, marched in advance by the Bark road toward Shiloh, and reached Mickey's house, about 16 miles from Corinth and 8 from Pittsburg, on the morning of April 4. A portion of Brigadier-General Cleburne's command in the afternoon engaged the cavalry of the enemy and repulsed it promptly. We took some prisoners and bivouacked for the night.

It was the purpose of the general to continue the movement at 3 a. m. the succeeding morning, but torrents of rain having fallen, a night march over the swollen streams and flooded ravines became impracticable. The advance was suspended until dawn, when my command again marched forward.

About 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, April 5, my corps reached the outposts and developed the lines of the enemy. It was immediately deployed in line of battle about a mile and a half east of Shiloh Church, where Lick Creek and Owl Creek approach most nearly. The right was extended toward Lick Creek and the left rested near Owl Creek, which streams at that point are rather more than 3 miles apart.

The Tennessee River runs nearly due north from above Lick Creek to the mouth of Owl Creek, which creeks, after flowing nearly parallel to each other, empty into the river about 4 miles apart. Pittsburg is situated near the foot of the hills, and nearly midway between the mouths of the two creeks, on the left bank of the river. This bank of the Tennessee is a range of bold, wooded hills, bordering the stream closely, which, as they recede from the river, gradually diminish, the slopes falling away from a ridge on the south toward Lick Creek and on the north toward Owl Creek. From Mickey's, 8 miles west from Pittsburg, rolling uplands, partially cultivated, interspersed with copses, thickets, and forests, with small fields, cultivated or abandoned, characterize the country from that point to the river.

The storm of the preceding night rendered the roads so miry that the different commands were not collected at Shiloh until 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon. This rendered it necessary to postpone the attack until the next day.

Some of the troops having failed to provide themselves with provisions, or having improvidently consumed or lost them, the propriety of returning to Corinth without attacking the enemy was urged and considered, but the commanding general determined, regardless of all objections, to force a battle the succeeding morning.

By the order of battle our troops were arranged in two parallel lines, the first, under my command, being composed of my corps, consisting of the brigades of Brigadier-Generals Hindman, Wood, and Cleburne, numbering 6,789 effective men, and the brigade of Brigadier-General Gladden, which was attached to my command to fill the interval between my right and Lick Creek. The second was composed of five

brigades, under Major-General Bragg, 1,000 yards in rear of mine, while four brigades, under Major-General Polk, supported the left, and three under Brigadier-General Breckinridge supported the right of the lines.

The order was given to advance at daylight on Sunday, April 6. The morning was bright and bracing. At early dawn the enemy attacked the skirmishers in front of my line, commanded by Major (now Colonel) Hardcastle, which was handsomely resisted by that promising young officer. My command advanced, and in half an hour the battle became fierce.

Hindman's brigade engaged the enemy with great vigor in the edge of a wood and drove him rapidly back over the field toward Pittsburg, while Gladden's brigade, on the right, about 8 o'clock, dashed upon the encampments of a division under the command of General Prentiss. At the same time Cleburne's brigade, with the Fifteenth Arkansas, deployed as skirmishers, and the Second Tennessee, *en échelon* on the left, moved quickly through the fields, and though far outflanked by the enemy on our left, rushed forward under a terrific fire from the serried ranks drawn up in front of the camp. A morass covered his front, and being difficult to pass, caused a break in the brigade. Deadly volleys were poured upon the men as they advanced from behind bales of hay, logs, and other defenses, and after a series of desperate charges the brigade was compelled to fall back.

In this charge the Sixth Mississippi, under Colonel Thornton, lost more than 300 killed and wounded out of an effective force of 425 men. It was at this point also that Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Bate fell severely wounded while bravely leading his regiment.

Supported by the arrival of the second line, Cleburne, with the remainder of his troops, again advanced and entered the enemy's encampments, which had been forced on the center and right by the dashing charges of Gladden's, Wood's, and Hindman's brigades.

The brave Gladden had fallen by a cannon-shot about 8 o'clock, at the instant the camp was carried, and the command devolved upon Col. D. W. Adams, who continued the attack with signal courage.

About 2.30 o'clock Colonel Adams was wounded severely in the head, and the command devolved upon Col. Z. C. Deas.

In the attack of the left center of my line Brigadier-General Wood charged an enemy's battery on a gentle acclivity, and captured six guns with the Second and Twenty-seventh Tennessee and Sixteenth Alabama Regiments.

In this attack Col. Christopher H. Williams, of the Twenty-seventh Tennessee, was killed. The army and the Confederacy sustained a severe loss in the death of this gallant officer. General Wood, about the same time, was thrown from his horse and temporarily disabled. The command devolved upon Colonel Patterson, of the Eighth Arkansas, who led the brigade with courage and ability until about 2.30 o'clock, when General Wood returned to the field and resumed command. A portion of the brigade was afterward detached with prisoners to the rear, and the remainder, joining General Ruggles, drove back the enemy, capturing Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, of the Sixteenth Missouri, with some 300 prisoners.

This brigade was by my order moved forward late in the afternoon in the direction of the heavy cannonade in front, but about sunset was ordered to withdraw by a staff officer from General Beauregard.

In the arrangement of my line of battle two brigades were intrusted to Brigadier-General Hindman; his own, under the immediate command

of Colonel Shaver, who conducted his command to my satisfaction, and the other under command of Brigadier-General Wood.

The conduct of General Hindman upon the field was marked by a courage which animated his soldiers and a skill which won their confidence. He was disabled in the action on Sunday. He has never transmitted his report, and I am not able to do full justice to his brave command; but I cannot omit to mention the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Dean, commanding the Seventh Arkansas, who fell in the fight on Sunday. He was a brave and deserving officer.

Nothing could be more brilliant than the attack. The fierce volleys of 100,000 muskets and the boom of 200 cannon, receding steadily towards the river, marked, hour by hour, from dawn until night, our slow but ceaseless advance. The captured camps, rich in the spoils of war—in arms, horses, stores, munitions, and baggage—with throngs of prisoners moving to the rear, showed the headlong fury with which our men had crushed the heavy columns of the foe.

General Johnston, about 11 o'clock, brought up the reserve, under Breckinridge. Deploying it *en échelon* of brigades with admirable skill and rapidity, he turned the enemy's left, and, conducting the division in person, swept down the river towards Pittsburg, cheering and animating the men and driving the enemy in wild disorder to the shelter of their gunboats.

At this moment of supreme interest it was our misfortune to lose the commanding general, who fell, mortally wounded, at 2.30 o'clock, and expired in a few moments in a ravine near the spot where Breckinridge's division had charged under his eye.

This disaster caused a lull in the attack on the right and precious hours were wasted. It is, in my opinion, the candid belief of intelligent men that, but for this calamity, we would have achieved before sunset a triumph signal not only in the annals of this war, but memorable in future history.

At the commencement of the battle my position was near the center of my command, but finding Brigadier-General Hindman conducting operations at that point to my satisfaction, I passed to the extreme right. Here General Johnston in person was directing the battle. A heavy cannonade soon attracted me to the left. On my arrival in that quarter our forces were found hotly engaged with the lines of the enemy in front. Rapidly collecting four regiments under cover of a ravine, screening them from the view and fire of the enemy, I placed them in a position which outflanked their line. Availing myself of a critical moment when the enemy in front was much shaken, I ordered these regiments from the ravine, and hurled them against the right flank of their line, and it gave way in tumultuous rout.

At this juncture General Beauregard ordered me to push forward the cavalry, and I ordered Colonel Wharton to charge their fleeing battalions. The command was obeyed with promptitude, but in the ardor of the charge the cavalry fell into an ambuscade and was repulsed with some loss. The gallant Wharton himself was wounded. Simultaneously Morgan dashed forward with his usual daring on their left, and drove the scattered remnants of their regiments from the field.

Upon the death of General Johnston, the command having devolved upon General Beauregard, the conflict was continued until near sunset, and the advance divisions were within a few hundred yards of Pittsburg, where the enemy were huddled in confusion, when the order to withdraw was received. The troops were ordered to bivouac on the field of battle. Exhausted by fasting and the toils of the day, scattered

and disordered by a continued combat of twelve hours, many straggled to find food amid the profuse stores of the enemy or shelter in the forest.

General Buell, hearing the cannonade, hurried heavy re-enforcements up the river in steamers to the succor of the beaten troops of Grant, and our wearied men found before them a fresh army to encounter.

On Monday, about 6 o'clock, portions of my command were formed upon an alignment with other troops on the left to resist the enemy, who soon opened a hot fire on our advanced lines. The battle reanimated our men, and the strong columns of the enemy were repulsed again and again by our tired and disordered, but brave and steadfast, troops.

The enemy brought up fresh re-enforcements, pouring them continually upon us. At times our lines recoiled as it were before the overwhelming physical weight of the enemy's forces; but the men rallied readily and fought with unconquerable spirit. Many of our best regiments, signalized in the battle of Sunday by their steady valor, reeled under the sanguinary struggle on the succeeding day. In one instance, that of the Second Texas Regiment, commanded by Colonel Moore, the men seemed appalled, fled from the field without apparent cause, and were so dismayed that my efforts to rally them were unavailing.

This fierce and indecisive struggle continued till about 1 o'clock, when General Beauregard determined to withdraw to Corinth. Lines of troops to cover the movement were deployed near Shiloh Church, but the enemy slackened in the attack and were unable to follow. Our artillery shelled the woods but evoked no reply, while disordered regiments and stragglers, assembling, withdrew slowly, without pursuit or molestation, to the rear. Other positions farther to the rear were successively taken to cover our columns; but no serious effort was made to follow, and we withdrew toward Corinth. Thus ended the battle of Shiloh.

My thanks are due to the officers and men for the courage and devotion they displayed in the battle. I refer to the reports of subordinate officers, which are transmitted, for a detailed account of operations and for the many signal instances of individual daring and disciplined valor which they commemorate.

It would, however, be unjust to my brave and enduring soldiers, who stood by their colors to the end, if I did not mention that many straggled from their ranks or fell back without orders. Some, allured by the rich plunder, halted in the conquered camps, and a few, terrified by the bloody scenes, fled toward Corinth. From these causes and the casualties of the battle we could not on Monday form in line of battle more than 20,000 men.

During the action Brigadier-General Cleburne conducted his command with persevering valor. No repulse discouraged him; but after many bloody struggles he assembled the remnant of his brigade and was conspicuous for his gallantry to the end of the battle.

Brigadier-General Wood, though suffering from a fall from his horse, which compelled him to withdraw temporarily, returned to the field and bravely led his men.

The loss sustained by my corps (not including that suffered by Gladden's brigade) amounted to—

Killed	404
Wounded	1,936
Missing	141
Total	2,481

In closing, it affords me pleasure to mention the zeal, energy, and intelligence shown by the officers of my staff in conveying my commands and discharging their several duties. I refrain from detailing the important services they each rendered, yet I feel it is due to express my obligations and to embrace their names in this report:

Majs. W. D. Pickett, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff, and F. A. Shoup, chief of artillery; Lieutenant ——— Burtwell, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. Thomas W. Hunt, acting aide-de-camp (severely wounded); Capt. William Clare, acting aide-de-camp (wounded); Lieutenant Wilson, acting aide-de camp; Capt. A. W. Clarkson, acting aide-de-camp; Col. S. H. Perkins, volunteer aide-de-camp; Lieut. William Kearney, acting inspector-general; Surg. G. W. Lawrence, medical director; Maj. L. O. Bridewell, chief quartermaster; Maj. W. E. Moore, chief commissary.

The arduous character of the campaign after the battle of Shiloh, the difficulty of obtaining and arranging the reports of regimental and brigade commanders, and the exigencies of the service since that time have long delayed this report. I fear that it may do unintentional injustice; but I trust that my brave associates in arms will appreciate the difficulties of exact accuracy after such a lapse of time, and that you, general, will accord me indulgence for any imperfections it may contain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General C. S. Army.

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KNOXVILLE, TENN., *October* 29, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General C. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a report in answer to charges preferred against me by the Hon. Louis T. Wigfall.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *October* 29, 1862.

GENERAL: I am in receipt of the charges and specifications preferred against me by the Hon. Louis T. Wigfall, and beg leave to submit the following report:

On the morning of April 7, at the battle of Shiloh, being in command of the right of our line, I ordered Colonel Moore's Second Texas Regiment into action. I was near the regiment when it was moved forward, and could not have been more than 40 yards from it when it was placed in line of battle. I was about the same distance from it when it commenced firing; and apparently before half the pieces of the regiment were discharged it broke and fled disgracefully from the field. I [then] sent Captain Clare, then acting on my staff, to pursue and rally the regiment. He afterward informed me it could not be rallied; that a portion of the regiment swore they would not return to the field, and when told that I would call them a "pack of cowards," said they did

not care a damn what I might call them. So far as I know the regiment did not return to the field on that day.*

Captain Clare's report is herewith inclosed. Lieutenant Kearney, the only other staff officer I had with me at the time, is now, I regret to say, absent in Arkansas. His testimony; as I know, would confirm all that I have stated.

These facts I stated substantially to the Hon. James Phelan at Tupelo. I did not state to him, however, that while attempting to rally this regiment I received from it a volley by which "I expected to be riddled." I made no attempt in person to rally this regiment. On another occasion on the same day, while attempting to rally another regiment, I was fired into by it. This statement I made to the honorable Senator, and in relating it he probably confounded one with the other.

I do not remember to have requested Senator Phelan, in the event Colonel Moore's name should be presented to the Senate for brigadier-general, to oppose his confirmation.

I have made no report of the battle of Shiloh; but the conduct of Colonel Moore's regiment was reported by me orally to my superiors, Generals Beauregard and Bragg, immediately after the battle of Shiloh.

Being present at a review of General Price's army near Tupelo, and seeing "Shiloh" conspicuously emblazoned on the colors of the Second Texas Regiment, I told General Little, to whose brigade it was attached, the facts concerning the conduct of this regiment at Shiloh, and requested him to communicate what I had said to Colonel Moore, desiring him, at the same time, to say to Colonel Moore that if he had any explanation to make I would be glad to receive it. I have never heard, in this connection, from either General Little or Colonel Moore. I have no personal acquaintance with Colonel Moore, nor have I any desire to injure him or to interfere with his promotion, if he deserves it.

I have the honor to be, general, with high respect, your obedient servant,

W. J. HARDEE,
Major-General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General C. S. Army.

[Inclosure.]

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *October* 29, 1862.

GENERAL: In reply to your communication, asking of me a statement in reference to the conduct of the Second Regiment Texas Volunteers on Monday at the battle of Shiloh, I have the honor to submit the following:

While with you in the capacity of volunteer aide-de-camp, when forming line of battle early on Monday morning of the battle of Shiloh, you ordered a regiment, designating it as the Second Texas Regiment, which I understood to be commanded by Colonel Moore, to take its position in line of battle, and noticing the slowness with which the order was executed, you remarked, "Those men don't move as if they would fight," or to that effect. I was surprised at such a doubt entertained of Texas troops and think I so expressed myself. Shortly after the line of battle referred to was formed it became engaged, and before the regiment could have had time to reload after the first fire—if, indeed, all the arms had been discharged once, of which I am by no means certain—it broke and fled in disorder to the rear. You turned to me

* See Moore's report, No. 204.

and others, crying out, "Stop those men—the cowards!" or words of similar import. This I attempted to do, but was unable to rally the regiment or to induce a single man to return to the field. While endeavoring to execute the order I saw a commissioned officer and some men of the regiment sheltering themselves behind a tree. These I ordered to the front, but they refused to stir; and when the officer was upbraided with his conduct and told of what you said, he replied that he didn't care a damn. At this point I was severely wounded and left the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. CLARE,
Major and Inspector-General, Second Division, Left Wing, Army of the Mississippi.

Maj. Gen. W. J. HARDEE,
Commanding, &c.

No. 207.

Report of Col. R. G. Shaver, Seventh Arkansas Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, HINDMAN'S DIVISION,
THIRD ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
April 12, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the engagement of April 6 and 7.

On the morning of April 5, and in compliance with instructions previously received, my command, composed of the Sixth, Second, and Seventh Arkansas, and Third Confederate Regiments, the artillery and cavalry having been detached, was moved forward to the first line, and deployed to the right of the corps and in the following order: Third Confederate on the right, Seventh Arkansas on the left, Sixth Arkansas on the right center, and Second Arkansas on the left center. In this position the command remained for the day and night.

Between daylight and sunrise on the morning of the 6th I received orders to advance in the direction of the enemy, and when I had advanced about a mile my skirmishers were fired upon by the enemy's, which was returned briskly and with effect, and resulted in the enemy's skirmishers being gradually driven back. A steady advance was made, the enemy's skirmishers meanwhile contesting the ground, but no very persistent resistance was offered until my command had advanced to within about a half mile of the enemy's encampments. As we were ascending the second ridge from the enemy's encampment a brisk fire was opened upon us, but being returned with determination by my skirmishers the enemy quickly retired, suffering my command to reach the crest of the ridge without material opposition.

In passing the declivity of the second ridge and ascending the ridge in front of the enemy's encampment my command was subjected to a galling fire and my skirmishers driven in. Pressing forward, the crest of the ridge overlooking the enemy's line and encampment was soon reached, the enemy found in heavy force, and the battle commenced. The enemy's fire was terrific and told with terrible effect, and was returned with a spirited determination and energy that threw the enemy into confusion in the end.

The conflict was very sanguinary. In the mean time Captain Swett's battery took position on my right and opened a destructive fire on the enemy's lines and camps. It soon became apparent that unless something was done to relieve Captain Swett his battery would be rendered useless, as his men were falling fast, and I so stated to General Hindman. I was ordered to immediately charge the enemy's line and camp. The order to charge was given and promptly and cheerfully responded to by the officers and men. The enemy broke and fled in dismay, my men pursuing them through their camps and to the ravine beyond. Here the order was given to halt and reform the line. Colonel Marmaduke, in pursuit of the enemy having become detached to the right, was ordered to rejoin the command. The camp captured, from what I could afterward learn, I take to be Peabody's brigade. After reforming my line I was ordered to make an oblique change of front to the left, with the view of making an attack upon an encampment to the left and the rear of the camp just captured, but before making any considerable advance I was ordered to make a flank movement to the left, reform my line, as at first, and dislodge the enemy, who were in strong force in a woods some 300 yards in front and supported on their right by a battery. Between my command and the enemy was a large field some 200 yards wide. In making this charge my command was subjected to a heavy and destructive fire and the field was strewn with my dead and wounded. Before the woods could be reached the enemy fled.

In occupying the position thus abandoned by the enemy my right wing was very much exposed to the fire of their sharpshooters. To my extreme right the enemy appeared in considerable force, of which fact I apprised General Bragg, and asked for a battery to play on them. Captain Swett was ordered to take position on my right and open on the enemy's lines. In reply, the enemy opened upon my command from a battery in front and one to the right, subjecting me to a cross-fire. At this particular juncture we were deprived of the presence and service of General Hindman; his horse was killed under him by a cannon-ball and himself disabled by the concussion of the ball and the fall of his horse. Upon reporting the fact of my ammunition being nearly expended and my men being very much exhausted, having been almost constantly engaged since early in the morning, I was ordered to repair to the enemy's camp, supply my men with ammunition, rest my men, and await further orders.

It was now between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. After supplying my command with ammunition (with the exception of Colonel Hawthorn, who, as he reports, was detached by order of General Bragg) I was ordered to make a movement to the right and dislodge the enemy, who were posted in considerable force in a dense undergrowth in a heavy woods to the rear and right of the encampment first captured. On the enemy's right was a battery of the presence of which (so completely was it concealed) I was not aware until it opened. Instructions were given me as to what direction my line should take. I pressed forward, the enemy remaining close and quiet until my left was within about 50 and my right within about 60 yards from their lines (a dense undergrowth intervening), when a terrific and murderous fire was poured in upon me from their lines and battery. It was impossible to charge through the dense undergrowth, and I soon discovered my fire was having no effect upon the enemy, so I had nothing left me but to retire or have my men all shot down; I drew off, the enemy still holding their position.

It was here that Lieutenant-Colonel Dean, commanding the Seventh Arkansas Regiment, was killed. He was a brave and gallant officer and his loss a serious one.

Upon reporting to General Bragg my inability to dislodge the enemy and that my command was very much cut up, I was ordered to fall back, reform my command, and await orders. I soon received orders to advance on the road to Pittsburg, but had only advanced a short distance when I received orders to return and encamp my command for the night.

Early on the morning of the 7th I received orders to form my command on the Bark road and await orders. After some considerable time I was ordered to advance to support our lines, which were then deploying to the left. As I was moving up to supporting distance, I was ordered to move by flank to the left and form on the right of Cheatham's brigade. An advance was made in connection with the line on my left and the enemy driven back, abandoning their batteries, but retiring in tolerable order.

Receiving re-enforcements, the enemy returned and opened upon us a terrific and murderous fire, and in time compelled us to fall back. Considerable disorder and confusion prevailed, the commands becoming mixed up. In attempting to rally the men and reform the line I was stricken down and rendered senseless by the explosion of a shell, and when I came to my senses was alone, neither friend nor foe being in sight. I have no recollection of anything that occurred on that day and very little of what happened on the next.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the gallant conduct of Colonel Marmaduke. His coolness and self-possession were remarkable. He held his men well in hand, and managed his command skillfully and efficiently.

Major Harvey displayed great gallantry, as also did Captain Martin, of Company A, Seventh Arkansas Regiment.

I am pleased to be able to say that the great majority of the officers and men of my command behaved well and deserve commendation, while, on the other hand, I regret exceedingly that a few men of my command ingloriously fled the field at the commencement of the fight.

Before engaging the enemy on the morning of the 7th, one regiment of my command (the Seventh Arkansas) was ordered by an aide of General Beauregard to remain and support a battery, and while my command was being deployed to the left, the Third Confederate, Colonel Marmaduke, was detached to support our forces, which were hotly pressed on the right.

Accompanying this report will be found a report of the killed, wounded, and missing of the several infantry regiments of my command. Colonels Hawthorn and Marmaduke have submitted reports of the part taken by their respective commands in the action.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dean having been killed and Major Martin having resigned shortly after the battle, no report has been made from the Seventh Arkansas Regiment. Colonel Govan, having been taken very sick after returning, was not able to make a report of the action of the Second Arkansas. The Seventh and Second both did good, effective service, and were well fought by their respective commanders. The Seventh and Sixth Arkansas labored under great disadvantage during the engagement; being armed with flint and steel muskets, they were rarely able to do any execution, the enemy always endeavoring to fight us at long range. It is with great difficulty that men can be made to stand their ground when they are suffering from the fire of their adver-

saries and are in possession of the knowledge that from the inefficiency of their pieces they are doing no execution in return.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. G. SHAVER.
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. W. D. PICKETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 208.

Report of Maj. R. T. Harvey, Second Arkansas Infantry.

CAMP, NEAR CORINTH, MISS.,
April 12, 1862.

Pursuant to General Orders, No. 9, I have the honor to offer the following report of the conduct of the Second Regiment Arkansas Volunteers in the actions of the 6th and 7th:

The men were called into line at daylight on the 6th. Captains Boyd's and Warfield's and Lieutenant Collins' companies were sent forward as skirmishers, and meeting the enemy about one-quarter of a mile from camp engaged them for one hour, doing good service, when General Hindman ordered his columns forward. The companies deployed as skirmishers rejoining their regiment, the whole line charged the enemy's camp and drove them 300 yards, when the firing ceased.

I am not able to say precisely what was our loss in that portion of the engagement, but it was not very serious.

I have the honor to state that in that engagement the officers and men conducted themselves gallantly.

The brigade was next ordered to move about half a mile by the left flank into an old farm, where we lost several men from the enemy's batteries.

The columns were then ordered to charge through an open field about three-quarters of a mile, exposed all the while to the fire of the enemy; but all moved forward with unexampled courage, with shouts and cheers, as their comrades were falling upon their right and left, drove the enemy from their hidden position, and occupied it for an hour and a half, exposed to the enemy's batteries.

Meantime Generals Hindman, Shaver, and other officers had their horses shot under them, at which the men, supposing these officers to be killed, grew desperate and were anxious to push forward, but were ordered to retire, which was done in good order for about half a mile.

After resting an hour we were again ordered forward, and having advanced about a mile, found ourselves exposed to the enemy's masked batteries, supported by a strong force of sharpshooters. General Shaver, commanding the brigade, ordered a charge, which was executed with great vigor; but soon finding ourselves greatly exposed to cross-fires, and being surprised by superior forces, were ordered to halt and lie down, in which position we remained about an hour, and taking advantage of every possible cover the men fought desperately, while every twig and bush was cut off above them, the enemy's balls penetrating the trees by dozens.

After an hour's engagement, no retreat being ordered, our troops, together with the whole brigade, fled about one-quarter of a mile, when, being immediately rallied, [they] were ordered to the same position, on

reaching which we found that the enemy had evacuated their position. We then retired, it being 6 p. m. The greater portion of our loss occurred in this last charge.

At daylight on the 7th the regiment, numbering 130 men, was ordered to the field, under command of Major Harvey, Colonel Govan having withdrawn from fatigue and Lieutenant-Colonel Patterson having been severely wounded in the arm.

We engaged the enemy about 9 o'clock in the morning. The brigade was then ordered farther by the left flank, when we again engaged the enemy; but by the bad management of officers and men on our left our men became disheartened, and, being exposed to the deadly fire of the enemy for about half an hour, retired in great disorder about one-quarter of a mile. Officers and men becoming disgusted, determined to rally, which they did under fire of the enemy and moved again to the attack, but were again repulsed; which was owing entirely to the confused condition of that portion of the army on our left. About 100 of this regiment being rallied and attached to 500 others, the whole being placed under command of Major Harvey by General Smith, were ordered by General Hardee to Corinth, which place they reached on the evening of the 8th.

Respectfully,

R. T. HARVEY,
Major, Commanding Second Arkansas Regiment.

No. 209.

Report of Maj. James T. Martin, Seventh Arkansas Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH ARKANSAS REGIMENT,
Camp Hindman, Corinth, Miss., April 12, 1862.

SIR: Lieutenant-Colonel Dean having been killed on Sunday at 3 p. m. in the charge on one of the enemy's batteries, I, as major of the regiment, have the honor to report the following as the part performed by the Seventh Arkansas Regiment in the engagement with the enemy on April 6 and 7 on the plains of Shiloh:

On Sunday morning, April 6, precisely at 5 o'clock, the Seventh Arkansas Regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Dean, was ordered to advance, which it did in gallant style in the face of a heavy fire from the enemy's skirmishers, going over the first hill into the valley beyond, where a halt was ordered, to allow our skirmishers to drive in the enemy and feel the ground, after which we were ordered to advance again at quick-time, which was kept up by us until we had crossed a ravine and gained the bank above, at which time the enemy in front opened on us a heavy fire, when we were ordered to lie down.

After halting here for some little time we were again ordered forward, and after advancing some 50 yards we opened fire on the enemy, still advancing in good order, when a Tennessee regiment, attached to General Wood's brigade, having gotten in advance, broke and ran back, hallooing "Retreat, retreat," which being mistaken by our men for orders of their commander, a retreat was made by them and some confusion ensued, which, however, was, by the gallant conduct of Colonel Dean and the company officers, soon rectified, when we again advanced to the charge, and never halted or faltered until we had driven the enemy from their first line of encampments. The regiment was then formed

in line of battle beyond their encampments and marched forward to a field, where we halted, to allow our brigade commander to form his line. We were then moved about 100 yards and again ordered to advance, which we did, to the edge of a field (about 400 yards wide, the enemy occupying the opposite side), halted, and ordered to lie down. We lay here about fifteen minutes, when we were ordered to fall back into a ravine about 40 yards in our rear, where we were again ordered to lie down.

We remained here about fifteen minutes, when General Hindman came up and ordered us to charge and take one of the enemy's batteries stationed on an elevated portion of ground on the edge of the above-mentioned field. (Our ammunition at this time was almost expended, which fact I reported to General Hindman. His reply was, "You have your bayonets.") We were then formed and put in motion and advanced to the edge of the field, when this regiment (Seventh Arkansas), being in advance of the other portion of the brigade, was halted and the men caused to lie down for a few moments, when, the other regiments coming up, we were again ordered to charge, which we did, across the open field for 400 yards in the face of a murderous cross-fire, and drove the enemy in confusion from their position. We were halted in the woods beyond, on the ground just occupied by the enemy, when, after forming, we again laid down and rested for a short time. We advanced against the foe about 100 yards, when the retreating Tennesseeans again completely ran over us, throwing our regiment into confusion. They were in such great haste to get behind us that they ran over and trampled in the mud our brave color-bearer. Happily for us and our country we possessed a brave and gallant lieutenant-colonel, who, aided by the company officers, for the second time that day rallied and formed our broken and disordered ranks. We halted here a little time, when, the enemy gaining somewhat the rear on our right, we were marched to the rear about 200 yards, and then by the left flank till we reached a ravine, where we were formed, and after replenishing our ammunition we were moved in line of battle to the right against the enemy, who in large force were posted behind some temporary works made of logs and supported by a battery of field pieces. We moved steadily on and never faltered until we had gained the road on which their guns were brought to bear, when we, being on the left, discovered that should we advance we could be flanked by the battery, halted; but the order being given "Forward," the brave boys of the gallant Seventh never wavered, but moved with steady tread, led by our brave and gallant commander, into the arms of death.

After getting across the road and in front of the enemy's position we formed and charged home, but unfortunately at this critical time, when within 30 yards of the enemy's cannons' mouth, Lieut. Col. John M. Dean, our brave commander, fell dead, shot by a Minie ball through the neck while gallantly leading us to the charge. He died as a brave man and soldier would wish, "with his feet to the foe and his face toward heaven."

The troops then halted and opened a tremendous fire on the foe, when one of the most terrific fights of the field ensued. When I was informed of the fact that I was in command I found I was greatly deficient in officers, owing to the great havoc made by the enemy's guns, also that my entire support on the right, or the other portion of the brigade, had fallen back. I determined to retreat, and watching my opportunity, when the infantry, who were firing by battalions, had delivered a volley and the artillery had fired, I ordered a retreat, and happily brought off,

though in a scattered condition, my entire command then living. I formed them in the rear of our advanced lines, and after a little time was marched to the rear some distance farther and ordered to bivouac for the night. This ended the work of the Seventh Arkansas Regiment for the day of Sunday. We were engaged and under fire for ten hours, almost the entire time advancing and driving the enemy before us. Our loss on this day in officers was heavy. Captain Cain, Company F, fell wounded while gallantly leading his company to the charge early in the action. Captain Brightwell, Company G, led his company with great bravery until he fell wounded at 12 m., when the command fell upon First Lieutenant Gillespie, who led it through the entire engagement. Third Lieuts. John E. Irwin, Company D, and C. I. Deshazo, Company I, fell on Sunday, in the charge on the enemy's battery, bravely cheering on their men. For other casualties I respectfully refer you to the report of killed and wounded, hereunto attached.

On Monday morning, before the wearied and almost famished men had procured anything to eat, I was ordered by an aide to form my men and prepare for action, as we were being surrounded on all sides. The men, though weary, fell cheerfully in, and we were marched about three-fourths of a mile on our left, and formed, along with the remainder of the brigade, on an eminence in rear of one of our batteries. I caused my men to lie down, and in about a half hour's time our brigade commander ordered our lines forward. I promptly put my command in a position to advance, so as to form on the left of our lines. As soon as we had crossed a ravine in our front and our column was ordered forward, I, with my command, was ordered back to my old position, to protect the battery, by an aide of General Beauregard. I did so, and ordered my men to lie down, where we remained in painful suspense and under fire four or five hours, when, our lines giving way and the battery changing its position, I fell back and moved about 200 yards to the right, when, the enemy making his appearance in large force in front of my position, I ordered a charge; my gallant men obeyed, and at double-quick and shouldered arms, in the face of the most deadly fire I ever faced. Coming in range with my flint-lock muskets I ordered a halt, and the fire commenced from our lines, which quickly brought the enemy to a halt. I would here mention that our support on the left consisted of a disorganized body of men rallied by an aide of General Beauregard's, who, with flag in hand, led us to the charge. It was a gallant deed, and I regret very much I do not know who he was. After delivering four volleys, re-enforcements appearing for the enemy to the right, subjecting me to a cross-fire, and my support giving way on my left at this time, I was compelled to retire, which we did, and formed in the rear on the right of a line of our cut-up and disorganized forces. I there remained until the line on which I formed broke, and I again retired. This, as near as I can judge—my watch having been stopped by the violent concussions—at 3.30 or 4 p. m. I then had organized under my command near 200 men, although not all of my own regiment, as others of the Arkansas regiments rallied on me. The force charged by my regiment, as above spoken of, consisted of six Yankee regiments. The reason I know I counted six flags in sight. I then withdrew my force to the rear of the field, and on Tuesday, at 4 p. m., reached my encampment at this place, having been preceded by my command.

This report has necessarily been lengthy, but I cannot close it before I notice the gallant conduct of some of my officers, who distinguished themselves on a field and in a command where all did their

duty and fought as though they were determined to conquer. First, if a first there be, among the roll of these gallant spirits, ranks Captain Martin, of Company A. He fought gallantly, and bravely led his men at a shoulder arms against a foe whose long-range guns dealt death and destruction all around, and when the regiment first fell into some confusion and fell back, he and his gallant company and officers stood their ground and on them the regiment rallied. Captain McCauley, Company K, also highly distinguished himself, and in the last charge on Sunday against the enemy's battery he fell while gallantly leading his company. Captains Warner, Company D, and Rutherford, Company E; Lieutenant Andrews, Company K; Lieutenant Gillespie, Company G, and Lieutenants Brown and Pearson, Company B, all highly distinguished themselves by their reckless disregard of personal safety when duty called them.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES T. MARTIN,
Major, Commanding.

No. 210.

Report of Brig. Gen. P. R. Cleburne, C. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIGADE, HARDEE'S DIVISION,
May 24, 1862.

I submit this report of the proceedings of my brigade in the battle of Shiloh on April 6 and 7:

On the morning of the 6th my brigade was formed in line of battle on the left of your division. It consisted of the following regiments, viz: The Twenty-third Tennessee, Lieut. Col. James F. Neill commanding; Sixth Mississippi, Col. J. J. Thornton; Fifth Tennessee, Col. Ben. J. Hill; Twenty-fourth Tennessee, Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Peebles commanding; Fifteenth Arkansas, Lieut. Col. A. K. Patton commanding, and the Second Tennessee, Col. W. B. Bate. The regiments were placed in the following order: Twenty-third Tennessee on the right, Sixth Mississippi next, Fifth Tennessee next, Twenty-fourth Tennessee on the left, Fifteenth Arkansas deployed as skirmishers in front of the line, with their reserve near the left, and the Second Tennessee *en échelon* 500 yards in rear of my left flank, with a strong line of skirmishers covering the interval between its left and that of the Twenty-fourth Tennessee.

In this formation, soon after daylight, I advanced with the division against the enemy, keeping the proper distance from and regulating my movements by those of General Wood's brigade, which was on my right. I remained myself near the right of my brigade so as to preserve, as far as possible, my connection with the division. Trigg's battery followed near the right of my brigade, but was under the control of the chief of artillery, and left me after the first encounter. I advanced some distance through the woods without opposition. The enemy first showed himself about 400 yards off towards my left flank. I ordered Captain Trigg to send a howitzer in this direction and wake him up with a few shells. Continuing to move forward, the Fifteenth Arkansas engaged the enemy's skirmishers and drove them in on their first line of battle. My skirmishers then fell back on their reserve.

I was soon in sight of the enemy's encampments, behind the first of which he had formed his line of battle. He was very advantageously posted and overlapped my left flank by at least half a brigade. His line was lying down behind the rising ground on which his tents were pitched, and opposite my right he had made a breastwork of logs and bales of hay. Everywhere his musketry and artillery at short range swept the open spaces between the tents in his front with an iron storm that threatened certain destruction to every living thing that would dare to cross them. An almost impassable morass, jutting out from the foot of the height on which the enemy's tents stood, impeded the advance of my center, and finally caused a wide opening in my line. The Fifth Tennessee and the regiments on its left kept to the left of this swamp, and the Sixth Mississippi and Twenty-third Tennessee advanced on its right. My own horse bogged down in it and threw me, and it was with great difficulty I got out. My brigade was soon on the verge of the encampments and the battle began in earnest. Trigg's battery, posted on some high ground in the woods in my rear, opened over the heads of my men, but so thick were the leaves, he could only see in one direction, while the enemy were playing on him from several. The result was he was unable to accomplish much, and was ordered to a new position. I had no artillery under my command from this time forward.

The Sixth Mississippi and Twenty-third Tennessee charged through the encampments on the enemy. The line was necessarily broken by the standing tents. Under the terrible fire much confusion followed, and a quick and bloody repulse was the consequence.

The Twenty-third Tennessee was with difficulty rallied about 100 yards in the rear; again and again the Sixth Mississippi, unaided, charged the enemy's line, and it was only when the regiment had lost 300 officers and men killed and wounded, out of an aggregate of 425, that it yielded and retreated in disorder over its own dead and dying. Colonel Thornton and Major Lowry, the field officers, were both wounded. It would be useless to enlarge on the courage and devotion of the Sixth Mississippi. The facts as recorded speak louder than any words of mine.

Col. Mat. Martin, former commander of the Twenty-third Tennessee, arrived on the field just as his old regiment broke; though not then on duty, he voluntarily assisted me in rallying and inspiring the men with renewed determination, and remained with it until severely wounded at a subsequent period of the day.

While my right was reforming I galloped around the morass to my left, which, after a desperate fight and heavy loss, caused chiefly by the fact that the enemy flanked me on the left, had driven him back at all points, and was now in possession of his first line of encampments.

Here the Second Tennessee, coming up on the left, charged through a murderous cross-fire. The gallant major, William R. Doak, fell mortally wounded, and the colonel, W. B. Bate, had his leg broken by a Minie ball. Tennessee can never mourn for a nobler band than fell this day in her Second Regiment.

Here the Twenty-fourth Tennessee won a character for steady valor, and its commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Peebles, showed that he possessed all the qualifications of a commander in the field.

Here the Fifteenth Arkansas inflicted heavy loss upon the enemy, and lost many good men, and its major, J. T. Harris. He scorned to pay any regard to his personal safety; he moved up within pistol range of the enemy, and was shot dead while firing on them with his revolver.

Finding my advance on the left wing for the present unemployed, I

galloped back to my right. About half of the Twenty-third Tennessee and 60 men of the Sixth Mississippi had reformed. With these I advanced directly to my front, through the enemy's encampment, the enemy having retreated as soon as my left had broken their right. Colonel Patterson, of the Eighth Arkansas, connected his regiment with my remnants of two regiments, and remained fighting with me until about 12 or 1 o'clock.

At this time Captain Harper, commanding the remnant of the Sixth Mississippi, marched it to the rear. Its terrible loss in the morning, the want of all its field and most of its company officers, had completely disorganized it and unfitted it for further service. I saw it no more during the battle, but would respectfully refer you to the reports of Col. J. J. Thornton for its after proceedings.

Soon after this I ordered the Twenty-third Tennessee to the rear, with directions to reunite with other portions of the regiment which had got separated from it in the repulse of the morning. I was now left without a command on this part of the field, and was proceeding along the rear of our line to join my left wing, when I met General Hardee. I reported my situation to him. He ordered me to collect and bring into the fight a large body of stragglers who were thronging the encampments in our rear. This, after great exertion, I partially succeeded in doing, but finding this kind of a force would not stand anything like a heavy fire, I determined to rejoin my own command on the left, which I did about 2 p. m.

I found the Fifth and Twenty-fourth Tennessee and Fifteenth Arkansas halted under the brow of an abrupt hill. The Second Tennessee had suffered so severely in its charge of the morning it had to be moved back to reform. Moving forward immediately after I lost sight of it, and it did not connect itself with my brigade any more during the fight. I would respectfully refer you to Lieutenant-Colonel Goodall's report for its after proceedings.

On reaching the ground I ordered an immediate advance. It was delayed, however, by one of our own batteries firing across the line of my intended advance. As soon as I succeeded in stopping this fire I sent out skirmishers and pushed directly forward. The Twenty-third Tennessee Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Neil, came up at this juncture and advanced with me.

After moving forward about half a mile I was fired on by the enemy again, my skirmishers driven in, and soon my main body (the Fifteenth Arkansas excepted) was heavily engaged. This engagement lasted half an hour, when the enemy gave way.

My men were out of ammunition. Owing to the nature of the ground my ammunition wagons could not follow, so I had to send a strong fatigue party back, and the men carried boxes of ammunition on their shoulders up and down the steep hills for more than a mile. As soon as supplied with ammunition I again advanced, and continued to move forward until checked by a heavy fire of artillery from the enemy's field artillery and gunboats. When this firing ceased I again advanced until halted by an aid of General Beauregard, who informed me we were not to approach nearer to the river.

It was now dark, so I returned, and encamped in one of the enemy's encampments near the Bark road.

It rained heavily during the night. Every fifteen minutes the enemy threw two shells from his gunboats, some of which burst close around my men, banishing sleep from the eyes of a few, but falling chiefly among their own wounded, who were strewn thickly between my camp and

the river. History records few instances of more reckless inhumanity than this.

Soon after daylight on Monday morning I received notice that the enemy were pushing forward and driving in our cavalry pickets. It now became plain Buell had arrived and we had a fresh army to fight. In a few moments I received orders from General Hardee to advance on the Bark road. I reformed my brigade and fired off my wet guns.

My brigade was sadly reduced. From near 2,700 I now numbered about 800. Two regiments, the Second Tennessee and Sixth Mississippi, were absent altogether. Hundreds of my best men were dead or in the hospitals, and, I blush to add, hundreds of others had run off early in the fight of the day before—some through cowardice and some loaded with plunder from the Yankee encampments.

With the gallant few still with me I advanced about a mile to a place where I found a line of battle. It was halted, and, I was informed, was a part of General Breckinridge's command. I formed on the left of this line, halted, and ordered my men to lie down. I could plainly see the enemy's line in my front and that it stretched beyond my left as far as the eye could see.

At this time a battery of six guns came up in my rear and offered its assistance. I think it was the Washington Battery.

About half a mile to my left, in a neck of woods, I could see troops moving from the direction of the enemy and passing far in rear of my line. Soon a heavy fight commenced in this direction. I endeavored to discover the character of these troops, but could not. Finally Colonel Kelly, of your division, rode up, and informed me they were enemies. The battery immediately opened on their flanks and soon cleared them out of the woods.

An officer now bore me an order from General Breckinridge to move forward with his line and attack the force in our front. I sent back word that I was completely without support and outflanked on the left and would be destroyed if I advanced. I received for answer that the order was from General Bragg, that it was positive, and I must immediately advance. I did so, but had not gotten far before a battery on the left of General Breckinridge's line commenced firing across my front, obliging me to halt.

The enemy soon replied with rifled guns. This duel was carried on diagonally across the line of my proposed advance. I moved my line forward into a valley that separated me from the enemy, so as to permit the Washington Battery to take part in the fight by firing over my line. The enemy brought up another battery, and for half an hour an artillery fight was carried on over my line the fiercest I saw during the day. The whole line of infantry on my right had halted and were merely spectators of the fight.

Here I had some men killed by limbs cut from the trees by our own artillery. It soon became apparent that our artillery was overmatched. It ceased firing, and the whole line of infantry charged the enemy. There was a very thick undergrowth here of young trees, which prevented my men from seeing any distance, yet offered them no protection from the storm of bullets and grape shot that swept through it. I could not see what was going on to my right or left, but my men were dropping all around before the fire of an unseen foe.

Here Captain Cowley, acting major of the Fifteenth Arkansas, a true and tried officer, was shot in the head, and Lieutenant-Colonel Neill, of the Twenty-third Tennessee, was shot through the body.

My brigade was repulsed and almost completely routed in this un

fortunate attack. As far as I know the Fifteenth Arkansas was the only regiment rallied anywhere near the scene of disaster. In the face of a deadly fire and an exultant foe the regiment reformed near two abandoned cannons and fell back in order behind a ridge. From this point, seeing some re-enforcements coming up, I led them in a charge on the advancing foe. The enemy fled back faster than they came.

In this charge Lieutenant-Colonel Patton, the sole remaining field officer of the Fifteenth Arkansas, was shot dead. He did his duty nobly in this battle and secured the love and confidence of every man in his regiment. The Fifteenth Arkansas continued to pursue the enemy until out of ammunition, when 58 men, all that were still together, fell back to replenish.

My brigade was now completely scattered and disorganized. Many of my officers and men continued fighting in the ranks of other commands or on their own responsibility, but not again in any organization which I could control.

For myself, I endeavored to rally stragglers, form them in lines, and do what else I could to secure the retreat. Fortunately the enemy had suffered too severely to pursue, and drew out of the fight while yet we were in possession of one-third of their encampment.

I remained on the field destroying property which could not be carried off and trying to succor the wounded until after sunset, when by General Hardee's orders I left for Corinth.

My brigade, including Trigg's and Calvert's batteries, numbered on the morning of the 6th 2,750 men; out of this number 1,000 were killed and wounded and 32 missing.

This was the first battle my men were ever engaged in. They led the advance of our army on Shiloh and engaged and repulsed the enemy's cavalry the Friday before the battle. They fought in the foremost line both days and were never rested or relieved for a moment. They captured many stands of colors and assisted in the capture of General Prentiss' Federal brigade on the left.

I would like to do justice to the many acts of individual valor witnessed during the fight, but they were too numerous to mention. Privates William Dixon, William Pierce, W. H. Kinsey, H. A. Sales, Sergt. T. H. Osborne, and Lieutenant Josey, of the Fifteenth Arkansas; Col. Ben. Hill, of the Fifth Tennessee; Lieutenant-Colonel Peebles, of the Twenty-fourth Tennessee; Lieut. R. H. Keeble, Captain Ridley, and Lieutenant-Colonel Neil, of the Twenty-third Tennessee, were among the number.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

P. R. CLEBURNE,
Brigadier-General.

T. B. ROY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Army Corps.

No. 211.

Report of Col. William B. Bate, Second Tennessee Infantry.

———, —— —, 1862.

The Second Tennessee Regiment, C. S. Army, having reorganized at Corinth, Miss., on the 3d instant, and reported to General A. S. Johnston for duty, was ordered to join General Hardee's command, then advancing upon the enemy.

The regiment left Corinth on the evening of the 4th, and on the morning of the 5th, at 10 o'clock, after a severe night march, assumed position in General Hardee's line of battle upon the left of your brigade, 400 yards in the rear, with instructions to observe that relative position (either in motion or stationary) to the left wing of General Hardee's line, so as to protect it against any movement of the enemy in that direction. We remained at the post assigned until the general advance early Sunday morning, when we moved in conformity to the order of the day previous.

On approaching the hill near the encampment of the enemy, where the left wing, which I was ordered to protect, was engaged, I found the skirmishers, which had previously been thrown out in front and on our left, under Lieut. William Reed, of Company B, of my regiment (the brigade skirmishers had, by some occurrence, been withdrawn), driven in, and receiving orders through Lieutenant-Colonel Peebles to advance, I did so, when the firing became general both in front and to the left of us, to which we replied persistently until the enemy was driven back from his position. The charge of my regiment at this point was most gallantly done, but resulted in a serious loss of my men.

Under the enemy's cross-fire here we lost Maj. W. R. Doak and Capts. Joseph P. Tyree, of Company I, and Humphrey Bate, of Company K.

We also had the following officers of the line wounded and killed: Capt. W. H. Wilkinson, of Company G, severely wounded in the hip; James Denniston, of Company D, in the foot; and Lieut. N. D. Collins, commanding Company E, in the wrist. First Lieut. E. R. Cryer, of Company H, Second Lieut. George C. Fugitt, of Company D, and Second Lieut. J. A. Akers, of Company E, were killed. Other officers of the line were wounded less seriously (as will be seen by the adjutant's report) and near 100 men killed and wounded.

Being thus cut up, I reformed the regiment about 40 yards in rear of our line of battle and reorganized (some companies being without officers) in the best and most rapid manner.

Here let me state that Second Lieut. A. B. Schell took charge of Captain Tyree's company (I), of which he was an officer, and Second Lieut. Harvey Chenault did the same in Captain Bate's company (K), of which he was also an officer, and Sergeant Clark took command of Company E (no commissioned officer being present after the wounding of Lieut. N. D. Collins and the fall of Lieutenant Akers), all of whom managed their commands well, showing much coolness and courage.

Having received no further orders, I moved the regiment to the right and then to the front, with the view of taking a battery which was then playing upon us. Having made a hasty reconnaissance in person of our front and left, I moved the regiment briskly (and they did it in fine style) to the charge, when I received a severe wound in the left leg.

In the hurry I had neglected to communicate to Lieutenant-Colonel Goodall the result of my reconnaissance and purpose of movement, he being at the time on the right of the regiment and I on its left. When wounded, Colonel Goodall immediately took command of the regiment and very properly halted and held it in position until he could communicate with our commanders.

I cannot say too much for the gallantry of the officers and men of my command, especially of Major Doak and Captains Tyree and Bate, who fell early in the action.

Colonel Goodall was cool, courageous, and efficient on the field, and proved his services to be most invaluable.

In consequence of the recent reorganization of my regiment and ab-

sence of a large number of re-enlisted men, besides the sick unable for duty, there were only 365 men of my command taken on the field on Sunday morning.

Respectfully,

WM. B. BATE,
Colonel, Comdg. Second Tennessee Regiment, C. S. Army.

Brigadier-General CLEBURNE.

No. 212.

Report of Lieut. Col. D. L. Goodall, Second Tennessee Infantry.

As will be seen from the report of Colonel Bate, the Second Tennessee Regiment fell to my command after he was wounded in the second charge on Sunday morning, the 6th instant. As he fully explains, my position in the line at the time he was shot prevented him from communicating to me what destination he intended for the men under his command. As soon as he was borne from the field, I immediately moved the regiment from under the enemy's fire and reported to General Ruggles, who said we could join the advancing column on the left. In the absence of a guide, I rode forward in the direction designated by General Ruggles to ascertain the proper route by which to move the regiment, when I came up with yourself, and received directions to join your brigade, which I accomplished in as short a time as possible.

After moving with the brigade for some time the skirmishers were driven in, just as we were crossing a ravine, and as we passed up the hill on the other side the enemy commenced a heavy cannonading with grape and canister while in a direct line with us. In a short time we were ordered, through Lieutenant-Colonel Peebles, back to the brow of the hill until a reconnaissance could be made for the purpose of flanking the battery thus playing upon our line. After the completion of this move it was reported that the enemy had withdrawn his battery, thus vacating the position we were to have flanked. This was in the afternoon, and the men under my command, in consequence of the heavy and deadly engagement in the forenoon, and having been without provisions of any kind since Saturday morning, the commissary train being far in the rear of the army, became thoroughly exhausted and worn down. They were totally unprovided with haversacks, as they could not be procured, and had no means of carrying even one ration of provisions. In view of their fatigued condition I ordered them to repair to a position where the remainder of the regiment could be collected together.

Late in the evening I reported them to the headquarters of General Beauregard, when I received orders to report them with my force early the following morning. I did so, and was assigned to the brigade of General Stewart, and for the action of the regiment on the 7th I refer you to my report to him and his report of the troops under his command on that day.

Respectfully,

D. L. GOODALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Second Tennessee Regiment.

Brigadier-General CLEBURNE.

No. 213.

*Reports of Col. Ben. J. Hill, Fifth Tennessee Infantry.**

HDQRS. FIFTH TENNESSEE REGT. PROV. ARMY,
Camp, near Corinth, Miss., April 15, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to make the following report, showing the positions occupied by my command during the eventful scenes of the 6th and 7th instant at Shiloh, in Hardin County, Tenn.:

My regiment was detailed to do picket duty on Saturday night (5th), and was thrown out within 3 or 4 miles of the enemy's encampment.

At daylight Sunday morning we were ordered to advance with the balance of your brigade, the Sixth Mississippi, Colonel Thornton, on my right, and the Twenty-fourth Tennessee, Lieutenant-Colonel Peebles, on my left. We advanced some 3 miles, when our pickets commenced a sharp and lively skirmish. We continued to advance and drove them before us to within 500 yards of the Federal encampment. They opened a terrific fire upon our columns. A deep ravine, full of green briers and grape-vines, separated us from Colonel Thornton's regiment. My right was exposed to a severe flank fire from a battery and from musketry and other small-arms. We were at the foot of a long hill, upon which the enemy were hidden.

Captain Hanner, Company A, and several others were killed at this place and many wounded.

The Fifteenth Arkansas, Lieutenant-Colonel Patton, was in advance of us and deployed as skirmishers, but was soon called in to sustain the Twenty-fourth Tennessee, on the left, which it performed gallantly and promptly. The firing was constant and continuous for half or three-quarters of an hour, when one of the aides of General Beauregard came to me and said the battery on the right must be charged and silenced at all hazards. I gave the word and my brave boys promptly responded to it. We charged, dispersed the enemy, and silenced the battery. As the enemy retreated my marksmen had better opportunity for trying their skill, and well did they improve it, as was proven by the number of the enemy who there fell. We continued on at double-quick for near a mile, crossing their first encampment, and formed line of battle at the foot of the next hill.

At this time the Twenty-third Tennessee, Lieutenant-Colonel Neill, and the Sixth Mississippi, Colonel Thornton, constituting the right wing of your brigade, getting separated, you had to go to their aid.

I was then directed, as senior colonel, to take command of all the troops on my left by one of General Beauregard's staff, which I did, and formed them in line of battle, to keep back their right wing. Thus, with two Louisiana regiments on the left of your brigade, the Texas Rangers on the extreme left, on Owl Creek, a battery in our rear, the Louisiana cavalry as pickets, and the Fifteenth Arkansas, Lieutenant-Colonel Patton, as skirmishers, we advanced at once, driving the extreme right of the enemy for at least a mile before us. They halted at their third encampment and gave us a stubborn fight. The Fourth Kentucky and a battalion of Alabama troops were here on our right, sheltered under the brow of a hill. They had been giving the enemy a hot fire, but ceased as we came up. My regiment then opened a terrible fire upon the enemy and kept it up alone for a short time, when

* This regiment afterwards known as the Thirty-fifth.

the Twenty-fourth Tennessee joined with us in firing upon them. Colonel Freeman, commanding a Tennessee regiment, with a squadron of cavalry, then moved rapidly to the left and opened fire upon their right flank. This, in conjunction with our fire in front, told with terrible effect, and they retreated, leaving many of their dead and wounded behind them.

We pursued them and had just formed on the fourth hill and in sight of their fourth encampment, when you returned to cheer us with your presence and to supply us with ammunition.

The remainder of the evening and during the next day (Monday) we fought under your immediate command. It is unnecessary for me to enumerate and recite the many charges and the many incidents that occurred on Monday, as you were in command and witnessed them all.

In conclusion, I beg leave to say that my men, though inexperienced, fought well and bravely, and never failed to charge or rally when I commanded them so to do.

As far as my observation went all the Tennessee troops fought well. So it was with the Arkansas troops, the Mississippi, the Kentucky, and the Alabama troops on the left. All of them fought nobly and gallantly and against great odds.

My regiment captured about 100 prisoners during the two days' fighting.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

BEN. J. HILL,

Colonel, Comdg. Fifth Tennessee Regiment, Provisional Army.

Brig. Gen. P. R. CLEBURNE,

Commanding Second Brigade.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. FIFTH TENNESSEE REGT., PROV. ARMY,

Camp Hill, Miss., April 22, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to Special Orders, No. —, of date the 21st instant, in relation to the number of men of this regiment engaged in the battles at Shiloh on the 6th and 7th instant, I have to report as follows, to wit:

Number detailed as infirmary or hospital corps	29
Number detailed to go with the artillery	6
Number detailed to go with the sappers and miners	1
Number detailed as wagon guard	3
Number detailed to guard ammunition	2
Total detailed	41
Number of non-commissioned officers and privates engaged	328
Number of company officers (commissioned)	33
Number of field officers	3
Number of staff officers	5
Total engaged	369

In reply to that portion of the order which refers to the individual action of the officers and men of this regiment on the battle-field of Shiloh, I have to say the officers and men of the regiment fought well and acted with great coolness and bravery, considering their inexperience. Such was the conduct of most of them on the field. I am pained

to report that there are a few exceptions. In Capt. John Macon's company (F) Second Lieut. W. R. Morrow is reported as having left the field Sunday morning under pretense of assisting a wounded brother, though he was positively forbidden so to do by his captain, and did not again return to his company during the two days' fighting. Private Dimmon Martin, of the same company, showed great timidity, and had to be repeatedly ordered to fire his gun before he would do so.

In Capt. James H. Wood's company (G), commanded by Acting Lieut. F. M. Gunter, Acting Lieut. A. H. Burger and Sergt. Jacob B. Sellars left the command early on Sunday morning, the 6th, without permission from their leader, and were seen no more with the company until the regiment returned to Corinth.

In Captain Forrest's company (C), Private Samuel Evans displayed great coolness and courage. After being severely wounded, the ball passing through the cheeks, he refused to go to the rear, but remained and fought for a considerable length of time, cheering on the men and loading and shooting as fast as he could.

In Captain Towles' company (B), commanded by Lieut. B. R. Womack, Privates J. D. Smith, Douglass Brien, and J. T. Pennington are mentioned as having distinguished themselves by their bravery and daring.

In Company D, commanded by Lieut. J. L. Jones, and subsequently, after the wounding of Lieutenant Jones, by Lieut. R. C. Smartt, Private John Roberts, a very young soldier, behaved with the greatest coolness and bravery throughout the whole action. He was frequently in advance of his company, was knocked down twice by spent balls, and had his gun shattered to pieces. He is but fifteen years old, but displayed the coolness and courage of a veteran.

In Company F, Capt. Edward J. Wood, Lieut. C. C. Brewer is spoken of in the highest terms for cool bravery and gallant bearing. Following the lead and imitating the example of his captain, one of the bravest of the brave, he was ever at the head of the men, his gallant captain only in advance, cheering them on to the conflict, and ever and anon dropping one of the Yankees as his eye would chance to light upon him. Privates Abe Boren and Isaac L. Ray, of the same company, also greatly distinguished themselves, and are spoken of in the highest terms by their comrades and their captain.

Lieut. George S. Deakins, of Capt. W. D. Stewart's company (K), was also conspicuous throughout the engagement for coolness and gallant behavior. It is no doubt invidious to single out instances of this kind. Officers and men all did well, considering that they were raw and inexperienced, and they were out Saturday night, the whole regiment on picket duty, and consequently unrefreshed.

There is one other exception, to which duty compels me to allude. Capt. L. L. Dearman, commanding company I, acted in a very unbecoming and cowardly manner. Several times I had to threaten to shoot him for hiding far back in the rear of his men.

Respectfully submitted.

B. J. HILL,
Colonel, Comdg. Fifth Tennessee Regiment, Provisional Army.

Maj. POWHATAN ELLIS, JR.,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brigade, Third Army Corps.

No. 214.

Report of Lieut Col. Robert Cantrell, Twenty-third Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT TENN. VOLS.,
Camp Hill, Miss., April 22, 1862.

In obedience to Special Orders, No. —, I submit the following report, showing the number detailed as hospital corps, the number detailed as guard or fatigue parties, and the number actually engaged in the battle of Shiloh on April 6 and 7; also the instances of individual bravery of this command and the names of those who behaved themselves badly on the field of battle:

Lieut. Col. James F. Neill was in command of the regiment, gallantly leading it till he fell wounded on the field of battle near the close of the engagement on the 7th. I therefore have to rely upon the reports of company commanders for the information required, which shows the following facts:

Number detailed as hospital corps, 34. No guard or fatigue parties, except a guard to take charge of some prisoners late in the day on the 6th; number not known. Number engaged on April 6, field and company officers, 33; non-commissioned officers and privates, 537. Captain Dorch and 7 of his men, who escaped from Fort Donelson, attached themselves to the regiment and fought bravely, making the whole number engaged (officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates) 578.

I have no particular instances of individual bravery to note. The regiment as a regiment (though laboring under disadvantages from being accidentally and, I might add, unavoidably separated in the early part of the engagement, while charging a battery through a thicket) fought bravely and, with but few exceptions, did their whole duty, and many of the men were disarmed by shots from the enemy, but immediately procured other arms and continued in the engagement. Others received severe wounds, but continued in the thickest of the fight till they saw the enemy retreating from the field of battle.

I have but one case of bad conduct to note. A young man by the name of James B. Ferrell, Company E, left his company and regiment early on Sunday and did not get with them any more, but returned to camp with his ammunition and a good supply of Yankee goods.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT CANTRELL,
Lieutenant Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-third Tennessee Regiment.

No. 215.

Report of Brig. Gen. S. A. M. Wood, C. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., THIRD CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISS,
Near Corinth, Miss., April 15, 1862.

SIR: The undersigned begs leave to submit the following report of his brigade in the battle of Shiloh on Sunday and Monday, April 6 and 7:

The brigade was composed of the Eighth Arkansas Regiment, Col. W. K. Patterson, about 280 muskets; a battalion of the Ninth Arkansas Regiment, Col. John H. Kelly, about 140 muskets; Twenty-seventh

Tennessee Regiment, Col. C. H. Williams, about 350 muskets; Forty-fourth Tennessee Regiment, Col. C. A. McDaniel, about 250 muskets; Fifty-fifth Tennessee Regiment, Col. McKoin, about 280 muskets; Sixteenth Alabama Regiment, Lieut. Col. J. W. Harris, about 300 muskets; Third Battalion Mississippi Infantry, Maj. A. B. Hardcastle, about 280 muskets; Jefferson Light Artillery, Capt. W. L. Harper, 4 guns; Georgia Mountain Dragoons, Capt. I. W. Avery, 40 muskets.

The artillery and cavalry were detached, by order of Major-General Hardee, and were not under my command during the battle.

On Saturday, the 5th instant, about 8 o'clock in the morning, a line of battle was formed, of which my brigade was the center of the Third Corps, Brigadier-General Cleburne being on my left and Brigadier-General Hindman's brigade, commanded by Colonel Shaver, on my right. The right of my brigade rested just across the Bark road.

No advance occurred on Saturday. Major Hardcastle's battalion was thrown out 400 yards in advance, on picket duty, during the night; Colonel McKoin in rear as a reserve. The line was formed as follows: Twenty-seventh Tennessee, Sixteenth Alabama, Forty-fourth Tennessee, battalion Ninth Arkansas, Eighth Arkansas.

We slept on our arms in line of battle on Saturday night. As early as 5 o'clock Sunday morning firing occurred between our pickets and the enemy. I sent Captain Clare, of my staff, to instruct Major Hardcastle to hold his position until the brigade came up. The order was faithfully carried and executed.

The firing now becoming spirited, the brigade, in obedience to the directions of Major-General Hardee, was ordered forward. The men went eagerly. The nature of the ground or the necessity of extending our lines caused an interval between my brigade and the one on the right. Colonel McKoin's Fifty-fifth Tennessee Regiment was ordered up and placed in the line on the right. At the same time the Eighth Arkansas and battalion of the Ninth Arkansas were deployed as skirmishers to relieve Major Hardcastle, who was ordered into the line.

Our skirmishers soon met the enemy, who retired as we pressed forward. The firing became heavy, and, the enemy's lines being in sight, our skirmishers were called in, and the brigade moved forward, attacking the enemy in his first line of camps. The resistance here was not strong. In less than half an hour he was driven back.

At this moment some confusion occurred on my right. A regiment on the left of the brigade to my right was falling back, followed by two regiments of my brigade. I went to them with all my staff, and they were soon reassured, and, facing the enemy, went forward with vigor. The want of drill and of prompt command, and, in one or two instances, of discretion on the part of officers, brought about this occurrence.

A severe contest now began in the brigade to my right, participated in by the right wing of my command. The enemy were driven back, the contest being more severe than the first. At this point we passed through the enemy's camps, and in pursuing the fleeing foe, one or two of the regiments of my right, by wheeling in that direction, broke the general line.

At this moment I was informed that the enemy were in force on the left and in rear of our present position, with a battery placed in rear of one of their encampments. I could see the left of my brigade, but was unable to see any of our troops, who were believed to be on our left, and who would, if there, be on the flank of the enemy. Under these circumstances I changed front forward on my left, facing the battery,

and bringing back the regiments which had wheeled to the right, placed Colonel Patterson and Major Kelly on the left of the Twenty-seventh Tennessee (Colonel Williams), making my line: Ninth and Eighth Arkansas, Twenty-seventh Tennessee, Sixteenth Alabama, Forty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Tennessee, and Third Mississippi Battalion.

I sent word to Brigadier-General Hindman, commanding division, of the situation of affairs, who immediately brought his brigade, commanded by Colonel Shaver, to my support, and ordered me to charge the battery. I gave the order in person to Major Kelly and Colonels Patterson and Williams, and sent it to the Sixteenth Alabama and Forty-fourth Tennessee. The battery was directly in front of the Sixteenth Alabama and Twenty-seventh Tennessee, six guns playing on these regiments and all of my left. The long lines of infantry supporting the battery could be seen plainly extending to the right and left. Between my line and the enemy, who were upon a hill, was an open field, from 300 to 400 yards in width.

Across this field our brave troops made their way under a galling fire of shell, shot, and grape from the battery and a superior force of infantry. The enemy were driven from the hill and the battery of six pieces taken, but not without great loss on our side.

Colonel Williams, of the Twenty-seventh Tennessee, a modest, unassuming gentleman and Christian soldier, faithful in every duty, devoted to his country, his native State, and the cause of liberty, fell and died. Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, of the same regiment, was severely wounded. Captain Hearn and Lieutenant Henry were killed. Major Helvenston, of the Sixteenth Alabama, had his horse killed and was severely wounded by the same ball. Lieut. William Patton, of that regiment, behaving with the greatest gallantry, was killed; also Lieutenant Bateman, of the Eighth Arkansas.

The Sixteenth Alabama and Twenty-seventh Tennessee Regiments came directly upon the battery, and all the pieces (six) were captured. They were, however, assisted in the charge by the Eighth Arkansas and battalion of the Ninth Arkansas, whose ranks were thinned by the fire of these guns.

As my brigade advanced, charging the enemy, two regiments of troops came up in our rear, and as they reached the crest of a hill the men (as their officers said), without orders, fired into us, killing at the first fire 5 in Major Kelly's battalion, a lieutenant in the Eighth Arkansas, and wounding many others. With some of my staff I rode towards them, ordering them not to fire, when another volley from this whole line was hurled on us. The fire was so close, and wounding my horse, he became wholly unmanageable and threw me, dragging me along the tents and disabling me for some three hours.

The brigade moved forward, under the direction of my staff—Captain Clare, Lieut. H. C. Wood, and Asst. Adjt. Gen. L. A. McClung—who were ordered to convey word to General Hindman and Colonel Patterson of my condition. The regiments on the right were at this time engaged with the enemy, finding him strongly posted on rising ground, with infantry and artillery. After a contest of more than an hour, with varying success, the enemy was finally driven, and a large number surrendered and captured. Under the direction of Lieutenant McClung, the Fifty-fifth Tennessee, Sixteenth Alabama, and Third Mississippi Battalion took charge of the prisoners and conducted them to the rear. The remaining regiments now halted to replenish ammunition, when I returned and took charge of those forming my line, as follows:

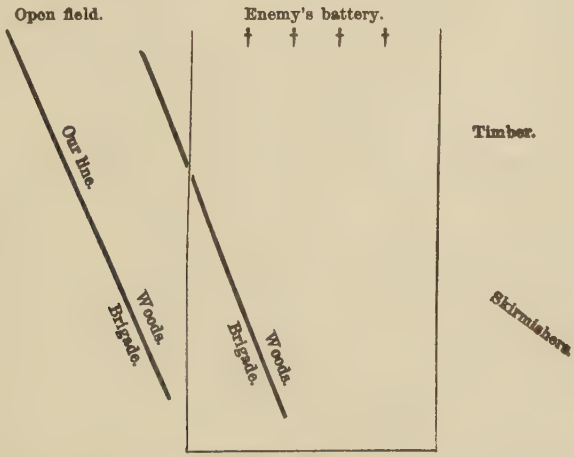
Twenty-seventh Tennessee, Eighth Arkansas, Ninth Arkansas Battalion, and Forty-fourth Tennessee.

At the request of Brigadier-General Ruggles I marched to the right, to his support. The enemy was driven towards the river and back upon his batteries.

I received an order from Major-General Hardee to move to the center and front, which was immediately obeyed, bringing my command under the fire of the gunboats; but we pressed on until we found that the shells, in the main, passed beyond our line. Coming upon a line of troops immediately in my front I halted and ordered the men to rest, selecting a position the most secure from the shelling. From the shells at this point I had 10 killed and many wounded.

In a short time I saw the line in my front moving to the rear and around my right. A staff officer then ordered me to fall back to the encampments we had last passed, and to allow my men to get something to eat and rest for the night.

On Monday, the 7th instant, the brigade was formed in line of battle early in the morning by Colonel Patterson. The firing of shells by the enemy during the night had prevented the men from sleeping in a great degree. I received an order to move forward, and had thrown out skirmishers, when orders from General Beauregard reached me to take position on the right of a long line of troops formed in some woods to my left and rear, and conform to their movements. The position indicated was at once taken. The line advanced, and, throwing out skirmishers to cover my front, I advanced with it. The whole line moved forward toward an open field.



The enemy, as we advanced, unlimbered a battery to the left, and waited until nearly two-thirds of the entire line was in the open ground. They then opened, expecting that the left of the line, which was on the flank of the battery, would charge and take it. I continued to advance, and had nearly crossed the open field to the woods beyond when the whole line to my left precipitately retired, falling back to the cover of the woods. I faced my command about and marched back. Having reformed on the right of the same line, a staff officer of General

Beauregard ordered me to the left of Shiloh Church and within 200 yards of that house, where I was placed in reserve.

In about an hour, it being now 11 o'clock or later, I was ordered to a position to which a staff officer was to conduct the brigade, with a view of cutting off a portion of the forces of the enemy. It was soon ascertained that their forces were too heavy for the attempt, and I received an order to return. While I was thus in reserve two or three regiments were placed on my left. I did not know what troops they were. They were not put under my command. If they had any battle-flags I did not observe them, attending entirely to my own command. In a short time General Beauregard rode up to them, in company with a gentleman whom I afterwards learned was Governor Harris, of Tennessee, who made them a speech.

At this time I received an order through a staff officer of General Bragg to take position on his right. I moved the command for about 300 yards at the double-quick. After advancing about half a mile I formed the command in line, rested, and spoke to the men, when we moved forward. We were soon engaged with the enemy and immediately charged him. We were met in front and to the right of Shiloh Church. The brigade was small—not over 650 men. The charge was most gallantly made, crossing a pond of water in some places waist-deep, and then entering an open field.

Major Kelly here displayed the greatest gallantry. He was on the right, and, dashing through the pond, sat on horseback in the open ground and rallied his men in line as they advanced.

The enemy gave way and fell back in disorder, but soon rallied on our left so as to pour into us a cross-fire. We retired to the edge of the woods and here maintained for nearly three hours a most unequal contest. The battle was progressing furiously on my left, and when any advantage happened to the enemy it forced my brigade to sustain a galling cross-fire. It now seemed that large masses of the enemy were coming up and pressing my right. A battery, which I afterwards learned was commanded by Captain Rutledge, came up to this point and held them in check for more than half an hour. The regiment next to my brigade on the left broke and fell back two or three times. I went to it for the purpose of trying to steady the men. One of the colonels informed me his men were worn-out and could not be rallied. He was alone. The men were scattered in the bushes, which were quite thick. By the assistance of one or two field and staff officers the men were rallied, formed in line, and led back to the fight. Returning to my command, I found all my field officers wounded but two, and they were on foot, their horses killed. The regiments on our left again gave way and my command was forced to retire. In doing so the remnant of the regiment broke around the pond they had previously passed and came out principally on its right.

Just at this time an artillery officer requested me to give him a regiment to support two batteries being put in position on a hill to our rear. I had no regiment, but told him I would protect his pieces with all the men I had. Collecting the parts of companies, I marched them to that position, and gathering up all stragglers, formed them in my line. In forming this line I acted under the supervision and personal orders of General Beauregard, who directed the point the line should occupy. The number of stragglers here collected and held in place by my staff, with the assistance of some cavalry, was about 1,500.

While awaiting orders I received a message from General Beauregard, through his assistant adjutant-general, Captain Otey, to send forward a

staff officer to Generals Bragg, Polk, and Hardee, with an order to fall back fighting. The retreat had commenced. With one exception my staff were all engaged along the line I had formed keeping the men in position. I sent Lieutenant McKelvey, of a cavalry company, from Talladega, Ala., with the message to General Bragg, who delivered it, and Mr. Bridewell, of Arkansas, to General Hardee, who did not afterwards report to me.

Upon the return of Lieutenant McKelvey I rode to the position where I had last seen General Beauregard, and communicated to General Jordan, his chief of staff, that the order had been given to General Bragg. While absent, the line I had formed was put in march to the rear by some general officer unknown to me. I followed the movement, with the remnant of my brigade, as far as the general hospital, where I reported to General Hardee, and received an order to rest until morning, and then move to my encampment, near Corinth, keeping the road clear. This I did.

It is proper to notice the great gallantry displayed on Sunday by Major Hardcastle. He was slightly wounded and hit more than once. At one time, in a charge, having been separated from his battalion, he seized a musket, joined the ranks, and cheering the men, charged with the Sixteenth Alabama Regiment. Also of Maj. John H. Kelly, leading the skirmishers on the 6th and 7th, and on Monday leading a charge across a deep pond and open field, under a most terrific fire.

To Colonel Patterson, second in command, I am particularly indebted for aid and assistance in controlling a brigade without drill from first to last of the battle, displaying, as he did, great coolness and undaunted courage, even when we were overpowered by the vastly-superior number of the enemy.

Colonel McDaniel, of the Forty-fourth Tennessee Regiment, acted with great bravery, and directed his men with good judgment until wounded on Monday.

Major Love, of the Twenty-seventh Tennessee, also distinguished himself by daring. He was severely wounded and left in the hands of the enemy in our last charge.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, of the Sixteenth Alabama Regiment, though laboring under severe illness, conducted his regiment throughout both days.

To my assistant adjutant-general, Lieut. Linus A. McClung, I am indebted for a discretion and valor which never gave way, but seemed to increase by the greatness of the occasion. He was always present with the command, cheering the men, and by example inciting others to acts of gallantry. When he was forced to retire, he would only leave the field when compelled by orders, seeming to prefer death to even a repulse.

My aide-de-camp, Lieut. H. C. Wood, carried all my orders with alacrity and accuracy.

I am under great obligations to my volunteer aides: Capt. William Clare, whose gallantry was equal to any danger. He was twice wounded on Sunday about noon, but remained on the field until dark, and again on Monday a very severe wound was received while acting under orders from Major-General Hardee. Also Capt. Joshua Sledge, who was injured by a cannon-ball while carrying an order on Sunday; and Captain Coleman, who was of assistance at all times in bearing my orders to my brigade, frequently exposing himself to cross-fire; and Mr. Frank Foster, who during the whole action bore himself with the greatest coolness and bravery, rallying our troops, and by word

and example leading them to victory; also Lieut. S. Church, of the Third Mississippi Battalion, my acting brigade commissary, who while acting as aide on Monday had his horse killed under him.

It is my duty to the country to recommend for promotion, for great gallantry shown on the field of Shiloh on Sunday and Monday, Maj. John H. Kelly, of the Ninth Arkansas Battalion; also my acting assistant adjutant-general, Lieut. L. A. McClung, recently adjutant of the Seventh Alabama Regiment, who displayed a valor and discretion becoming the commander of a regiment. I recommend him to be made a captain in the Confederate States Army.

Captain Clare deserves to command a regiment, and I trust will shortly be honored with that trust, which he will keep.

The officers and men of my brigade fought well. Major Hardcastle's battalion fired the first shot in our army on the enemy, and we only left the field at the close of Monday's fight.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

S. A. M. WOOD,

Brig. Gen., Comdg. Third Brig., Hardee's Corps, Army of the Miss.

Capt. T. B. ROY,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 216.

Report of Lieut. Col. John W. Harris, Sixteenth Alabama Infantry.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH REGIMENT ALABAMA VOLUNTEERS,

Near Corinth, Miss., April 8, 1862.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of April 3 I received orders from General Hindman, through Colonel Patterson, commanding First Brigade, to prepare five days' rations and be ready to march by 6 o'clock, but was not ordered off until 11 a. m. Owing to indisposition and prostration of the physical system I was not able to go with the regiment, so Major Helvenston took command and marched in the direction of Pittsburg, on the Tennessee River.

On Friday morning General Wood rejoined his brigade, and Friday evening the regiments were halted to rest, when firing was heard in advance. By orders from General Wood, Major Helvenston threw the regiment into line of battle and awaited the attack of the enemy.

Hence, about dark, Major Helvenston marched, under orders, and formed a new line half a mile to the right, and remained under arms until 2 o'clock Saturday morning, when the line of march was resumed and continued until 8 o'clock. Then the regiment was again thrown into line of battle, with Colonel Williams' on its left and Colonel McKoin's on its right, and marched for a short distance and halted. Here I joined the regiment, having heard a fight was expected and being anxious to be with my men in the engagement.

They remained under arms at this point until early Sunday morning, when it was advanced in line of battle, with Major Hardcastle's battalion in front as skirmishers.

Sharp skirmishes were kept up until the camps of the enemy were reached, at 9 o'clock. My regiment advanced through a thick patch of briers and then through an open field, while a battery of the enemy over the crest of a hill on my left played upon the troops advancing

on my right. I was halted in a skirt of woods by the battery, and was immediately ordered to charge and take it. I threw my regiment into column by division, left in front, preparatory to making the charge, but the regiment on my right having fallen back, I was ordered to wheel into line and engage the advancing foe. I did so, and the enemy were repulsed. I then advanced about 300 yards, when I was informed by Lieut. A. Adjutant that I was flanked on my left. I sent him to report it to General Wood. The general ordered that I change my front and engage the flankers. I did so promptly, and fired for about twenty-five or thirty minutes. The enemy being protected by a hill and skirt of woods in his front, I was ordered to charge. I did so, and the enemy was driven from the field with considerable loss. I was then ordered to charge a battery in front. I communicated this to my men. They advanced firmly and steadily under a galling fire from the supporters of the battery. I drove the enemy back and took and held the battery.

At this time my ammunition gave out, and I had to retire to obtain a new supply. I was then separated from the brigade; but being desirous that my regiment should assist in driving the ruthless invader from our sacred soil, I advanced to a position on the right, of where I had just engaged the enemy. While advancing through a thicket of underwood I suddenly came upon a masked battery directly in front and supported by a large force. Being overpowered, I was compelled to retreat. The retreat, however, was conducted in good order, and I awaited the arrival of Colonel Shaver, commanding General Hindman's brigade, and formed upon the right of Colonel McKoin's, who also joined Colonel Shaver and advanced with him until he engaged the enemy, and I was separated from his command. Thinking I did not have sufficient force to engage the enemy, I took position in the rear to await orders to join some command.

Soon I was ordered by Lieut. L. A. McClung to go as a guard with Federal prisoners just taken. I guarded them 5 miles, and was relieved on the morning of the 7th instant, and ordered back by General Wood to the battle field to rejoin him on the left. On my way General Cheatham's aide-de-camp came to me and reported that they were flanked on the right and the general ordered me to that position. He urged the necessity of the case in such strong terms that I obeyed his order. I took position and fired upon the enemy a few moments, when a charge was ordered. My regiment charged with General Cheatham's command, and the enemy was driven back. A flank movement on the right compelled our troops to retire from the field. I halted, after retreating about 300 yards, formed my regiment, and engaged the enemy again until an overwhelming force flanked me on the right and forced me to retreat. This was the last of the engagement in which my regiment participated.

General, I must say, in conclusion, that my men fought gallantly, bravely, and with a determination that insures certain victory. They stood firm and fought like veterans to the last. I was greatly assisted by Major Helvenston on the right, and I am indebted to him for many noble acts of daring and intrepidity—always at his post and at all times cheering on the soldiers. While gallantly charging a battery, at the head of the column, he received a wound in the left thigh, which disabled him for the remainder of the day. His horse fell under him at the same time.

Captain Ashford, Company B, also acted nobly. At one time, when our forces were driven back, one piece of a battery was left by the gunners and drivers, the lead horse having been shot; Captain Ashford

went to the piece, under the enemy's fire, cut the traces of the dead horse, ordered two men near by to assist him, and drove it away, preventing its capture by the enemy.

Lieut. William A. Patton, Company C, while at his post and encouraging his men to their duty, fell, facing the foe. His untimely fate is deeply deplored.

Respectfully,

J. W. HARRIS,
Lieut. Col., Commanding Sixteenth Regiment Alabama Vols.

No. 217.

Report of Col. W. K. Patterson, Eighth Arkansas Infantry.

HDQRS. EIGHTH REGIMENT ARKANSAS VOLUNTEERS,
Near Corinth, Miss., April 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of the regiment under my command in the battles of the 6th and 7th instant:

The line of battle was formed and we moved forward toward the enemy, already engaged in a sharp skirmish with our pickets, in the direction of his camps. Having advanced a short distance, in obedience to an order from Brigadier-General Hindman my regiment, in connection with a battalion of the Ninth Arkansas Regiment, under command of Major Kelly, went forward and deployed as skirmishers, covering our brigade, relieved another regiment, and drove in the enemy's skirmishers to his main line, near his camps. We continued to move in the line of the brigade against the main body of the enemy, who gave way after a spirited resistance, giving us a retreating fire as we advanced rapidly through the first encampment. Our lines, having been broken by the tents of the enemy, were soon reformed in order in the first open woods beyond the camp, and continued to advance under a constantly retreating fire for three-quarters of a mile.

Having pursued and driven the enemy from the fences and woods beyond the field, we changed front in the direction of a large body of the enemy well posted on a hill about half a mile to our left, supported by a battery, from which we received a heavy and well-directed fire during our advance to dislodge them. As we marched up the hill under a heavy fire of the enemy we received a most deadly fire from the rear from a regiment of our friends, killing and wounding a number of officers gallantly leading the charge. At my command the officers and men fell down and sought protection by trees, stumps, and logs on the side of the enemy, preferring, as we did, to fall by the shots of the enemy rather than to fall by our own guns.

Here Lieut. Thomas B. Bateman fell at the head of his column.

The order to charge was given as soon as the fire from the rear ceased, and we passed and carried the guns of the enemy, and drove the supporting force from their position and pursued them through the camp. In this last move we changed front farther to the left in pursuit of the enemy before us, and were separated from our brigade.

The brigadier-general commanding having been thrown from his horse (of which at this time I was not advised), we were left to our own judgment of what was proper to be done. I ordered the men to

rest, as they had been vigorously engaged for more than five hours, and sent for a supply of ammunition to supply boxes.

After resting about one hour and receiving a supply of ammunition we moved forward and placed ourselves to the right of a line hotly engaged. We opened fire upon him, and in a few minutes he gave way, retreating beyond a field, and took position under the fence, from which he gave us a deadly fire from his sharpshooters, which we answered with our muskets.

In this engagement fell Lieutenant Price in the front rank, firing upon the enemy with his Enfield rifle.

Here we killed a number of the enemy as they ran from a pile of cotton to the protection of the fence beyond. The enemy having retired from the fence beyond the range of our guns, we retired to the brigade to which we were attached to a ravine, within supporting distance of our battery, which by this time had come up to our relief.

At this time the brigadier-general commanding came up to us and brought up a part of the brigade, from which we had been separated. We remained in this position until the enemy gave way, after a most obstinate resistance, and moved forward beyond the field across which we had the former engagement, and received a heavy shower of shell from the gunboats of the enemy.

From this position we were moved with all our forces to a place beyond the range of the shells at about sunset and slept on our arms on beds of the enemy's hay. Having no blankets, we used tents for covering and drew rations from the enemy's commissary for supper and breakfast.

Early on the morning of the 7th, the general commanding being absent from the brigade, under treatment for his injuries of the day before, I formed my regiment, the Ninth Arkansas Battalion, and a portion of the Twenty-seventh and Forty-fourth Tennessee in line of battle in the edge of the field where we had slept, and awaited orders.

In a short while Brigadier-General Wood arrived and took command of his brigade, and we moved forward toward the enemy, skirmishing with our forces about 300 yards in front. Having advanced, we were ordered to "Right about; double-quick, march," which we did, fortunately for us, in disorder, as we passed through the field under a destructive enfilading fire from a battery about 400 yards on our left, under which many of our men fell horribly mangled.

As soon as we gained the protection of the woods our lines were readily formed, and we moved on, and were joined, with our brigade, to other forces, and returned to the position previously occupied and where I had first joined the brigade. Before moving forward, as above stated, Major Kelly deployed his battalion as skirmishers and advanced about 400 yards in front of our line, and retired when the brigade moved from the fire of the battery, bringing his skirmishers prudently and safely through the woods to his command before any other move was made. The position to which we were brought, as above stated, brought us under full range of a large body of the enemy, well posted across the open woods in front of us. We were commanded, together with other forces aligned with us, to fix bayonets and advance on the enemy. My regiment, Major Kelly's battalion, and a few men of the Twenty-seventh Tennessee Regiment alone obeyed the order and moved on to the charge, across the open field, under a steady, well-aimed fire of the enemy, and after we had crossed the field, and finding that the entire left of the line had declined the charge, we formed on the left of a line already engaged

with the enemy, and maintained that position until a general movement was made to retire.

Here Lieutenant Pettit fell in front of the lines, leading his men on to the charge. The charge above described was gallantly led by Major Kelly and well sustained by Lieutenant-Colonel Couch and Adjutant Watkins on horseback, and the officers and men in general exhibited the courage of veterans in the service.

We moved back with the troops of the line to which we were attached, and were not again united to the troops, who refused to go with us on the charge when ordered by our commander, but we halted and united ourselves to the first line we met which was moving to meet the enemy, and again took position in support of a battery, which was charged by a heavy force of the enemy soon thereafter. The charge was gallantly resisted, the battery was saved, and the enemy gave way. During the two days' fight the regiment and battalion kept well together, and without difficulty formed in order and moved readily at every command, undisturbed by the confusion of the scattered men of other regiments who occasionally mingled with us in the fight.

At this time (late in the afternoon) I found the men completely exhausted, and took them back to the reserve. I took our flag-staff (our flag having been torn to pieces by bullets had been entirely shot off the staff) and with Major Kelly's remnant of a flag led them to the reserve, then being organized by General Wood, and remained with it until we were moved from the field, with all the forces, by the commander-in-chief, General Beauregard.

During the entire engagement the men and officers generally exhibited cool, determined gallantry, often exposing themselves to serious fire in squads by irregularity caused by an earnest desire to advance, and it is a melancholy fact that we lost more men, in proportion to the wounds, in those places where irregular firing in the rear occurred than in engagements where we were exposed alone to the guns of the enemy. The enemy often wounded but rarely killed us.

W. K. PATTERSON,
Colonel, Commanding Eighth Regiment Arkansas Volunteers.

Brigadier-General WOOD.

No. 218.

Report of Maj. John H. Kelly, Ninth Arkansas Infantry Battalion.

HDQRS. BATTALION NINTH ARKANSAS VOLUNTEERS,
Camp, near Corinth, Miss., April 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report as to the action of my command in the battle of the 6th and 7th instant:

Early on the morning of the 6th my battalion, in conjunction with the Eighth Arkansas, Colonel Patterson commanding, was thrown forward as skirmishers, relieving the Third Mississippi Battalion, Major Hardcastle commanding. After sharp firing we succeeded in driving in the enemy's skirmishers. We then took our position in line of battle and advanced upon the enemy, driving him, after a spirited resistance, beyond one of his encampments.

After advancing some distance we were ordered to change front to the left, which brought us directly in front of the enemy, who was drawn up in line of battle in strong position on a hill, with a battery of artillery. We were ordered to charge; the battery was taken, the

enemy retiring to another strong position, from which he was routed after an obstinate resistance. My command, amid the confusion, was separated from the brigade, and, finding the Eighth Arkansas, we continued to act together. Our men being completely exhausted from marching, and having been under fire for several hours, we moved them forward and halted in a good position in order to rest them.

Here we were ordered to remain by General Hardee. Soon after one of the enemy's batteries opened an enfilade fire on us, compelling us to change our position for a more secure one. This we attained by moving about 200 yards diagonally to the left, where we remained but a short time, when we were ordered forward by General Beauregard, and placed on the right of the line, commanded, I think, by Colonel Smith or General Stewart. This was about 10 a. m.

After forming this line we advanced upon the enemy and drove him back, by hard fighting, to a very strong position, from which we were unable to dislodge him, owing to the exhausted condition of our men. We, however, held our position until fresh troops arrived, when we were withdrawn.

After this we rested our men about three-quarters of an hour, and were moved forward by the brigadier-general commanding at about 4 p. m. and took position in a field. From this we were advanced still farther. The enemy began to shell us from his gunboats, and we were withdrawn to a more secure position.

It being night, we slept on our arms in an encampment of the enemy.

List of casualties on the 6th instant.

Command.	Number of enlisted men in fight.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Officers wounded.	Remarks.
Company A	31	2	6	.....	.....	
Company B	35	2	16	.....	2	Lieutenants Richardson and Perryman.
Company C	32	1	11	.....	2	Lieutenants Montgomery and Cates.
Company D	24	3	7	.....	1	Lieutenant Harris.
Total	122	8	40	.....	5	

RECAPITULATION.

Total killed	8
Total wounded	40
Total killed and wounded	48
Aggregate killed and wounded	53

Early on the morning of the 7th we were ordered to form in line of battle. My battalion was ordered out as skirmishers. After advancing several hundred yards I received orders to halt my line until further orders. Then they were withdrawn from this position and placed about 50 yards in front of the brigade. A forward move being ordered, I proceeded to advance with my line. Upon casting my eyes to the rear I saw that the order to retreat had been given. An instant afterward a masked battery opened an enfilade fire upon my brigade. As my men had a safe position, I deemed it best not to retreat across the open field with them. I accordingly wheeled my line to the right and marched it perpendicularly to the line of fire to where General Cleburne's command was. I informed him that the enemy had a masked

battery and that it was playing on our brigade. He at once caused his (the Washington) artillery to open upon that of the enemy. I then moved forward, with my line of skirmishers, and succeeded in rejoining the brigade about 9 a. m.

I was then ordered by the brigadier-general commanding to act in concert with the Twenty-seventh Tennessee, Major Love commanding. We were then ordered forward, and, after advancing about one-fourth of a mile, found ourselves in front of the enemy. The order was given to charge. My battalion, the Eighth Arkansas, and a portion of the Twenty-seventh Tennessee advanced forward; but the firing of the enemy was quite spirited and the resistance so obstinate that we found it impossible to dislodge him completely.

Our men fought until completely worn-out, and were finally withdrawn, but were soon rallied and moved up again. It, however, became evident that we could do nothing, as the men were worn-out, having fought for six hours. They were then withdrawn and formed in rear of a line commanded by Brigadier-General Wood, where we rested until orders were received to fall back.

List of casualties on the 7th instant.

Command.	Number of enlisted men in fight.	Enlisted men.			Officers.		
		Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Company A	23	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Company B	15	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Company C	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Company D	14	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	70	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....

Aggregate killed and wounded on the 6th and 7th instant, 62.

The gallant bearing of the officers and men under my command could not be surpassed by veterans. They have shown themselves to be true patriots, well worthy to serve our noble cause. Our battle-flag was completely riddled; not a string of it is left. With men like these, who will bear their flag so gallantly, brilliant triumph is certain.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JNO. H. KELLY,
Major, Commanding.

No. 219.

Report of Maj. A. B. Hardcastle, Third Mississippi Infantry Battalion.

———, —— —, 1862.

SIR: On the evening of the 5th I occupied a post of picket with the body of my battalion a quarter of a mile in front of our brigade, No. 190, 8 flankers on the right and 22 on the left, deployed at intervals of 12 paces. We covered the front of the brigade. An advance party of 7 men, under command of Lieutenant Hammock, were posted 200 yards in front of my center. Another party, under the command of Lieutenant McNulty, of 8 men, were posted 100 yards in front of my center; three-

quarters were deployed. Indications of the enemy's approach were made known to these officers by singular beats on the drum in the enemy's lines just before dawn.

About dawn the cavalry vedettes fired three shots, wheeled, and galloped back. Lieutenant Hammock suffered the enemy to approach within 90 yards. Their lines seemed about 350 yards long and to number about 1,000. He fired upon them and joined his battalion with his men. Lieutenant McNulty received the enemy with his fire at about 100 yards, and then joined his battalion with his men, when the vedettes rode back to my main position. At the first alarm my men were in line and all ready. I was on a rise of ground, men kneeling. The enemy opened a heavy fire on us at a distance of about 200 yards, but most of the shots passed over us. We returned the fire immediately and kept it up. Captain Clare, aide to General Wood, came and encouraged us. We fought the enemy an hour or more without giving an inch.

Our loss in this engagement was: Killed, 4 privates; severely wounded, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 8 privates, and slightly wounded, color-sergeant and 9 privates.

At about 6.30 a. m. I saw the brigade formed in my rear and I fell back. Captain Hume's company, bearing the colors, formed promptly at the command halt. I formed and took position in the brigade line of battle near the right. We advanced, dressing to the right, I charging the first camp of the enemy. I was ahead of my battalion a short distance and lost myself from it by going too far to the left. During my separation of about an hour I fought with the Sixteenth Alabama Regiment and changed front. The battalion had moved a little to the right toward an open field and were there occupied firing on the enemy running across the field. When I rejoined them they were marching forward in line against the enemy on a changed front. We halted on the right of our brigade and received a heavy fire from the enemy. We replied briskly and continued firing for some time. The enemy were driven off by a combined movement from our left.

Our loss was: Killed, Captain Hughes, of Company D, while exposed in front of his company following the colors; Corporal Reeves, of Company E, color-bearer, and 4 privates. Severely wounded, 2 sergeants and 2 privates; and slightly wounded, 1 acting assistant surgeon, Lieutenant Reeves, of Company C; 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 10 privates.

My ammunition gave out, and I was detained, supplying myself from the enemy's camp, by Captain Picket's directions. I ordered my men to wipe out their guns.

Lieutenant Wilson, aide to General Hindman, passed, and, in reply to my inquiry for orders, said he would bring me orders if I waited a little while. Our brigade had moved off. In a short while I moved onward and fell in with Colonel Vaughan's and another brigade. We moved on to the support of a battery.

When we arrived there I was told by the colonel (Vaughan) that General Bragg wished us to remain there, but, if outnumbered by the enemy, to fall back to another battery just in the rear. The Sixteenth Alabama, Fifty-fifth Tennessee, and another regiment assembled here after a short time. This place was in front of an old field, sloping down, and was the hardest-won position of the enemy.

At 5 p. m. Adjutant McClung detailed me to guard the prisoners. We marched with them to the field in front of White House hospital and encamped, exposed to the rain all night.

Monday morning, the 7th instant, I started back to the battle-field

about 8 o'clock, by orders of Colonel McKoin. On the way we took different roads, and I did not see again until evening McKoin's and Harris' regiments, with whom I started. My men were much exhausted and worn-out. They marched very slowly. On the way a Louisiana company (commanded by a lieutenant) and a few others joined me. I approached a deserted camp of the enemy and heard firing toward the left and in front. I flanked to the left, and moved forward to an old field in front of, and to the right of, a burning house. I met many scattering soldiers falling back, who said to me, "You are too late." The Louisianians and a few of my men fell back with them.

I had numbered about 110 in the morning; I now had about 70 or 100. With these I posted myself behind the logs and trees on the edge of the field. The enemy was seen on the opposite side, with his battery. A terrible fire opened upon us of canister and musketry. My men silenced their battery and drove back their infantry. Unmolested we moved across the field and took the battery.

Posted behind the trees and logs we saw the enemy formed within 40 yards of us in line and in close order. I held my fire, believing them friends. At the command, "Don't shoot," the enemy deceived themselves and unfurled their flag. We poured into them a deadly fire. They replied fiercely and retired.

Our loss here was Capt. R. H. McNair, of Company E, who stood gallantly exposed, cheering his men to stand bravely and fire coolly (severely wounded and since died), and 2 privates severely, and 1 sergeant and 3 privates slightly, wounded. Afterwards I heard no firing on my right or left. I knew the enemy was present near both flanks. I saw the Confederates scattered and retiring, and I moved back in good order, passing around the field.

When I had retired a few hundred yards I came upon Colonel Allen, who had formed some 500 or 600 stragglers into a body. I formed on his left, and we took post farther to the rear, behind the battery, to support it. We remained here an hour, until the colonel got orders to retire. We took up the line of march in order and quit the field.

In repulsing the enemy from their battery we gave an opportune check to his advance upon our retiring skirmishers. Throughout this action, on both days, the officers and soldiers of my battalion behaved bravely. No instance of distrust or dismay met my observation.

Respectfully submitted.

A. B. HARDCASTLE,
Major, Commanding Third Mississippi Battalion.

Brig. Gen. S. A. M. WOOD.

No. 220.

Report of Captains of the Twenty-seventh Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SEVENTH REGT. TENNESSEE VOLS.,
Near Corinth, Miss., April 9, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with your order we, the commanding officers of the companies composing the Twenty-seventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, beg leave herewith to present a report of the part taken by this regiment in the late engagements with the enemy on the 6th and 7th instant:

This manner of report has been adopted because, being commanded

on both occasions by a field officer, the attention of no one of the commanding officers of companies was directed at all times to orders received from superior officers nor to the precise manner in which they were carried out; hence the senior captain commanding preferred not to make a report from his own recollections of the events transpired.

According to your order, on Sunday morning (6th instant), about sunrise, Colonel Williams drew up his regiment in line of battle in the position assigned him in the brigade, the extreme left. Upon hearing rapid and continuous firing to our right we were half wheeled to the right and ordered forward in the direction of the enemy. After proceeding about 1 mile we were ordered to halt, when Colonel Williams was commanded to prepare to charge a battery in our front and to the rear of the enemy's first line of tents. In order to accomplish this we wheeled partially to the right and crossed a field in full view of the battery, which immediately opened upon our lines, resulting in the death of several privates and one gallant officer, Capt. Samuel A. Sayle.

Then, after proceeding a short distance by right flank, we came upon the enemy's skirmishers, who opened fire upon us, which was immediately returned. After drawing in the skirmishers we were faced to the front, and after proceeding in a direction inclining to the left for the distance of about 200 yards, where we formed in a corn field on the left of the Sixteenth Alabama Regiment, we then wheeled to the left and opened a brisk fire upon the enemy's line, which had formed in the second line of tents and to the rear of the battery. After the firing had continued for several minutes with much spirit on both sides the enemy retreated beyond our view.

The command was then given to half wheel to the left and move forward in the direction of some tents that concealed the battery from sight. Having passed through them, our line was reformed in full view of the hill on which the battery was planted and about 300 yards distant. The command was then given to charge and promptly obeyed by our men, who reserved their fire until the branch at the foot of the hill was reached and crossed, when the enemy opened upon us from their battery and small-arms with telling effect. It was at this point that the regiment had the sad misfortune to lose its gallant colonel. He was shot through the breast and fell from his horse while nobly doing his duty, regardless of personal danger, in leading on the charge and inspiriting his men both by word and deed. We consider it, sir, unnecessary to speak further in his praise, as your official connection with him of late has furnished you an opportunity to acquaint yourself with his merits as a soldier and a gentleman.

Unfortunately for the regiment its loss did not end with the fall of its colonel, but its brave lieutenant-colonel (Brown) partially shared the fate of his superior officer. He was borne from the field with a badly-fractured leg. Captain Hearn and Lieutenant Henry also fell while nobly cheering on their men; besides, many noble privates died martyrs in the cause of liberty. But, notwithstanding this unpropitious beginning of the charge, they faltered not until this hazardous undertaking had been accomplished and the enemy driven from the field. We feel, sir, that it is but due our men to state that during the whole of this charge they were subjected to a murderous fire from front to rear, from friend as well as from foe. Owing to a mistake on the part of one and carelessness on the part of another of our regiments in the rear, many soldiers of the Twenty-seventh Tennessee Regiment met

their death at the hands of those who should have come to their relief instead.

After the enemy began to retreat from the battery one regiment bore to the right, under the command of Major Love, pouring a continuous fire into the enemy's ranks, until they were forced to conceal themselves among and in the rear of their tents. The charge was commenced about 10 o'clock, and fifty minutes afterward our regiment had fired its last round and was compelled to retire to procure a fresh supply of ammunition. In doing this we were entirely detached from the remainder of your brigade and awaited further orders, which were received about 3 p. m.

We were marched by Major Love about 1½ miles along the road leading in the direction of the river into an old field on the right, where we rejoined the remainder of your brigade. We remained here about one and a half hours, when the order was given to march back three-quarters of a mile and go into camp. The night was spent in the enemy's tents. Here ended the first day's fight.

On Monday morning, before sunrise, the enemy advanced and opened fire upon the brigade to our right and left. We were started forward to the assistance of the forces on the left, when the enemy's batteries commenced a heavy firing upon us, and a retreat was ordered to the tents. After the cessation of the fire from the battery we were again ordered to move in a direction inclining to the left about the distance of a quarter of a mile, where we met the enemy near the pond, and, after a severe fight of ten or fifteen minutes, succeeded in preventing the enemy from flanking our forces on the left and caused him to retreat. It was here that our last gallant field officer, Major Love, was killed, after commanding the regiment in a fearless manner during the day. Sergeant-Major Wilkinson was also killed while leading a company to the charge. He bore himself most gallantly during the fight. After the fall of our major our regiment began to disperse, and were not rallied again during the day. We returned to camp, near Corinth, on Tuesday.

In the two engagements our loss was as follows: 5 officers and 22 privates killed; 9 officers and 106 privates wounded; 2 officers and 46 privates missing. The heavy loss proves that the men left not their posts in the hour of danger.

L. McCLERKIN,
Lieutenant, Company A.
A. W. CALDWELL,
Captain Company B.
J. P. BURNS,
Captain Company C.
W. P. TIMBERLAKE,
Captain Company D.
N. LAWLER,
Captain Company E.
S. M. CRABTREE,
Captain Company F.
JNO. M. TAYLOR,
Captain Company H.
F. W. WADLEY,
Lieutenant, Company I.
J. T. WILKINSON,
Lieutenant, Company K.

Brig. Gen. S. A. M. WOOD.

No. 221.

Report of Col. Coleman A. McDaniel, Forty-fourth Tennessee Infantry.

HDQRS. FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT TENNESSEE VOLS.,
April 9, 1862.

In compliance with your order of the 8th instant I submit the following report of the action of my regiment of the 6th and 7th:

At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 3d I received orders from Colonel Patterson, commanding the brigade, to prepare five days' rations and be ready to march at any moment. About 3 o'clock on the same day I received marching orders, and immediately put my command in motion and proceeded to the road leading toward the enemy's encampments, when my command was placed on the left of the brigade. We traveled until 12.30 o'clock that night, a distance of some 20 miles, and encamped.

Early next morning we took up the line of march in the same order, and proceeded to within some 3 miles of the enemy, when by your command we were halted and rested some two or three hours, during which time a short skirmish ensued between our cavalry and that of the enemy, and perhaps some infantry on both sides. The skirmish took place immediately in front of our lines, when by your order I placed my regiment in line of battle on the right of the brigade and remained in that position until near dark, and then by your order I moved my regiment to the right nearly half a mile, and occupied the same position in the brigade, and remained there on our arms until 2 o'clock in the morning, at which time we moved back to the main road leading to the enemy, and proceeded at daylight to march in the direction of them.

Colonel McKoin's regiment, having been placed in the reserve to support the brigade, and Major Hardcastle's battalion as a support to the artillery, my regiment then occupied the right, the brigade moving by the left flank. We marched in this order some 2 miles and formed a line of battle, when Colonel Patterson's regiment was thrown out as skirmishers in advance, and Major Hardcastle's battalion was brought upon my right, occupying the right flank of the brigade.

We remained in this position all day. At night Colonel Patterson's regiment was brought back and occupied the position of Major Hardcastle's battalion, which was thrown in advance as skirmishers. We remained in this position all night on our arms.

Early in the morning (the 6th) Major Hardcastle's battalion brought on a skirmish fight, at which time you ordered the whole brigade to move in the same order. We arrived on the ground where Major Hardcastle had the skirmish fight, and then Colonel Patterson's regiment was thrown out as skirmishers and Major Hardcastle took his position.

We then moved in this order until we got in sight of the enemy's camp on our left, when I was informed by one of your aides that the order was to charge. We then charged, Colonel Patterson's regiment being immediately in my front. We charged to the top of the hill, where a short skirmish ensued, and moved on to the enemy's camps, driving them before us, putting them to rout.

I then reformed my regiment and moved to the left, in the line of the enemy's camps, at which time you ordered me to hold my regiment as a

support to the brigade. The brigade then charged on some batteries immediately on a hill in front of us, when a heavy fight ensued, at which time I moved my regiment to the right of the brigade and in a line with one of the enemy's batteries, when the whole of our force on the left fell back a short distance. My regiment fell back some hundred yards into a ravine, when one of our batteries came up to our assistance and opened on the enemy's batteries. I then moved my regiment back up the hill, fighting all the way, other troops having come up on my left. When I got to the top of the hill I found that the enemy had retreated back to another of their encampments and that my regiment was entirely separated from the brigade. Others of our troops coming up, I kept to the right, with them fighting and driving the enemy from another of their encampments, at which time one of your aides, Captain Clare, came up, and rendered me very valuable assistance. My regiment continued to fight until all their ammunition was very nearly exhausted, and having lost a great many of my men, I moved my regiment back to the ammunition wagon and replenished, and then moved forward to nearly the same place, when Colonel Patterson's regiment came up, when I formed on his right. We then moved forward in the direction of the enemy and had a sharp fight, when our artillery came up, and we fell back in the rear of it, and remained there until you came to us. After several moves, but no more fighting, we by your orders lay on our arms during the night.

On the next morning we formed our line of battle on the encampment, my regiment being on the left of the brigade, and after several, and by your, orders we engaged the enemy. Between 11 and 12 o'clock we had a severe fight, my left resting on another brigade of our troops. After fighting severely for some time a charge was ordered, and we commenced making it, when I was informed by the brigade on my left that the enemy was advancing on the left and they were near to us. I ordered my men back and took position to the right of this brigade. Some of my men did not hear this order, and charged across with some of Colonel Patterson's men. Those that did hear my order, before they could regain their position, were opened upon by the enemy with a deadly fire, which continued until the whole of our troops were compelled to fall back from a flank movement of the enemy. I then replenished my men with ammunition, and after several moves and some fighting I was, about 3 o'clock, struck by a grape ball in the right arm, which, from the loss of blood, compelled me to leave the field.

I had forgotten to state before in my report that I was deprived of the valuable services of Lieutenant-Colonel Shied about 2 o'clock on the day before by a wound received in his left side. I would also state that I had not the assistance during the fight of the major, he having been, on account of sickness, unable to discharge the duties of his office for some two months.

I would state in conclusion that the officers and men under my command conducted themselves gallantly, and acted as bravely and chivalrously as men could, and fought with endurance not to be surpassed by better-drilled troops, as will appear by my abstract showing the number of killed and wounded. To mention the individual acts of heroism that came under my observation would extend this report to too great length.

I would also mention that Drs. Noblett, Osborne, and Chandler deserve to be mentioned for their services to the wounded; also Lieutenant Guinn, for his aid in assisting the wounded to the hospital.

Drill-masters Hendrick and Hamilton, for their gallantry on the battle-field, deserve to me mentioned.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. A. McDANIEL,
Colonel, Comdg. Forty-fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers.

General S. A. M. WOOD,
Commanding Third Brigade.

No. 222.

Report of Capt. W. L. Harper, Jefferson (Mississippi) Artillery.

CAMP, NEAR CORINTH, MISS.,
April 10, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the share taken by the battery under my command in the battle near the Tennessee River on the 6th and 7th instant:

Moving off under your orders in rear of the advance line, as the fire of the skirmishers became sharp I continued to make the best progress I could, with weak and hungry horses, across the ridges of timbered land that separated our position from the enemy's camp. In conjunction with the Arkansas batteries, on my left, we frequently halted upon eminences where the guns could be used to advantage in case of need; but our infantry continuing to press the enemy back, we had little else to do but make the best progress possible across ground frequently difficult for artillery. It was the impediment of the ground that threw me too far to the right just as the enemy's batteries began to thicken around us, and separated me from my command the first of the day. Hurrying up, however, I was ordered by General Hindman to open on the Yankee camp on the left of Captain Swett's battery, then playing upon it. I suppose the thunder of our guns contributed toward the result that followed, for they were soon seen double-quicking toward the opposite side of the lines of tents, and our own infantry charging at the same moment compelled us to cease firing. I then placed the battery in position on the opposite side of the camp, awaiting another opportunity for action, our infantry being stationed in front and for the time at rest. Renewing my efforts to find my brigade, I sent a sergeant more than a mile to the left, inquiring of every officer that passed, but could in no way obtain any satisfactory information.

Nothing was now left but to throw myself in wherever a chance offered. This the enemy soon gave me, for, having been shelled out of their camp, they seemed to think the same means would dislodge us. They opened a brisk cannonade with two batteries—one upon the front and the other upon the right oblique; their balls ranging well, but aim too high. In conjunction with a Georgia battery we returned their fire with so much effect that in the space of twenty minutes they either would not or could not sustain the contest, and I ordered a cessation of fire, when their smoke no longer indicated their position. It was now I foresaw a heavy struggle on the right. Many regiments of our infantry, supported by cavalry, were seen moving by the right flank in the woods in front of us, with a purpose, manifestly, to press the enemy in that quarter. I determined at once to support them. Moving to the right as far as the camp extended, I was ordered by Col. D. W. Adams to fol

low the direction taken by the infantry, which I did by crossing a deep hollow and making the best of my way up the opposite hill. Here I fortunately met General Cheatham and requested him to assign me a position. His command at this moment was at a halt. The enemy had a battery vigorously engaged with one of ours on our left oblique. He being directly in front, his position was about 400 yards across an open field, and his pieces could be distinctly seen glittering in the sun. The general ordered me to the front and to open fire immediately.

I cannot repress the belief that now ensued an artillery duel equal in interest to anything of the kind during the whole course of the action. As well as I could judge they had five guns; we four.

As soon as the contest began all parties seemed to silently await the result. We had some advantage of the ground, the curve of the surface being nearer us, thereby causing their shot to ricochet over us, while ours might fall directly among them. I attributed our miraculous escape either to this circumstance or the habitual high shooting of the enemy, for their missiles passed, with a perfect range, over us at from 5 to 20 feet high. We soon made him restless in that position, and our gunners had more than once to change the direction of their aim.

They, however, showed a perseverance to dislodge us as daring as unexpected, for, running a piece around and coming upon our right oblique, they opened upon us from about 150 yards distance. I ordered every gun at once to bear upon this one, and a few rounds soon stopped its mouth. A few more rounds were then discharged to the front, but their fire was by this much slackened, and soon ceased altogether. It was now time for the infantry to take up the fight, which they did by charging right through our battery, compelling us to cease firing.

I then gave the order to retire more to the rear, to avoid the hailstorm of balls that soon fell around from the heavy volleys of opposing musketry, as well as to allow time for the men to rest after such hard work.

The list of casualties in this day's operation, I am glad to say, was small in proportion to the numbers engaged. I had 70 men exposed to fire, 8 of whom were wounded, some severely, but none dangerously; 3 horses were also killed.

I cannot mention any individual instances of gallantry where all seemed to deserve notice. Every man stood manfully to his post, and the gunners worked their pieces with admirable coolness, sometimes waiting to be told they were wasting time.

Inclosed you will find the operations of the battery on Monday, under orders of First Lieutenant Darden, upon whom the command devolved after my wound disabled me.

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

W. L. HARPER,
Captain Jefferson Artillery.

General WOOD.

No. 223.

Report of Lieut. Put. Darden, Jefferson Artillery.

CAMP, NEAR CORINTH, MISS., *April* 10, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the morning of April 7 I took command of the company agreeably to your orders.

First Sergeant Coleman, Second Sergeant Bullin, Third Sergeant Wade, Fifth Sergeant Wilcox, First Gunner Hendrickson, Private Manifold, acting second gunner; Brown, third gunner; Marschalk, fourth gunner, and 50 privates were on duty, besides 4 men that were detailed to assist Dr. Turpin with the wounded. I placed Sergeant Coleman in command of the left section, taking immediate command of the right myself. I did this because I had so few officers on duty.

Before sunup I was ordered to the rear. After traveling about 1 mile I received orders from General Withers to move to the battle-field as soon as possible. When I arrived at the first line of the enemy's camp General Hardee ordered me to follow the advancing column and open fire on the left of the Washington Light Artillery. Moved forward into battery, and opened fire on the enemy with solid shot, shell, and canister. Though I had only 6 men to work each gun, and worn-out by the previous day's work, they fought well and with desperation for about thirty minutes, when they began to fall of exhaustion at their posts. Our supporting infantry was driven back, our canister was all gone, and the men so disabled that we limbered up under a galling fire from the enemy and retired from the action, where I received orders to fall back still farther on the rear.

I shortly afterward received orders from General Beauregard to repair at once to Corinth and report to him.

I neglected to state that, before leaving the field of action, 3 horses of the second gun were killed and 2 wounded, and we were so hardly pressed, the enemy being only 50 or 75 yards distant, that we were compelled to abandon it.

On leaving the field I found a 12-pounder howitzer, with 4 horses attached to it, which had been captured from the enemy. I immediately ordered Acting Lieutenant Coleman to have it driven along with the battery. We lost the rear part of the caisson to the second gun.

None of our men were killed or wounded.

In conclusion, sir, it affords me great pleasure to assure you that all, both officers and privates, stood to their posts and performed their arduous and dangerous duties with bravery, gallantry, and energy.

Yours, respectfully,

PUT. DARDEN,
Lieutenant, Commanding Jefferson Artillery.

Capt. W. L. HARPER.

No. 224.

Report of Capt. Isaac W. Avery, Georgia Mountain Dragoons.

SIR: On the 4th instant (Friday) my company was the advance guard of General Hindman's division, composed of your own and Shaver's brigades, and in the line of battle formed that afternoon it was placed on the left of the brigade. That night, by orders of General Hindman, I divided my men into two parties, and did the picket along the whole line of battle, one part protecting the right and front of Hindman's division and the other the left and front of Cleburne's brigade. This was done without a guide, in a country we knew nothing of, after dark, and amid a terrible storm. We advanced 2 miles beyond the line and a mile beyond the outermost pickets.

Five minutes after we were relieved (on the morning of the 5th, Saturday) we received orders to report immediately to General Hardee, which we promptly did that afternoon. By General Hardee's orders I carried the company out to reconnoiter. We were out until nearly night, going within half a mile of the enemy's camps and getting within 200 yards of a column of their infantry marching through the woods, probably to their drill ground, as their drums indicated. We were exposed to constant firing on the part of their pickets, and were finally driven in and compelled to fall back.

On Sunday morning (the 6th) I was awaiting orders from General Hardee, when General Beauregard and staff, taking position near our line, he ordered us to do duty during the fight with Colonel Adams' regiment of cavalry, stationed upon the extreme right, near Greer's Ford, and sent us with Major Brewster, of General Breckinridge's brigade, as a guide. He had previously attached to my corps a straggling body of Colonel Clanton's cavalry, which left me before we got to the field, taking four guns and accouterments belonging to four of my sick men. After much delay, owing to Major Brewster's ignorance of the country, we arrived at Greer's Ford. Having gone 5 miles or more, and finding that Colonel Adams' regiment had moved toward the field, I refused to listen to Major Brewster's proposition to remain at the ford with Colonel Forrest's cavalry, and we proceeded at a hard gallop to the field, and came up with Adams' cavalry at the enemy's first camp drawn up in line of battle, and having reported to the commanding officer, my men were put on the left of the line.

The entire day we were following the infantry and taking position in ravines sometimes, and sometimes exposed behind the fighting, in order to charge when necessary. Our situations were often dangerous. Once we were subjected for half an hour to a heavy cross-fire of a battery on one side and infantry on the other, while at another time we were exposed to a heavy shelling on a hill from the enemy's gunboats.

My men lost several horses, while large numbers were shot through the clothes. Bullets, shot, and shell fell thickly around us, and it was a matter of wonder that many were not killed.

Late in the afternoon we supported the infantry that surrounded the enemy at their last stand, and began a charge which we were not permitted to follow up, the enemy retreating within protection of their gunboats.

Sunday night we encamped in a swamp near the enemy's camp occupied by our infantry until 1.30 p. m.

On Monday our action was the same as on Sunday, viz: Following the battle and experiencing that worst of fortunes to the impatient soldier, being exposed to fire without the privilege of returning it. A little after noon we were detailed to ride back and bring up the stragglers, and in that duty we sent over two regiments of men back to the fight.

That night, by order, we returned to Corinth, a portion of the company remaining to accompany the wagon train. None were killed. Third Sergt. A. C. Gunz, acting orderly, was slightly wounded in the leg with a piece of shell. We lost 4 horses. My men conducted themselves through the entire battle with the coolness of veterans, and gave a gratifying earnest of their future usefulness to our cause. My officers behaved with the gallantry I expected from them. I took 54 men from Corinth and 8 of 26 Tennesseeans belonging to Captain Bibb's company, attached by General Pillow to my troop. Privates

Ramsey, Anderson, Rollins, and Ayres reported themselves sick the morning of the battle. Corporal Mathis, Privates Week and Williams, of the Tennesseans, reported themselves, about Sunday noon, too unwell to remain longer in the field. Private R. A. Jackson reported himself sick on Monday. All of said men left against my advice, but with my permission.

While I would make no invidious distinctions, I feel it my duty to notice the coolness of Orderly Sergt. A. C. Gunz, Sergts. M. V. Shields and Perry Roberts, and of Privates B. F. Jackson, Mury M. McDonald, Harris Blaylock, Bellak, Philips, Holtzclaw, Alexander, Bownman, Lively, Parker, Sutherland, B. F. Stevenson, Warren, and Scaley.

Respectfully submitted.

I. W. AVERY,
Captain, Commanding Georgia Mountain Dragoons.

General WOOD.

No. 225.

Report of Brig. Gen. John C. Breckinridge, commanding Reserve Corps.

HDQRS. RESERVE CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
April 17, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following statement of the small-arms, cannon, &c., captured from the enemy in the battles of the 6th and 7th, by the Reserve Corps, exclusive of the cavalry, from whom there is no report:

Small-arms, 1,393; swords, 11; cannon, 4 pieces.

The small-arms are now in the hands of my men, most of them taken from dead and wounded enemies, and substituted for rifles or guns before in our possession.

The four pieces were hauled several miles off the field and within our lines by Captain Rutledge, commanding battery in Statham's brigade, and it is confidently believed from a part of the captured cannon now at Corinth.

My command did not stop in their camps, but moved on under orders, and I think did its full share upon the line of its operations in the work, of which captured cannon, flags, small-arms, and prisoners were the result.

Respectfully,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 226.

Report of Col. Robert P. Trabue, Fourth Kentucky Infantry, commanding First (Kentucky) Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST KENTUCKY BRIG., RESERVE CORPS,
Corinth, Miss., April 15, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the conduct of this brigade in the actions of the 6th and 7th instant, at Shiloh, and during the few days succeeding:

Accompanying this will be found the reports of the various regimental and battery commanders, together with detailed statements of the killed, wounded, and missing.*

The brigade was composed of the Third Kentucky Infantry, Lieut. Col. Ben. Anderson commanding; Fourth Kentucky, Lieut. Col. [A. R.] Hynes; Sixth Kentucky, Col. Joseph H. Lewis; Fifth Kentucky, Col. Thomas H. Hunt;† Fourth Alabama Battalion, Maj. J. M. Clifton; Hale's Thirty-first [Fifty-second?] Alabama Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Galbraith; a battalion of Tennessee infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Crews; battery of light artillery, Capt. Edward P. Byrne; battery of light artillery, Capt. Robert Cobb, and Capt. John H. Morgan's squadron of horse, amounting in all to about 2,400 men, exclusive of the squadron, which did not receive orders from me.

The Reserve Corps, commanded by General Breckinridge, having moved on Friday morning at daylight from Burnsville in the rain, bivouacked that night, after a day's march of 23 miles, near Monterey.

On the next morning, shortly before daylight, after having been exposed to the rain during the night, the corps was moved up to near Mickey's house, where it became necessary to halt until the roads were cleared of the troops in front, which, occurring in the afternoon, enabled General Breckinridge to march on the neighborhood road to the right of Mickey's house to a point within 3 or 4 miles of Pittsburg Landing, where on Saturday night we again bivouacked.

On Sunday morning, the 6th, having advanced about 1 mile from place of bivouac, with this brigade leading, the command was again halted at the intersection of the Bark and interior roads until the front was cleared by the march forward of a portion of the command of General Polk, who was to precede the Reserve Corps. When this occurred I received General Breckinridge's order to move forward in a condition for easy deployment in rear of General Polk's line, and almost immediately afterward was commanded to form line of battle and advance in that manner. The line having been instantly formed, the Third Kentucky on the right and the Fourth Kentucky on the left, with the batteries in the rear and opposite the center, the brigade was put in motion, following General Polk's command. Having proceeded thus a short distance, General Breckinridge communicated to me an order, just then received by him, to move with his two rear brigades on the Hamburg road, which led far to the right of the position first assigned to him. He at the same time directed me to continue moving forward on the line previously indicated, inclining to the left of the principal line of battle, in the rear of General Polk, and he then parted from me.

Moving forward as directed, I came under the enemy's fire at 9.30 a. m., having reached the verge of a long, crescent-shaped open field, which was without fencing, about one mile and a half from Pittsburg Landing. The shot and shell from the woods on the opposite side of the field fell thick and fast around us, but caused very few casualties.

Gov. George W. Johnson and Col. Robert McKee, volunteer aides, here lost their horses, when the Governor shouldered a musket and joined the company of Capt. Ben. Monroe, Fourth Kentucky.

I here halted the command for an instant in a slight depression of the ground, and rode forward on the open field to observe what might lie before and around me and to place Cobb's battery in position, which I did, but it was afterward moved under orders from some one and without my knowledge.

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* Not found.

Hunt's regiment was afterward known as the Ninth.

Shortly before this, by order of General Beauregard, I had detached the Third Kentucky, Fourth Alabama Battalion, and Crews' Tennessee battalion, with Byrne's battery, to the right to support General Anderson, and in the engagement Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, commanding Third Kentucky, and Major Johnston, of the same, were wounded.

Captains Stone, Pearce, and Emerson; Lieutenant Bagwell, commanding company, and Acting Lieutenant White, of that regiment, were killed.

Captain Bowman, Adjutant McGoodwin, and Lieutenants Ross and Ridgeway were wounded; the adjutant severely.

My aide, Charlton Morgan, was also wounded here, and my volunteer aide, John Hooe, had his horse killed.

Not having been specially informed of the casualties that occurred here in the Alabama and Tennessee battalions and Byrne's battery, I am unable to speak definitely of them.

The examination which I made from the old field showed it to have been the scene of recent conflict, but at that time our lines there seemed to have been broken, and no troops of ours were in sight. I discovered also to my left and front two camps of the enemy still occupied by his troops, and I saw them also in the woods across the field in front of his camps. I immediately moved by the left flank to the left and confronted him. I had scarcely taken my new position—in fact was changing the front of the left wing—when he deployed before me. I opened my fire on him when he was thus employed, and soon received his in return. The combat here was a severe one, and lasted an hour and a quarter. I had only three regiments in line—the Fourth, Sixth, and Fifth Kentucky—the Thirty-first [Fifty-second ?] Alabama in reserve, and no battery at command, both of my own having been sent farther to the right, at which point we seemed to be pressed. The enemy appeared to out-number us greatly.

Ignorant of the topography of the country, and not knowing his force, I was for a while reluctant to charge, and as he was in the woods, too, with some advantage of position, I fought him, as I have said, for an hour and a quarter, killing and wounding 400 or 500 of the Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry alone, as well as many of another Ohio regiment, a Missouri regiment, and some Iowa troops, from all of whom we eventually took prisoners.

It would be impossible to praise too highly the steadiness and valor of my troops in this engagement.

I lost here many men and several officers, among whom were Capts. Benjamin Desha and J. W. Caldwell severely and Adjt. William Bell mortally wounded, all of the Fifth Kentucky; also, in the same regiment, Capt. James R. Bright, Lieuts. J. L. Moore and R. M. Simmons were wounded. In the Fourth Kentucky, Capt. John A. Adair, First Lieut. John Bird Rogers, commanding Company A, and Lieut. Robert Dunn were severely wounded, while in the Sixth Kentucky Capt. W. Lee Harned was wounded mortally. The Thirty-first [Fifty-second ?] Alabama, on the left, lost several officers and men, and elicited general praise for its gallantry.

During the engagement the men of no part of the brigade at any time faltered or fell back, while the enemy had to reform more than once.

At length, after having extended my line by adding my reserve to the left of it and obtaining as a support General Stewart, with a part of his brigade, and a part of General Anderson's command, which I found in my rear in a wooded ravine, I gave order to fix bayonets and move forward in double-quick time at a charge, which was executed in the hand-

somest manner and with complete success. The enemy, unwilling and unable to stand this charge, ran through their camps into the woods in their rear, whither we followed them. They were, however, too badly routed to make a stand, and for several hundred yards I moved forward without opposition. These woods intervene between the field and camps I have described and the field and camp in which General Prentiss surrendered, and are about three-quarters of a mile in width.

Soon after having entered the woods I found the ground broken and covered with a thick undergrowth, so that I was obliged to move cautiously and with my front covered by skirmishers. I was likewise delayed and embarrassed by some Louisiana troops, who were off to my left, and dressed in blue colors, like the enemy, as also by a battery which was firing across my front from the right. I sent out an aide to learn the identity of the Louisiana troops and a detachment to ascertain the character of the battery, and, having had the fire of this changed, I moved forward to the verge of the field in which General Prentiss surrendered, having encountered and dispersed a regiment, said to be of Missouri, and taken several prisoners, who were sent to the rear.

At this field General Breckinridge and others were hotly pressing the enemy on the right, many of whom attempted to gain the woods through which I had passed, and at one time I was apprehensive they would turn my left, but by altering my position and delivering several well-directed fires they were turned back upon their camps, into which also, for some time, I directed my fire with effect.

The lines being gradually, after much hard fighting, drawn more and more closely around this camp, forced the surrender of General Prentiss, who seemed to be the last of their generals who made a stand. This brigade entered the camp nearly simultaneously with General Breckinridge and others from the right. I was halted here for a moment by order of General Hardee, and directed to send a regiment back in charge of the prisoners, and I assigned to this duty Lieutenant-Colonel Crews, who had rejoined me with his battalion.

Finding the troops who had come in from my right halting 100 or 200 yards in my front, I allowed the Sixth and Fifth Kentucky Regiments hastily to exchange their guns for Enfield rifles which the enemy had surrendered, and I then moved up and rejoined General Breckinridge, who, with Statham's and Bowen's brigades, was occupying the front line, being on the crest of the hill (or high land) overlooking the narrow valley of the Tennessee River, on which and near by was Pittsburg Landing.

Having been halted here for more than an hour, we endured a most terrific cannonade and shelling from the enemy's gunboats. My command, however, had seen too much hard fighting to be alarmed, and the Fourth Kentucky stood firm, while some of our troops to the front fell back through their lines in confusion. In company D, of this regiment, I lost at this place 11 men, and Lieut. H. M. Kellar, of the Fifth Regiment, was wounded.

From this position, when it was nearly dark, we were ordered to the rear to encamp, which movement was effected in good order. I followed in the darkness of the night the Purdy road, after having reunited to my command Byrne's battery and the others of my troops who had been detached to the right, not including, however, Cobb's battery. This battery, after having been moved from the position in which I had placed it (as previously stated), maintained itself with extraordinary gallantry, as I am informed, against a large force, which, however, killed in the contest nearly all of its horses, and killed and wounded 37 of the men.

Having been thus disabled, Captain Cobb moved his battery off the field with mules to the rear, under orders to do so, all danger being past.

My command occupied the vacated camps of the Forty-sixth Ohio and Sixth Iowa Regiments on the Purdy road near the bridge over Owl Creek, but the tents having been mainly destroyed, my men were again exposed to rain, which fell during the night. The camps, however, were rich in subsistence, as in almost everything else. After a bountiful supper they slept, despite the rain. After having obtained returns from the whole command, I myself rode till 11 p. m. to find a general officer to whom to report for orders, and then sent an aide, with a mounted escort, for the same object, who rode all night without success. Thus closed Sunday, with a loss to this brigade of about 75 killed and 350 wounded.

Early Monday morning, having caused the arms to be discharged and cleaned, I prepared to renew the contest. Soon hearing firing to the right and somewhat to the front, and seeing General Ruggles' division marching to my rear to form off the right, as I understood, and being also informed that the enemy was to the left, I ordered Byrne's battery in position at the Owl Creek Bridge and formed in line parallel to the road.

In a short time my volunteer aide, Capt. Samuel Gray, of Kentucky, whom I had dispatched to the front for orders, returned, with directions from General Beauregard to move forward to whatever point the firing seemed heaviest. I accordingly moved forward on the road, marching by the flank at a double-quick, and having passed Shiloh Church, leaving it to the right, I advanced about three-quarters of a mile beyond it. At this point I met General Bragg, who ordered me to form line perpendicularly to the road and to the left of it, which I did by fronting the brigade and then changing front forward on first battalion. While this movement was being made I rode forward and placed Byrne's battery in position on a slight eminence or ridge at the edge of a field, behind which (and at its base) the change of front would bring my line, thus being myself at the same time at a point where I could observe the execution of this movement. In this position Captain Byrne served his guns with skill and gallantry, silencing one and greatly damaging another battery of the enemy. The enemy's right wing was in our front, and for four hours, in the presence and under the orders of General Bragg, we checked his advance at this quarter. The battery of Byrne drew the continuous fire of several guns from the enemy, by which I lost several men. It was pleasing to see with what alacrity my men volunteered to aid the battery as its men were wounded or became exhausted.

Meanwhile the firing had been approaching nearer and nearer to us from the right and center, and I was ordered to move from my position to the support of these points of our line. In advancing to the right I perceived that our forces were passing from their right toward the left, while the enemy were moving on parallel lines with them and in a corresponding direction. In proceeding I became engaged with the enemy in the woods to the right and a little in rear of the position I had just left, and bordering upon an old field, in which was a house that seemed to have been used as a forage depot. In and around this the enemy seemed well posted in strong force, though much concealed behind logs and bags, apparently of corn, which appeared to have been arranged with that view. While I was moving to my new position the Fourth Kentucky Regiment and Fourth Alabama Battalion, by General

Bragg's order, and without my knowledge, were moved out of the line, and advanced against overwhelming numbers at the north side of the field and to the north of the house just spoken of, being advised that they would be supported in the movement by General Anderson's brigade. At this time I was with the Sixth and Fifth and a remnant of the Third Kentucky Regiments on the west side of this field and to the west of the house. The enemy was posted in the form of a crescent, the inner side being the front. The Fourth Kentucky Regiment and Fourth Alabama Battalion, having approached to within 100 paces of the enemy's line, opened fire upon him, and received in turn a destructive fire from both the wings and the center. The contest was here continued for about twenty minutes, when the enemy fell back on their reserve, and the Fourth Kentucky Regiment and Fourth Alabama prepared to charge them with the bayonet, but before this could be done the enemy again advanced with redoubled forces, and they fell back on General Anderson's brigade, 400 or 500 yards in rear. United with this they again drove back the enemy, and thus forward and backward was the ground crossed and recrossed four times. This engagement is represented as having been most terrific, and, judging from results, could scarcely have been excelled in the courage and heroism displayed by our troops.

Here that matchless officer Thomas B. Monroe, jr., after performing prodigies of valor, was killed near the close of the scene. Here, too, Adjutant Forman was killed, as was also Lieutenant Dooley. Lieutenant-Colonel Hynes, whose conduct was most cool and courageous, was here slightly wounded. Senior Capt. Joseph P. Nuckols, who had been wounded, was likewise, after the most decided coolness and gallantry, severely wounded. Here also were wounded Capts. Benjamin J. Monroe, Thomas W. Thompson, and Joseph M. Fitzhenry. Lieut. Thomas Steele was severely wounded and made prisoner, while Lieuts. John B. Moore and George B. Burnley were seriously and Lieutenant Peyton slightly wounded. All these officers were of the Fourth Kentucky, which went into action Sunday morning with 431 men.

Many officers also of the Fourth Alabama Battalion, whose conduct was excellent, were among the wounded; for more definite mention of whom reference is made to the report from that battalion. This small command behaved extremely well. And here also fell that noble patriot Gov. George W. Johnson, after having fought in the ranks of Capt. Benjamin J. Monroe's company (E, Fourth Kentucky) with unfaltering bravery from early Sunday morning to this unhappy moment.

Eventually, seeing that they must be overpowered, these troops were withdrawn and ordered a short distance to the rear, where they remained until reunited to the command.

With the Sixth and Fifth Regiments on the west side of the position I have described I was hotly engaged for an hour at and during the time just mentioned above, when I had occasion often to admire the courage and ability of Cols. Joseph H. Lewis and Thomas H. Hunt, as well as the steadiness of their men. Our forces here were insufficient for a charge, and seeing the enemy's masses moving to his right, as also our own troops—being ordered by General Breckinridge, to whom I had reported here, he stating at the same time that he could maintain himself to the right where he was, but the enemy's movements required more troops of ours on the left—I followed the movement, and soon reached the brow of a hill on the main road to Pittsburg Landing, and about 150 yards to the right of Shiloh Church. At this point, upon my instance, Colonel Marmaduke, with his Arkansas regiment, united

with my command in support of the two 12-pounder howitzers which I had obtained from General Polk some 300 yards in the rear and had brought up to that position.

The fragmentary forces of both armies had concentrated at this time around Shiloh Church, and, worn-out as were our troops, the field was here successfully contested for two hours, when, as if by mutual consent, both sides desisted from the struggle.

Shortly before the close of the combat, having heard from one of my aides that some troops were in line a few hundred yards in rear, I left Colonel Hunt, Fifth Kentucky, in command, and galloped back to urge them to come up, intending with such a re-enforcement to charge the enemy with the bayonet, but I failed to secure their assistance.

Returning, I found that in my absence Colonel Hunt, with his usual gallantry, had ventured upon a charge, but found the enemy too strong for him, when he retired to the west side of Shiloh Church, where the command remained long after all other troops had been withdrawn, except a small force with Colonel Tappan, of Arkansas.

In the conflicts of this day Lieut. Col. Robert A. Johnston, after exemplary conduct, was wounded, Capt. William Mitchell was killed, and Capt. George A. King and Lieutenants Gillum, Harding, and Schaub were wounded; all of the Fifth Kentucky.

In the Sixth Kentucky, Lieutenant-Colonel Cofer, a cool, brave, and efficient officer, was wounded; Capt. W. W. Bagby and Lieut. M. E. Aull were mortally wounded; Capts. D. E. McKendree and John G. Hudson were likewise wounded, as were also Lieuts. L. M. Tucker and Charles Dawson, the last named of whom was taken prisoner.

The Thirty-first [Fifty-second?] Alabama Regiment behaved with praiseworthy gallantry, for the losses of which in this day's conflict reference is made to the regimental report. And here, though out of place, I will mention that of the Fifth Regiment 4 color-corporals were killed and 3 color-corporals and the color-sergeant were wounded.

Late in the evening, my command being reunited, we rejoined General Breckinridge, with Statham's brigade, and halted at the junction of two roads, both apparently leading from Pittsburg Landing, and about 1½ miles west of Shiloh Church, in the direction of Corinth. With this force and some cavalry General Breckinridge undertook to check any pursuit of our retiring army and cover the retreat. This was a hard duty, exposed as the command had been and wasted as they were by the loss of more than half their numbers; but the general was equal to the great undertaking, and his officers and men shared his devotion to duty.

Here we bivouacked in the mud and were exposed to the rain, which fell during the night. General Breckinridge had in some way provided subsistence for the command sufficient for the night and morning. The enemy did not appear that night, and the next morning we slowly moved off 3 miles to Mickey's house, taking with us the wounded whom we found in abandoned wagons and in the houses on the road-side, as well as some captured property, which had been abandoned by other Confederate troops. Arrived at Mickey's house (where was a large hospital with 400 or 500 wounded men, a part of whom were Federal prisoners), we remained there three days, laboriously engaged in removing the wounded, burying the dead, and sending forward captured property. All having been accomplished, upon receiving orders from General Beauregard, General Breckinridge, with his command, moved into Corinth, arriving there on Friday. While at Mickey's house we had been advantageously posted to avoid surprise and repel attack.

On Tuesday General Sherman's brigade, of the enemy, came to within a mile and a half of us, but being attacked by our cavalry, which General Breckinridge had stationed in the rear, that brigade was routed, losing 40 or 50 killed and about 75 prisoners, who were sent to Corinth.

Here I must be permitted to bear testimony to the resolution, ability, and endurance of General Breckinridge, which in these last days were severely taxed, but were not wanting to the demands of the occasion.

Thus I have given an account of the conduct of this brigade in the battle of the 6th and 7th instant and in three or four days succeeding.

I cannot too highly commend the gallantry and steadiness of these brave men. The courage, coolness, and ability of Colonel Hunt, of the Fifth Kentucky, were conspicuous, as were also those of his lieutenant-colonel, Robert A. Johnston, who was wounded on Monday morning, but kept his place.

No man could have possessed more gallantry than was shown by Colonel Lewis, of the Sixth Kentucky, and his lieutenant-colonel, Cofer.

Major Hays, too, of the same regiment, behaved well.

I had occasion often to remark the self-possession and ability of Lieutenant-Colonel Hynes, in command of the Fourth Kentucky, who was wounded, but did not leave the field, as also the conduct of Capt. Joseph P. Nuckols, of this regiment, who had been wounded.

The conduct of the lamented Monroe, major of this regiment, was unsurpassed, and challenged the admiration of all.

The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, commanding the Third Kentucky, is reported to me by one of my aides as having been extremely gallant, as was that of Major Johnston, both of whom were wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Crews, commanding Tennessee battalion, behaved well.

Major Clifton, commanding Alabama battalion, detached from me early on Sunday, did not again come under my notice, but is said to have done his duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel Galbraith, commanding Thirty-first [Fifty-second] Alabama Regiment, executed to my satisfaction several orders I gave him, and in the early fight Sunday, although not drilled, his regiment did excellent service.

Captain Byrne, as I have already said, managed his battery with skill and fought with great gallantry.

Captain Cobb, commanding light battery, unfortunately lost most of his horses and two of his pieces, but is represented to me as having fought with great courage and skill.

Capt. John H. Morgan, with his squadron, was not under my immediate control, and has only to-day returned from the scene of conflict. On receiving his report I will add a supplement to this. His conduct is represented to have been such as all expected of so gallant a commander.

The captains and subalterns of the command who fought with distinguished courage are too numerous to be mentioned in this report. Regimental reports are referred to for justice to them. It may not be out of place to say, however, that the Third Kentucky came from the battle-field and from Mickey's house under command of First Lieut. C. H. Meshew.

I am under obligations to my adjutant, Joseph Linden Robertson, and my volunteer aides, Samuel Gray, John Hooe, Thomas B. Darragh, Robert W. McKee, and Charlton Morgan, all of Kentucky (the last of whom was wounded on Sunday morning), and Charles J. Maston, of

Alabama, all of whom exhibited decided gallantry. But I have to mourn the loss of many who were very dear to the command, among whom Major Monroe is very deeply lamented. He fell nobly at his post. No officer of his rank could have been his superior, and no man in the army could have possessed more merit as a gentleman.

At the same place fell Gov. George W. Johnson, whose death will be mourned by thousands of his countrymen.

The command went into action with something less than 2,400 men, and the table of casualties shows an aggregate loss of 844. The list of missing is 97, all of whom were probably killed or wounded.

The losses of the different regiments, &c., were as follows:

3d Kentucky Regiment	174
4th Kentucky Regiment	213
5th Kentucky Regiment	134
6th Kentucky Regiment	108
Hale's 31st [52d] Alabama	79
Clifton's Alabama Battalion	30
Crews' Tennessee Battalion	55
Cobb's battery	37
Byrne's battery	14
Total	844

All the horses of the command belonging to the field and staff engaged in the action, with one or two exceptions, were either killed or wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. P. TRABUE,
Colonel Fourth Kentucky, Commanding Brigade.

No. 227.

Report of Col. John D. Martin, Second Confederate Infantry commanding, Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS BOWEN'S BRIGADE,
Corinth, Miss., April 14, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to report that on Sunday morning, the 6th instant, under your command, my regiment, with other regiments of your brigade, were at daylight ordered to the anticipated battle-field.

After a march of 2 miles our knapsacks, &c., were left. Soon after again reaching the road the roar of artillery broke upon the ear. We were then ordered to the scene of action at double-quick for nearly 2 miles, when the scene of battle lay before and below us. We were here formed in line of battle, the First Missouri and my regiment in front and the Ninth and Tenth Arkansas Regiments in the rear. We were led by General A. S. Johnston, who told us a few more charges and the day was ours. He halted in 200 or 300 yards, and told us to charge ahead; the enemy were before us. The Missouri and my regiment, after crossing a deep ravine, halted for a few minutes to await your arrival. When General Withers rode up and ordered us forward the enemy were near in force. After a march of 200 yards we reached a skirt of woods, and a brisk fire was opened upon us by the skirmishers of the enemy. Finding they were picking off our men, having

lost 4 or 5 in killed and wounded, an advance was ordered, and we immediately crossed a deep ravine, driving their skirmishers before us. On reaching the top of a hill we were received with a destructive volley, killing and wounding about 12 of my men. Simultaneously we returned their fire and charged ahead; they fled in confusion. We killed and wounded many. We pursued for 200 or 300 yards and halted.

At this point General Breckinridge came up, whose noble appearance and gallant bearing inspired the men with the utmost enthusiasm. He ordered my regiment to wheel to the left and march upon the enemy. After a march of 400 or 500 yards, to where the ravine was expanded and shallow, upon turning to the right and marching to the brow of the hill we discovered the enemy in very large force, with artillery supported by infantry, his right resting on his encampment. I afterward learned that this was Prentiss' brigade. They poured upon us a most destructive fire, which we returned with coolness, promptness, and destructive effect.

Here fell Captain Davis mortally wounded and Sergeant-Major White shot dead, than whom two nobler, braver spirits never offered up life upon the altar of freedom. Here also Lieutenant-Colonel McGehee, while gallantly encouraging his regiment, without regard to his personal exposure, was severely wounded. Captain Snodgrass and Lieutenants Murray and Patterson were wounded, all acting gallantly.

At this point we lost about 100 men, and would have been annihilated had not the enemy greatly overshot us.

We were supported on the left by the First Missouri and a Louisiana Regiment. After fighting for two hours the enemy fell back in good order. The regiment being entirely out of ammunition, we fell back to the camp of the enemy, which had just been left, and found a bountiful supply. I was here informed by a portion of the Tenth Arkansas Regiment that General Bowen was wounded. This was about 4 p. m.

I immediately assumed command of the brigade, moved to the left and front, and formed the whole brigade in line of battle, and moved toward the river. When within 300 or 400 yards of the river the enemy opened on us with their gunboats and two batteries in position near the river bank, which sounded terribly and looked ugly and hurt but few. Our men began to discover this fact.

Being now nearly night, I fell back, by an order from General Bragg, to the first encampment in the tents farthest from the river, where we staid all night, feasting upon the stores of the enemy, visited occasionally by a shell from their gunboats. Major-General Hardee and General Withers came to our encampment, where they remained all night.

The brigade was aroused in the morning at daylight, and immediately formed in line of battle and marched the road toward the river. When opposite the last tents in their encampment the skirmishers opened on us. I ordered the brigade to fall back about 50 yards from the road, under cover of the hill and a skirt of woods, where a good line of battle was formed. General Hardee now rode forward, ordered a charge, and most gallantly led, amid a shower of bullets and cannonballs. Our men cheered and rushed forward. The enemy fled in confusion. Our men pursued entirely across an old field, killing and wounding many, leaving five pieces of their artillery in our hands. Major Mangum (to whom I had, with the utmost confidence, from his previous general bearing, turned over the command of the Second Confederate Regiment) gallantly led the charge.

We here made three different charges upon the enemy, driving them back every time. Here, noticing a large force of the enemy flanking us on the right, I ordered the brigade to fall back, which we did, to the Bark road. Proceeding to the first encampment, we replenished our ammunition.

I here besought the brigade to again drive back the ruthless enemy of our freedom. With a triumphant cheer they moved on. When we had advanced about 200 yards we met cavalry in the lead, artillery next, and infantry last, fleeing in panic and perfect confusion. The brigade, by order, laid down in the ravine. By the heroic exertions and cool determination of the field and staff officers they remained perfectly steady until the masses had passed by them. The enemy pursued to within 100 yards of our line. Our brigade rose, advanced about 30 paces, and poured a deadly and effective volley into them. We then charged on them, driving them in confusion before us, recapturing two pieces of the Washington Artillery and capturing five of the enemy's pieces, and pursuing them to within 300 yards of the river bank.

After remaining a few minutes, with no enemy in sight, upon looking to the right a large force of the enemy was seen flanking us. It was in this charge that I had my second horse wounded.

I ordered the brigade to fall back to the left and rear, and took position on the brow of the hill.

From here, under the eye and orders of Major-General Hardee, who inspired every confidence, twice again we drove back the legions of the enemy. This was within 400 or 500 yards of the river, on the Bark road, the enemy disappearing under the river bank each time they were driven back and we falling back under cover of the hill. They making their appearance at three different points, we sallied upon them. I think they concluded we had 5,000 instead of 1,100 men, and gave up taking the Bark road, they not knowing it was the same troops charging on them each time from the ravine under the hill.

From here we again advanced to an old field, but met no enemy. We laid down in ambush in a line with the fence until orders were, coming from General Hardee, to fall back on the Bark road, and deploy the brigade on each side to protect the falling back of the artillery, infantry, &c. We then left the field, with no enemy between us and the river, as far as could be seen. This ended the action with the brigade.

Where all acted so gallantly I do not like to make distinctions, but deem it my duty to mention the cool courage and self-possession of Colonels Dunlop and Merrick, Lieutenant-Colonel Riley, Major Mangum, Captain Edmonson, and many of the officers of the First Missouri Regiment, and refer with pride to the cool, daring courage of Captains Ray, Rayburn, Bowen, and Taylor; Lieutenants Talbert, Mobley, and Adjutant Donelson; Sergeant Henwood and Private A. S. Pass. Sergt. McGehee Dandridge fell, shot dead, on the last charge, having heroically performed his duty on both days of the 6th and 7th.

The accompanying report of the two artillery companies in the brigade are referred to for the part taken by them in the action.

For aggregate number carried into action by each regiment of the brigade, the number killed and wounded, reference is made to the annexed statement.*

* Nominal list shows 2 officers and 36 men killed, 9 officers and 127 men wounded, and 8 men missing.

I cannot even imagine men acting more gallantly than your whole brigade during the time I had the honor to command them. Your efficiency as an officer, in training and disciplining the brigade, enabled the officers commanding to do most glorious and effective service.

I have the honor to respectfully submit the above.

Your obedient servant,

JNO. D. MARTIN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

General JOHN S. BOWEN, *Commanding Brigade.*

No. 228.

Report of Col. Isaac L. Dunlop, Ninth Arkansas Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS BOWEN'S BRIGADE,
Corinth, Miss., April 14, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to report that on Sunday morning, the 6th instant, under your command, my regiment, with other regiments of your brigade, was at daylight ordered to the anticipated battle-field. After a march of 2 miles our knapsacks, &c., were left. Soon after again reaching the road the roar of artillery broke upon the ear. We were ordered to the scene of action at double-quick for nearly 2 miles, when the scene of battle laid before and below us. We were here formed in line of battle, the First Missouri and my regiment in front, the Ninth and Tenth Arkansas Regiments in the rear. We were led by General A. S. Johnston. He told us a few more charges and the day was ours. He halted in 200 or 300 yards and told us to charge ahead; the enemy were before us. The Missouri and my own regiment, after crossing a deep ravine, halted to await your arrival. Then General Withers rode up and ordered us forward. The enemy in force were near. After a march of 200 yards we reached a skirt of woods, and a brisk fire was opened upon us by the skirmishers of the enemy. Finding they were picking off our men (having lost 4 or 5 in killed and wounded), an advance was ordered, and we immediately [crossed the] deep ravine, driving their skirmishers before us. On reaching the top of a hill we were received with a destructive volley, killing and wounding about 12 of my men. Simultaneously we returned the fire and charged ahead. They fled in confusion. We killed and wounded many. We pursued for 200 or 300 yards and halted.

At this point General Breckinridge came up, whose noble appearance and gallant bearing inspired the men with the utmost enthusiasm. He ordered my regiment to wheel to the left and march. After a march of 400 or 500 yards to where the ravine was expanded and shallow, upon turning to the right and marching [to the] brow of the hill we discovered the enemy in very large force, with artillery supported by infantry, his right resting on his encampment. I afterward learned that this was Prentiss' brigade. They poured upon us a most destructive fire, which we returned with coolness, promptness, and destructive [some pages missing] by the Second Confederate, First Missouri, and Tenth Arkansas.

Having been informed of your wound and disappearance from the field, Colonel Martin took command of the brigade by virtue of seniority, and moved to the extreme right, and advanced in the direction of the

river and the firing of batteries in front and to our right. We continued to follow them up until our position became one of extreme peril, placed, as we were, between two batteries, both pouring destructive volleys of grape and canister into our ranks. In this position we received orders to fall back to a safe position and await further orders. By this time night came on, and Colonel Martin withdrew us for the night to the encampment where I first attacked the enemy in the forenoon. This closed the fighting of the 6th instant. My loss in killed and wounded amounted to about 100.

On Monday morning, 7th instant, at twilight, my right was again drawn up in line of battle, by order of Col. John D. Martin, together with other regiments of the brigade, taking position a little to the left of where I had first engaged the enemy on the day previous. We remained in this position but a few minutes when the enemy advanced. In the mean time, however, a battery of ours had been brought to bear upon him, and my regiment was ordered to support it by Colonel Martin. I remained in this position, fighting and repulsing the enemy several times.

After fighting in this position an hour, or perhaps two hours, General Jackson rode up and ordered my right to support him on his extreme left and to the left of my position, which order I endeavored to carry out, but before I got in position his brigade fell back to a ravine in our rear and again rallied. I moved in accordance with his order to meet the enemy, now advancing immediately in front. We again drove him back in this maneuver. I found after advancing several hundred yards that I had become detached from General Jackson's brigade and was then exposed to a destructive fire from both flanks. I immediately fell back to a safe distance, and again rallying my men, moved still farther to the left and joined the brigade again commanded by Col. John D. Martin. From this position we drove the enemy three several times back some 400 yards with great slaughter.

At one time, when the day seemed almost lost to us, by a united effort on the part of the entire brigade and the undaunted courage of the commanding officer, we succeeded in arresting what appeared to be almost an entire rout of our forces on the right wing, and drove the enemy back. I made several other advances afterward with the brigade, but met with no enemy.

Finally, about 3 p. m., we received orders to fall back. This closed the fighting of April 7.

For meritorious and brave conduct I mention M. A. Duckworth, second lieutenant in Company K, who fell, shot through the heart, while bravely leading his men and cheering them on a charge. Many others acted nobly. Capt. William J. Wallace acted with undaunted courage. After receiving a very painful wound in the hand he continued to lead his men.

Sergeant Ford, when the color-sergeant was shot down, sprang forward and, lifting the colors from the ground, rushed forward into the hottest of the fight, calling to his comrades to follow.

My entire loss during the two days' fight is 115 wounded and 17 killed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

ISAAC L. DUNLOP,
Colonel, Commanding Ninth Arkansas Volunteers.

General JOHN S. BOWEN.

No. 229.

Report of Col. John A. Wharton, Texas Rangers (unattached).

HEADQUARTERS TEXAS RANGERS,
Camp Beauregard, Corinth, Miss., April 12, 1862.

I have to report that, being left by General Beauregard to protect the left flank of the army, I proceeded on Sunday, the 6th instant, to the bridge across Owl Creek, near Hurly's, on the Purdy and Pittsburg road, where I halted my command, and dispatched Clinton Terry, esq., and J. M. Weston to General Beauregard to acquaint him with my position and to receive orders to control my future movements. I received through my messengers an order to cross Owl Creek and co-operate with the left of the army.

I passed over the bridge at 11 a. m. on Sunday, the 6th instant, and reported to General Hardee, who was in immediate command of the left. I was ordered to dismount the Rangers and protect a battery then opening upon the enemy. This was promptly done. The enemy apparently retired, and General Hardee ordered me to pursue them and intercept their retreat. Mounting the command, I promptly proceeded in the direction of what I supposed to be the fleeing enemy. I had not gone over 300 yards when the head of the column received a heavy fire from a large force of the enemy, who lay in ambush. Having been compelled to cross a very boggy ravine in single file, the rear of the regiment was full 400 yards off when myself and 20 or 30 of those in advance were under a very heavy fire from a concealed foe not 40 yards distant. It being impossible, from the nature of the ground, either to bring up the strength of the command or to form for a charge, I drew off the regiment in good order some 200 yards and formed it, having determined to dismount and fight the foe upon foot. Before this could be executed the infantry, which had been in our rear, was ordered forward, and after a very severe struggle succeeded in driving the enemy back. I then proceeded with the command to our extreme left, where I had discovered a battery without any support. After consultation with the officer in command of the battery, I determined to dismount the command and advance upon the enemy, who were at that time annoying the battery by a scattering fire. Having dismounted five companies, I threw them forward as skirmishers. The men behaved most gallantly and advanced upon the enemy in fine style, driving them before them through the camp which they were defending.

Soon after this the day closed, and I encamped upon the extreme left, near the battery which I had just been sustaining. Having thrown out a heavy picket in the direction of the enemy, the command lay upon their arms during the night, prepared for action on the morrow.

Monday, April 7.—The left flank of the army, with which my command was co-operating, fell back soon after daylight under an advance of the enemy.

At about 10 a. m. General Beauregard ordered me to charge the right of the enemy, which was pressing our left heavily. I proceeded with promptness to execute the order, if possible; to attempt it at all hazards. I was compelled, in order to reach a position to attack the right of the enemy, to pass by file through the woods down the sides of a ravine. This threw the head of the regiment 400 yards in advance of the rear. I had selected the ground upon which to form for the purpose of charging the right of the enemy, which was stationed in the woods, engaged in a severe struggle with our left Upon rising an eminence that com-

manded a view of the ground upon which I expected to form, I found it occupied by the reserve of the enemy, full two regiments strong, advancing in line of battle. These troops were not engaged. As the head of the regiment, marching necessarily by file, with myself at its head, rose the eminence the enemy opened a very disastrous fire upon us, killing and wounding many and disabling my horse. I attempted to engage the enemy until the rear could arrive, but found that I was sacrificing the lives of my men, fighting 30 men against at least a regiment, with the advantage of position, and with no prospect but that the men would all be killed as they came in view, as they could only advance by file. I withdrew the command a short distance, dismounting the entire regiment, and advanced upon the enemy as skirmishers. I promptly advised General Beauregard of the position of the enemy's reserve, and that my command was fighting them upon foot. While thus engaged the left of our army fell back upon Shiloh Church, and I then withdrew the skirmishers and retired to a position near our infantry. Had it not been for the reserve of the enemy I feel assured that I could have formed and have successfully charged the rear of the enemy.

I then received an order from General Beauregard to move to the right of our army and protect its retreat. This was done, after detaching two companies to sustain a battery and another for scouting purposes.

I maintained a position next to Lick Creek until night-fall, and then encamped in rear of the entire army, throwing out pickets in connection with Colonels Adams, Forrest, and Lindsay.

On Tuesday morning my wound became so painful, having been in the saddle for two days after it was received, that I determined to report myself at Corinth. Turning over the command to Major Harrison, I accordingly proceeded to this place.

I respectfully refer you to Major Harrison's report of a brilliant charge, gallantly led by himself, upon the enemy's cavalry and infantry on Tuesday evening. The nature of the ground rendered a charge practicable, and the men and officers behaved with great courage.

I regret exceedingly that the face of the country deprived the Rangers from charging the enemy with effect during Sunday and Monday. I feel satisfied that we engaged the enemy with great success when the command fought them as skirmishers. I feel great pride in saying that not even when ambuscaded or when fighting at the odds of sixty to one did the men fall back until ordered by myself to do so, and that they always formed with great alacrity.

Below I submit a statement of the killed and wounded.

The regiment remained in rear of the army until the 10th instant, when it was ordered to the encampment at this place by General Beauregard.

Killed, Lieutenant Lowe, Company A, and 6 privates. Missing, 4 privates. Wounded, Col. John A. Wharton, slightly; Clinton Terry, volunteer aide, severely; Capt. R. T. King, Company A, arm broken; Capt. M. L. Rayburn, Company E, arm broken; Second Lieut. M. L. Gerom, severely; Capt. G. Cooke, Company H, slightly, and 50 noncommissioned officers and privates. Total killed, wounded, and missing, 66. Horses killed, 56.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Colonel, Commanding Texas Rangers.

Col. THOMAS JORDAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

APRIL 6-11, 1862.—Expedition from Greeneville, Tenn., into Laurel Valley, N. C.

Reports of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army, with congratulatory letter.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., April 17, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an expedition sent by my order into a portion of the State of North Carolina known as Laurel Valley, lying near the Tennessee border, and in the vicinity of Bald Mountain:

A detachment of troops, composed of three companies of the Forty-third Tennessee Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Key commanding, moved from the town of Greeneville, in this department, on the 6th instant, arriving on the 7th at a point on Bald Mountain which had been occupied as a camping ground by a party of outlaws, who had decamped two days previous to that time.

On the morning of the 8th our force moved down into Laurel Valley, a district long known as a general resort and hiding place for outlaws, who have been accustomed to send out from this point marauding parties into the adjoining counties of Tennessee and North Carolina, greatly annoying the people in those sections.

Directing his march through this valley, Colonel Key met no regularly-organized force, but his command was repeatedly fired on by parties of from 4 to 10 men, who would then immediately retreat beyond his reach, the country being particularly favorable to this mode of warfare. A portion of the force was deployed on either side of the line of march, the column being thus protected in a measure, and the enemy driven from their hiding places. Owing, however, to the impenetrability of the thickets, few of them could be killed and none captured.

This skirmishing was kept up on the 8th, 9th, and 10th, during which time about 15 of the enemy were killed. The casualties on our side were 3 men wounded—Privates Smith, Morgan, and Higdon, of Company A, the latter two mortally.

On the 11th the expedition returned to Greeneville.

The lieutenant-colonel commanding reports that there seems to be a regular organization among the inhabitants of that portion of the country. The whole population is openly hostile to our cause, and all who are able to serve are under arms.

Lieutenant-Colonel Key reports the officers and men to have behaved themselves well on this tedious and difficult march, and it is but justice to him to say that he evinced unusual energy and forethought, conducting the expedition in a highly creditable manner.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., April 16, 1862.

SIR: With the hope that the information herein contained may be of service, the commanding general of this department begs leave to call your attention to the condition of affairs in a portion of North Carolina lying near the Tennessee line and in the vicinity of Bald Mountain, known as Laurel Valley.

Repeated depredations having been committed on this side of the mountain by armed parties of marauders from that quarter, the commanding general ordered, about the 5th of this month, a detachment of troops to proceed from Greeneville, in the State of Tennessee, into Laurel Valley, with instructions to put down any illegal organization of armed men that might be found there. These instructions were carried out as far as the circumstances of the case would permit, but as it was impossible to scour the country thoroughly, owing to the thickness of the undergrowth, many outlaws probably remain there. The commanding officer of the expedition reports that there seems to be a regular organization among them, and that the entire population who are able to bear arms are arrayed against us. He reports killing about 15 of them, with a loss on our part of 2 killed and 1 wounded.

Notwithstanding the universal hostility of the people to our cause no private property was molested, except what was necessary for our troops while there.

The commanding general respectfully recommends that some measures be taken by the authorities of North Carolina to put a stop to these depredations.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
By order of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, N. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., April 17, 1862.

Lieut. Col. D. M. KEY,
Forty-third Regiment Tennessee Volunteers:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to express to you his appreciation of the energy and judgment displayed in the conduct of the late expedition into North Carolina, communicated in your report of the 14th instant. He desires also that this shall be communicated to the men then under your command in such terms as will assure them of his confidence in their zeal in the prompt discharge of their military duties and in their patriotism.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

APRIL 7-12, 1862.—Raid on Confederate line of communications between Chattanooga, Tenn., and Marietta, Ga.

REPORTS, ETC.

No. 1.—Report of the Judge-Advocate-General U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Letter from Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, U. S. Army.
No. 3.—Miscellaneous Confederate reports and correspondence.

No. 1.

Report of the Judge-Advocate-General U. S. Army.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 27, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for your consideration the accompanying depositions of Corp. William Pittenger, Company G, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteers; Private Jacob Parrott, Company K, Thirty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteers; Private Robert Buffum, Company H, Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteers; Corp. William H. Reddick, Company B, Thirty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteers, and Private William Bensinger, Company G, Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteers, taken at this office on the 25th instant, in compliance with your written instructions, from which the following facts will appear:

These non-commissioned officers and privates belonged to an expedition set on foot in April, 1862, at the suggestion of Mr. J. J. Andrews, a citizen of Kentucky, who led it, and under the authority and direction of General O. M. Mitchel, the object of which was to destroy the communications on the Georgia State Railroad between Atlanta and Chattanooga. The mode of operation proposed was to reach a point on the road where they could seize a locomotive and train of cars and then dash back in the direction of Chattanooga, cutting the telegraph wires and burning the bridges behind them as they advanced until they reached their own lines. The expedition consisted of 24 men, who, with the exception of its leader, Mr. Andrews, and another citizen of Kentucky, who acted on the occasion as the substitute of a soldier, had been selected from the different companies for their known courage and discretion. They were informed that the movement was to be a secret one, and they doubtless comprehended something of its perils, but Mr. Andrews and Mr. Reddick alone seem to have known anything of its precise direction or object. They, however, voluntarily engaged in it, and made their way in parties of two and three, in citizens' dress, and carrying only their side-arms, to Chattanooga, the point of rendezvous agreed upon, where 22 out of the 24 arrived safely. Here they took passage, without attracting observation, for Marietta, which they reached at 12 o'clock on the night of April 11. The following morning they took the cars back again towards Chattanooga, and at a place called Big Shanty, while the engineer and passengers were breakfasting, they detached the locomotive and three box-cars from the train, and started at full speed for Chattanooga. They were now upon the field of the perilous operations proposed by the expedition, but suddenly encountered unforeseen obstacles. According to the schedule of the road, of which Mr. Andrews had possessed himself, they should have met but a single train on that day, whereas they met three, two of them being engaged on extraordinary service. About an hour was lost in waiting to allow these trains to pass, which enabled their pur-

suers to press closely upon them. They removed rails, threw out obstructions on the road, and cut the wires from time to time, and attained when in motion a speed of 60 miles an hour, but the time lost could not be regained.

After having run about 100 miles they found their supply of wood, water, and oil exhausted, while the rebel locomotive, which had been chasing them, was in sight. Under these circumstances they had no alternative but to abandon their cars and flee to the woods, which they did under the orders of Mr. Andrews, each one endeavoring to save himself as best he might.

The expedition thus failed from causes which reflected neither upon the genius by which it was planned nor upon the intrepidity and discretion of those engaged in conducting it. But for the accident of meeting the extra trains, which could not have been anticipated, the movement would have been a complete success, and the whole aspect of the war in the South and Southwest would have been at once changed.

The expedition itself, in the daring of its conception, had the wildness of a romance, while in the gigantic and overwhelming results which it sought, and was likely to accomplish, it was absolutely sublime. The estimate of its character entertained in the South will be found fully expressed in an editorial from the Southern Confederacy, a prominent rebel journal, under date of April 15, and which is appended to and adopted as a part of Mr. Pittenger's deposition. The editor says:

> The mind and heart shrink back appalled at the bare contemplation of the awful consequences which would have followed the success of this one act. We doubt if the victory of Manassas or Corinth were worth as much to us as the frustration of this grand *coup d'état*. It is not by any means certain that the annihilation of Beauregard's whole army at Corinth would be so fatal a blow to us as would have been the burning of the bridges at that time by these men.

So soon as those composing the expedition had left the cars and dispersed themselves in the woods the population of the country around turned out in their pursuit, employing for this purpose the dogs which are trained to hunt down the fugitive slaves of the South. The whole 22 were captured. Among them was Private Jacob Parrott, of Company K, Thirty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteers. When arrested he was, without any form of trial, taken possession of by a military officer and 4 soldiers, who stripped him, bent him over a stone, and while two pistols were held over his head a lieutenant in rebel uniform inflicted with a raw-hide upwards of 100 lashes on his bare back. This was done in the presence of an infuriated crowd, who clamored for his blood and actually brought a rope with which to hang him. The object of this prolonged scourging was to force this young man to confess to them the objects of the expedition and the names of his comrades, especially that of the engineer who had run the train. Their purpose was, no doubt, not only to take the life of the latter if identified, but to do so with every circumstance of humiliation and torture which they could devise. Three times in the progress of this horrible flogging it was suspended and Mr. Parrott was asked if he would not confess, but steadily and firmly to the last he refused all disclosures, and it was not until his tormentors were weary of their brutal work that the task of subduing their victim was abandoned as hopeless.

This youth is an orphan, without father or mother, and without any of the advantages of education. Soon after the rebellion broke out, though but eighteen years of age, he left his trade and threw himself

into the ranks of our armies as a volunteer, and now, though still suffering from the outrages committed on his person in the South, he is on his way to rejoin his regiment, seeming to love his country only the more for all that he has endured in its defense. His subdued and modest manner while narrating the part he had borne in this expedition showed him to be wholly unconscious of having done anything more than perform his simple duty as a soldier. Such Spartan fortitude and such fidelity to the trusts of friendship and to the inspirations of patriotism deserve an enduring record in the archives of the Government, and will find one, I am sure, in the hearts of a loyal people.

The 22 captives, when secured, were thrust into the negro jail at Chattanooga. They occupied a single room, half under ground and but 13 feet square, so that there was not space enough for them all to lie down together, and a part of them were, in consequence, obliged to sleep sitting and leaning against the walls. The only entrance was through a trap-door in the ceiling, that was raised twice a day to let down their scanty meals, which were lowered in a bucket. They had no other light or ventilation than that which came through two small tripple-grated windows. They were covered with swarming vermin, and the heat was so oppressive that they were often obliged to strip themselves entirely of their clothes to bear it. Add to this they were all handcuffed, and with trace-chains, secured by padlocks around their necks, were fastened to each other in companies of twos and threes. Their food, which was doled out to them twice a day, consisted of a little flour wet with water and baked in the form of bread, and spoiled pickled beef. They had no opportunity of procuring any supplies from the outside, nor had they any means of doing so, their pockets having been rifled of their last cent by the Confederate authorities, prominent among whom was an officer wearing the rebel uniform of a major. No part of the money thus basely taken was ever returned.

During this imprisonment at Chattanooga their leader, Mr. Andrews, was tried and condemned as a spy, and was subsequently executed at Atlanta June 7.

They were strong and in perfect health when they entered this negro jail, but at the end of something more than three weeks, when they were required to leave it, they were so exhausted from the treatment to which they had been subjected as scarcely to be able to walk, and several staggered from weakness as they passed through the streets to the cars.

Finally, 12 of the number, including the 5 who have deposed, and Mr. Mason, of Company K, Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteers, who was prevented by illness from giving his evidence, were transferred to the prison of Knoxville, Tenn. On arriving there 7 of them were arraigned before a court-martial, charged with being spies. Their trial, of course, was summary. They were permitted to be present, but not to hear either the argument of their own counsel or that of the judge-advocate. Their counsel, however, afterward visited the prison and read to them the written defense which he made before the court in their behalf. The substance of that paper is thus stated by one of the witnesses, Corporal Pittenger:

He (the counsel) contended that our being dressed in citizens' clothes was nothing more than what the Confederate Government itself had authorized, and was only what all the guerrillas in the service of the Confederacy did on all occasions when it would be an advantage to them to do so, and he recited the instance of General Morgan having dressed his men in the uniform of our soldiers and passed them off as being from the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment, and by that means succeeded in reaching a railroad and destroying it. This instance was mentioned to show that

our being in citizens' clothes did not take from us the protection awarded to prisoners of war. The plea went on further to state that we had told the object of our expedition; that it was a purely military one, for the destruction of communications, and, as such, lawful, according to the rules of war.

This just and unanswerable presentation of the case appears to have produced its appropriate impression. Several members of the court-martial afterward called on the prisoners and assured them that from the evidence against them they could not be condemned as spies; that they had come for a certain known object, and not having lingered about or visited any of their camps, obtaining or seeking information, they could not be convicted. Soon thereafter all the prisoners were removed to Atlanta, Ga., and they left Knoxville under a belief that their comrades, who had been tried, either had been or would be acquitted.

In the mean time, however, the views entertained and expressed to them by the members of the court were overcome, it may be safely assumed, under the prompting of the remorseless despotism at Richmond.

On June 18, after their arrival at Atlanta, where they rejoined the comrades from whom they had been separated at Chattanooga, their prison door was opened and the death sentences of the seven who had been tried at Knoxville were read to them. No time for preparation was allowed them. They were told to bid their friends farewell, and to be quick about it. They were at once tied and carried out to execution. Among the seven was Private Samuel Robinson, Company G, Thirty-third Ohio Volunteers, who was too ill to walk. He was, however, pinioned like the rest, and in this condition was dragged from the floor on which he was lying to the scaffold. In an hour or more the cavalry escort which had accompanied them was seen returning with the cart, but the cart was empty; the tragedy had been consummated! On that evening and the following morning the prisoners learned from the provost-marshal and guard that their comrades had died as all true soldiers of the Republic should die in the presence of its enemies.

Among the revolting incidents which they mentioned in connection with this cowardly butchery was the fall of two of the victims from the breaking of the ropes after they had been for some time suspended. On their being restored to consciousness they begged for an hour in which to pray and to prepare for death, but this was refused them. The rope was readjusted and the execution at once proceeded.

Among those who thus perished was Private Alfred Wilson, Company C, Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers. He was a mechanic, from Cincinnati, who, in the exercise of his trade, had traveled much through the States North and South, and who had a greatness of soul which sympathized intensely with our struggle for national life, and was in that dark hour filled with joyous convictions of our final triumph. Though surrounded by a scowling crowd, impatient for his sacrifice, he did not hesitate, while standing under the gallows, to make them a brief address. He told them that though they were all wrong he had no hostile feelings toward the Southern people, believing that not they, but their leaders, were responsible for the rebellion; that he was no spy, as charged, but a soldier regularly detailed for military duty; that he did not regret to die for his country, but only regretted the manner of his death; and he added, for their admonition, that they would yet see the time when the old Union would be restored and when its flag would wave over them again; and with these words the brave man died. He, like his comrades, calmly met the ignominious doom of a felon; but, happily, ignominious for him and for them only so far as

the martyrdom of the patriot and hero can be degraded by the hands of ruffians and traitors.

The remaining prisoners, now reduced to 14, were kept closely confined under special guard in the jail at Atlanta until October, when, overhearing a conversation between the jailer and another officer, they became satisfied that it was the purpose of the authorities to hang them as they had done their companions. This led them to form a plan for their escape, which they carried into execution on the evening of the next day, by seizing the jailer when he opened the door to carry away the bucket in which their supper had been brought. This was followed by the seizure also of the 7 guards on duty, and before the alarm was given 8 of the fugitives were beyond reach of pursuit It has been since ascertained that 6 of these, after long and painful wanderings, succeeded in reaching our lines. Of the fate of the other 2 nothing is known. The remaining 6 of the 14, consisting of the 5 witnesses who have deposed and Mr. Mason, were recaptured and confined in the barracks until December, when they were removed to Richmond. There they were shut up in a room in Castle Thunder, where they shivered through the winter, without fire, thinly clad, and with but two small blankets, which they had saved with their clothes, to cover the whole party. So they remained until a few days since, when they were exchanged; and thus, at the end of eleven months, terminated their pitiless persecutions in the prisons of the South—persecutions begun and continued amid indignities and sufferings on their part and atrocities on the part of their traitorous foes which illustrate far more faithfully than any human language could express it the demoniac spirit of a revolt, every throb of whose life is a crime against the very race to which we belong.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT,
Judge-Advocate-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

No. 2.

Letter from Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, U. S. Army.

SARATOGA, *August* 5, 1863.

SIR: In the Official Gazette of the 21st ultimo I see a report of Judge-Advocate-General Holt, dated March 27, relative to "an expedition set on foot in April, 1862, under the authority and direction," as the report says, "of General O. M. Mitchel, the object of which was to destroy the line of communications on the Georgia State Railroad between Atlanta and Chattanooga." The expedition was "set on foot" under my authority. The plan was arranged between Mr. Andrews, whom I had in employment from shortly after assuming command in Kentucky, and my chief of staff, Col. James B. Fry, and General Mitchel had nothing to do either with its conception or executio except to furnish from his command the soldiers who took part in i He was directed to furnish 6. Instead of that he sent 22. Had he co formed to the instructions given him it would have been better. Th chances of success would have been greater, and in any event severa lives would have been saved. The report speaks of the plan as a

emanation of genius and of the results which it promised as absolutely sublime. It may be proper, therefore, to say that this statement is made for the sake of truth, and not to call attention to the extravagant colors in which it has been presented.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

General LORENZO THOMAS,
Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington City, D. C.

No. 3.

Miscellaneous Confederate reports and correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Chattanooga, August 21, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the petition of W. W. Brown and others, soldiers of the Twenty-first and Second Ohio Regiments, U. S. Army, and to request instructions in the matter.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL C. S. ARMY,
Richmond, Va.

[Indorsement No. 1.]

Respectfully submitted to the President.

I recommend that they be respited until further orders, and detained as hostages for our own people in the hands of the enemy.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

[Indorsement No. 2.]

[TO SECRETARY OF WAR:]

Inquire whether there is anything to justify a discrimination between these and others who were executed for the same offense.

J. D.

[Indorsement No. 3.]

Write to Maj. G. W. Lee, provost-marshal at Atlanta, and inquire why 14 of the engine-thieves were respited, while the others were executed, and whether there is anything distinguishing their case.

G. W. R.

[Inclosure.]

Petition from the survivors of Andrews' party, who took the engine on the Georgia State Railroad in April last, to Major-General Bragg, commanding Department No. 2.

ATLANTA JAIL, *August* 17, 1862.

RESPECTED SIR: We are United States soldiers, regularly detailed from our command to obey the orders of Andrews. He was a stranger

to us and we ignorant of his design, but of course we obeyed our officers. You are no doubt familiar with all we did or can find it recorded in the trial of our comrades. Since then Andrews himself and 7 of us have been executed, and 14 survive. Is this not enough for vengeance and for a warning to others? Would mercy in our case be misplaced? We have already been closely confined for more than four months. Will you not, sir, display a noble generosity, by putting us on the same footing as prisoners of war, and permitting us to be exchanged, and thus show that in this terrible war the South still feels the claim of mercy and humanity?

If you will be so good as to grant us this request we will ever be grateful to you.

Please inform us of your decision as soon as convenient.

W. W. BROWN,
WM. KNIGHT,
ELIHU MASON,
JNO. R. PORTER,
WM. BENSINGER,
ROBT. BUFFUM,
MARK WOOD,
ALFRED WILSON,
Twenty-first Ohio Regiment.

WM. PITTENGER,
Second Ohio Regiment.

WM. H. REDDICK,
JNO. WOLLAM,
D. A. DORSEY,
M. J. HAWKINS,
JACOB PARROTT,
Thirty-third Ohio Regiment.

All of Sill's brigade, Buell's division.

Respectfully forwarded to General Slaughter.

G. W. LEE,
Commanding Post.

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HEADQUARTERS, *Atlanta, Ga., Sept.* 16, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: Your communication 11th instant is duly to hand. In reply I have respectfully to say that the arrest, incarceration, trial, and execution of the prisoners you refer to occurred before I took charge of this post by your order. I found a number of prisoners on my arrival, and among them the men named in the petition transmitted. Inclosed I send all the papers handed over to me by my predecessor.

Since the reception of your letter I have endeavored to find Captain Foreacre, and ascertain something more, explaining what I was not conversant with in the transaction, but as his business takes him away from the city, I have not as yet had an interview with him. I will still seek occasion to find him, and give you all the information derived from him.

You will please find inclosed the names of the engine-stealers and bridge-burners who are now confined in the jail of this city. It is entirely out of my power to answer you as to "why 14 of the engine-thieves were respited while the others were executed, and whether or

not there is anything to justify a discrimination in their favor," as I am not informed in relation to the court-martial that tried the men.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. LEE,
Commanding Post and Provost-Marshal.

[Inclosures.]

ENGINE-STEALERS.

1. M. J. Hawkins.
2. William H. Reddick.
3. Jacob Parrott.
4. D. A. Dorsey.
5. W. Bensinger.
6. J. R. Porter.
7. Alfred Wilson.
8. Mark Wood.
9. Elihu Mason.
10. W. W. Brown.
11. William Knight.
12. Robert Buffum.
13. William Pittenger.
14. David Fry.
15. J. J. Barker.

BRIDGE-BURNERS.

16. T. McCoy.
17. P. Pierce.
18. B. Powers.
19. John Walls.
20. John Green.
21. R. White.
22. H. Mills.
23. J. Tompkins.
24. G. W. Barlow.
25. John Wollam.

Extract from list of prisoners sent to Atlanta, Ga., June 13, 1862, from Knoxville, Tenn., by command of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Charges.
1	Wilson W. Brown	Ohio	Engine-stealing; spy.
2	Martin Ross*	do	Do.
3	W. H. Campbell*	do	Do.
4	John Scott*	do	Do.
5	Perry G. Shadrick*	do	Do.
6	G. D. Wilson*	do	Do.
7	Samuel Slavens*	do	Do.
8	S. Robinson*	do	Do.
9	Elihu Mason	do	Do.
10	William Knight	do	Do.
11	Robert Buffum	do	Do.
12	William Pittenger	do	Do.
13	Capt. David Fry	Greene County, Tennessee	Bridge-burning and recruiting for Federal Army.
14	G. W. Barlow	Washington County, Tennessee	Obstructing railroad track.

* Court-martialed and sentenced.

Respectfully submitted.
By order William M. Churchwell, colonel and provost-marshal.

U. L. YORK,
Adjutant.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 54. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF EAST TENNESSEE, *Knoxville, June* 14, 1862.

I. At a general court-martial, held at Knoxville, by virtue of General Orders, Nos. 21 and 34 (department headquarters, April 15, and May 10, 1862), whereof Lieut. Col. J. B. Bibb, of the Twenty-third Regiment Alabama Volunteers, was president, was tried:*

* Other paragraphs of this order promulgate the proceedings and findings of the same court in the cases of Privates Martin Ross, Perry G. Shadrick, and George D. Wilson, Second Ohio Infantry; John Scott, Twenty-first Ohio Infantry; and Samuel Robinson and Samuel Slavens, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry. They were tried on like charges and specifications, plead not guilty, were found guilty, were sentenced as in Campbell's case, and sentences were approved.

William Campbell, private, Company K, Second Ohio Regiment, on the following charge and specifications, to wit:

CHARGE: Violation of section 2 of the one hundred and first article of the Rules and Articles of War.

Specification 1.—In this, that the said William Campbell, private Company K, Second Ohio Regiment, not owing allegiance to the Confederate States of America, and being in the service and Army of the United States, then and now at war with the Confederate States of America, did, on or about the 7th day of April, 1862, leave the Army of the United States, then lying near Shelbyville, Tenn.. and with a company of about 20 other soldiers of the U. S. Army, all dressed in citizens' clothes, repair to Chattanooga, Tenn., entering covertly within the lines of the Confederate forces at that post, and did thus, on or about the 11th day of April, 1862, lurk as a spy in and about the encampments of said forces, representing himself as a citizen of Kentucky going to join the Southern army.

Specification 2.—And the said William Campbell, private Company K, Second Ohio Regiment, U. S. Army, thus dressed in citizens' clothes, and representing himself as a citizen of Kentucky going to join the Southern Army, and did proceed by railroad to Marietta, Ga., thus covertly pass through the lines of the Confederate forces stationed at Chattanooga, Dalton, and Camp McDonald, and did thus, on or about the 11th day of April, 1862, lurk as a spy in and about the said encampments of the Confederate forces at the places stated aforesaid.

To which charge and specifications the prisoner plead, "Not guilty."

The court, after mature deliberation, find the accused as follows:

Of the first specification of the charge, "guilty."

Of the second specification of the charge, "guilty."

And "guilty" of the charge.

And the court do therefore sentence the accused, the said William Campbell, private Company K, Second Ohio Regiment (two-thirds of the members concurring therein), as soon as this order shall be made public, "to be hung by the neck until he is dead."

The proceedings in the foregoing case of William Campbell, private Company K, Second Ohio Regiment, are approved. The sentence of the court will be carried into effect between the 15th and 22d days of June instant, at such time and place as may be designated by the commanding officer at Atlanta, Ga., who is charged with the arrangements for the proper execution thereof.

By command of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

J. F. BELTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

TO COMMANDING OFFICER OF POST AT ATLANTA, GA.

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ATLANTA, GA., *September* 16, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of September 11, 1862, to Major Lee, provost-marshal, has been shown me by him, and, as far as I am acquainted with the matter, General Smith only sent from Knoxville instructions and orders to have 7 of them hung, which was promptly attended to by myself; the remaining 14 were reported to this office only for safe-keeping, some having been tried, but not sentenced, and others not

tried. The only office which can properly answer your inquiry is that of Maj. Gen. E. K. Smith.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

G. J. FOREACRE.

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ATLANTA, GA., *November* 18, 1862.

CLIFTON H SMITH, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Charleston, S. C.:*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose the report of prisoners now confined at this post, as requested in your communication of 15th instant. I take leave respectfully to remark that when I took charge of this post I found the bridge-burners and engine-thieves confined here in the jail of the county, under a contract made by General E. K. Smith. My force being limited, I could not put a very large guard at the jail building, but immediately placed a much stronger force than had usually been stationed there; notwithstanding, they were enabled, as I have every reason to believe, from outside influences, which I was unable to counteract with the force then at [my] control, to make their escape.

I found out afterwards that the jailer, contrary to my oft-repeated orders, went, alone and unarmed, into the room in which they were confined, and being immediately overpowered, 13 of them succeeded in making their escape. Three of these were, after their escape, killed by my guard, and one or two wounded. One of them was afterwards recovered and reconfined. I immediately made arrangements to have them all removed to suitable barracks and a much superior building as regards strength, and in a more central part of the city, where I now have them all properly and strongly guarded.

There is no blame attaching to the guard. The escape was owing in part to the fact that the jailer, as I remarked above, went in improperly, and I think in part to the fact that they had sympathizers outside. I made long and diligent search for these prisoners, but from the unusual facilities afforded and the great number of sympathizers I was unable to recapture them all. There were no papers turned over to me by my predecessors, with the exception of the proceedings of a general court-martial which sat in Chattanooga, which papers were all forwarded to the Secretary of War by his own orders, said papers referring to those who were executed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. LEE,

Commanding Post and Provost-Marshal.

P. S.—I will simply add that the facts above stated were duly reported through Major-General Jones to the War Department.

APRIL 8, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Shiloh Battle-field.*

Report of Brig. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION,

Tuesday, April 8, 1862.

SIR: With the cavalry placed at my command and two brigades of my fatigue troops I went this morning out on the Corinth road. One

* For report of Maj. Thomas Harrison, Texas Rangers (unattached), see p. 923.

after another of the abandoned camps of the enemy lined the roads, with hospital flags for their protection. At all we found more or less wounded and dead.

At the forks of the road I found the head of General Wood's division. At that point I ordered cavalry to examine both roads, and found the enemy's cavalry. Colonel Dickey, of the Illinois cavalry, asking for re-enforcements, I ordered General Wood to advance the head of his column cautiously on the left-hand road, whilst I conducted the head of the Third Brigade of the Fifth Division up the right-hand road.

About half a mile from the forks was a clear field, through which the road passed, and immediately beyond a space of some 200 yards of fallen timber, and beyond an extensive camp. The enemy's cavalry could be seen in this camp, and after a reconnaissance I ordered the two advance companies of the Seventy-seventh Ohio, Colonel Hildebrand, to deploy forward as skirmishers, and the regiment itself forward into line, with an interval of 100 yards. In this order I advanced cautiously until the skirmishers were engaged. Taking it for granted this disposition would clean the camp, I held Colonel Dickey's Fourth Illinois Cavalry ready for the charge. The enemy's cavalry came down boldly to the charge, breaking through the line of skirmishers, when the regiment of infantry, without cause, broke, threw away their muskets, and fled. The ground was admirably adapted to a defense of infantry against cavalry, it being miry and covered with fallen timber.

As the regiment of infantry broke, Dickey's cavalry began to discharge their carbines and fell into disorder. I instantly sent orders to the rear for the brigade to form line of battle, which was promptly executed. The broken infantry and cavalry rallied on this line, and as the enemy's cavalry came to it our cavalry in turn charged and drove them from the field.

I advanced the entire brigade upon the same ground, and sent Colonel Dickey's cavalry a mile farther on the road. On examining the ground which had been occupied by the Seventy-seventh Ohio we found 15 dead and about 25 wounded. I sent for wagons, and had all the wounded sent back to camp and the dead buried; also the whole camp to be destroyed. Here we found much ammunition for field pieces, which was destroyed; also two caissons, and a general hospital, with about 280 Confederate wounded and about 50 of our own. Not having the means of bringing these off, Colonel Dickey, by my orders, took a surrender, signed by Medical Director Lyle and all the attending surgeons, and a pledge to report themselves to you as prisoners of war; also a pledge that our wounded would be carefully attended and surrendered to us to-morrow as soon as ambulances could go out.

I inclose the written document, and a request that you will cause to be sent out wagons or ambulances for the wounded of ours to-morrow; also that wagons be sent out to bring in the many tents belonging to us, which are pitched all along the road for 4 miles. I did not destroy these, because I know the enemy cannot remove them. The roads are very bad, and the road is strewn with abandoned wagons, ambulances, and limber-boxes. The enemy has succeeded in carrying off the guns, but has crippled his batteries by abandoning the hind limber-boxes of at least twenty guns.

I am satisfied the enemy's infantry and artillery passed Lick Creek this morning, traveling all last night, and that he left behind all his cavalry, which has protected his retreat, but the signs of confusion and disorder mark the whole road.

The check sustained by us at the fallen timbers delayed our advance,

so that night came upon us before the wounded were provided for and dead buried, and our troops being fagged out by three days' hard fighting, exposure, and privation, I ordered them back to camp, where all now are.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Major-General GRANT,
Commanding Army in the Field.

APRIL 11, 1862.—Occupation of Huntsville, Ala., by the Union forces.

REPORTS, ETC.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchel, U. S. Army, with abstract from record of events in his division for the month of April.

No. 2.—Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchel, U. S. Army, with abstract from record of events in his division for the month of April.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Huntsville, Ala., April 11, 1862.

SIR: After a forced march of incredible difficulty, leaving Fayetteville yesterday at 12 m., my advanced guard, consisting of Turchin's brigade, Kennett's cavalry, and Simonson's battery, entered Huntsville this morning at 6 o'clock.

The city was taken completely by surprise, no one having considered the march practicable in the time. We have captured about 200 prisoners, 15 locomotives, a large amount of passenger, box, and platform cars, the telegraphic apparatus and offices, and two Southern mails. We have at length succeeded in cutting the great artery of railway intercommunication between the Southern States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. M. MITCHEL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. J. B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Huntsville, April 11, 1862.

The work so happily commenced on yesterday has been completed to-day upon a train of cars captured from the enemy at Huntsville. A heavy force of the Ninth Brigade, under command of Sill, was ordered to drive the enemy from Stevenson in the east, while an equal force from the Eighth Brigade, upon captured cars, was directed to seize Decatur upon the west. Both expeditions proved eminently successful. I accompanied the most difficult one to Stevenson in person, from which place 2,000 of the enemy fled as usual at our approach without

firing a gun, leaving behind five locomotives and a large amount of rolling stock.

To prevent the enemy from penetrating toward Nashville, I ordered the destruction of a small bridge between Stevenson and Bridgeport, which we can replace, if necessary, in a single day. The expedition from the Eighth Brigade, under the immediate command of Colonel Turchin, proved eminently successful. To arrest his advance the enemy fired a bridge on the farther side of the Tennessee River, but our troops reached it in time to extinguish the flames. A small force of the enemy fled from the town, leaving their tents standing and their camp equipage behind them.

Thus in a single day we have taken and now hold a hundred miles of the great railway line of the rebel Confederacy. We have nothing more to do in this region, having fully accomplished all that was ordered. We have saved the great bridge across the Tennessee, and are ready to strike the enemy, if so directed, upon his right flank and rear at Corinth.

Respectfully,

O. M. MITCHEL,
Brigadier-General.

General BUELL.

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*Abstract from "Record of Events," Third Division, Army of the Ohio.**

The Eighth Brigade left Murfreesborough, Tenn., on April 5, at 6 a. m., and marched to Huntsville, Ala., arriving there at 7.30 a. m., on the 11th.

At 6 p. m., April 11, the Twenty-fourth Illinois were moved on cars for Decatur, arriving opposite Decatur on the morning of the 12th, driving the enemy's troops from the fortifications at Decatur, and saving the bridge over the Tennessee River that the rebels had fired on their retreat, occupying the town on the 13th. The rest of the brigade were moved by cars to Decatur, arriving there the same day at 8 p. m.

April 15, the brigade, except guard for baggage train, was moved to Tuscumbia, Ala., arriving there April 16, at 11 p. m.

At 12 noon, April 24, the brigade fell back from Tuscumbia to Decatur, arriving there at 8 p. m. April 26.

April 26 and 27, the brigade, except the Eighteenth Ohio, fell back to Huntsville, Ala., the Eighteenth Ohio going to Athens.

The Ninth Brigade left Murfreesborough, Tenn., April 4, and marched thence, via Shelbyville and Fayetteville, to Camp Taylor, Huntsville, Ala., arriving April 11; since which time the brigade has been divided and sent in different directions on the line of the railroad. The Eighteenth Wisconsin Regiment now being at Bellefonte, the Second Ohio on provost duty at Huntsville, the Twenty-first Ohio at Athens, and two companies of the Thirty-third Ohio now in camp, the balance guarding the water-tanks, bridges, &c., on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

The Seventeenth Brigade left Murfreesborough April 3, arriving at Shelbyville April 4, and left for Fayetteville April 8, remained at that point until the 14th, and received orders to proceed to Huntsville, Ala. The brigade, with the exception of the Forty-second Indiana, which was left at Shelbyville, marched into camp on the 15th; remained there until

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* From division return for month of April, 1862.

the 18th; proceeded to Decatur with the Tenth and Third Ohio Regiments, and remained until Sunday, the 27th, and, after destroying the bridge over the Tennessee River by fire, proceeded by railroad to Stevenson, Ala., and marched from there to Bridgeport, at which place it remained up to May. The Fifteenth Kentucky Volunteers was left at Fayetteville, as provost-guard, from April 9 to May 1.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., April 13, 1862.

MAJOR: On the 11th General Mitchel, with a Federal force, well ascertained to be about 8,000, with four batteries, entered Huntsville, capturing twenty-one engines and three trains of cars. They came from Murfreesborough via Shelbyville and Fayetteville, and were followed by two additional regiments, making a force between 8,000 and 10,000 strong. Pushing their trains on beyond Stevenson, they destroyed the bridge over Widden's Creek, 4 miles west of Bridgeport, and secured their flank against any movement by rail from Chattanooga. I have two regiments at Bridgeport and two at Chattanooga, under the command of General Leadbetter; one of the latter, the Forty-third Georgia, is awaiting the arrival of arms from Richmond.

General Maxey, with three regiments and a battalion, passed through Huntsville the day previous to its occupation by the enemy. The three armed regiments between Bridgeport and Chattanooga were to have completed the re-enforcements intended for General Beauregard. My own command not being large enough for offensive movements, and feeling that on the fate of the army at Corinth hung the fate of East Tennessee, I felt justified in ordering this force to General Beauregard even before being called upon by him for re-enforcements.

General Beauregard telegraphs that six regiments from Pemberton's command are *en route* for Chattanooga. He suggests a movement from that point, taking the enemy in reverse at Huntsville. I could add four regiments, making a force of between 5,000 and 6,000 effective men, but the destruction of the road west from Bridgeport renders the operation of artillery on that line now impracticable. A demonstration of 5,000 infantry toward Huntsville might alarm Mitchel, but no decisive results could be reasonably anticipated. The advance of a force from Kingston by Sparta on Nashville is the strategic move, offering the greatest results and the most practicable in operation. I so telegraphed General Beauregard, notifying him of the destruction of the bridges on the Memphis road, and giving him an opportunity to countermand the order to the South Carolina regiments and to direct them to re-enforce him by [the] Montgomery and the Mobile and Ohio road.

The Eufaula Artillery, which was ordered here with its battery, is still without guns. The pieces, with ammunition, should be sent from Richmond as soon as practicable.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. T. A. WASHINGTON, *A. A. G., Richmond, Va.*

APRIL 11, 1862.—Skirmish at Wartrace, Tenn.

Report of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., April 28, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on the 10th instant a detachment of the Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Starnes, was sent out from Hillsborough, in this State, by order of Brigadier-General Maxey, for the purpose of scouring the country lying near the western slope of the Cumberland Mountains.

This force, consisting of about 200 men, came upon a body of the enemy, 600 strong, at Wartrace, in Bedford County, and immediately attacked them in their camp.

After a short engagement our men were withdrawn, with a loss of 3 killed and 8 wounded. The killed are Lieutenant Wilson, Dr. Drake, and Private Austin Stanley. The names of the wounded are not given.

Lieutenant-Colonel Starnes reports killing a considerable number of the enemy, but owing to the fact that they fought from their tents, their exact loss could not be ascertained. A good effect was, however, produced, as it was a surprise to the enemy, and so alarmed him as to stop for some time the running of trains on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

The officer commanding the expedition reports that the officers and men of his command behaved themselves with great gallantry.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

APRIL 12–13, 1862.—Expedition to Bear Creek, Ala.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Maj. Samuel M. Bowman, Fourth Illinois Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION,
Camp Shiloh, April 14, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to verbal orders from General Grant, ratified in person by General Halleck, I embarked on board the transports Tecumseh and White Cloud, during the evening of the 12th instant, 100 men of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, under command of Maj. S. M. Bowman, and the brigade of General Fry, and, escorted by the gunboats Tyler and Lexington, Commanders Gwin and

Shirk, proceeded up the Tennessee River to Chickasaw Landing, where all the troops were disembarked at 7 a. m. the 13th instant.

By my orders Major Bowman proceeded rapidly on the road to Iuka, the enemy's pickets retreating before him, and destroying themselves by fire a road bridge across Bear Creek, which I had ordered General Fry to destroy, to secure the right flank of the movement on the Bear Creek bridge. This bridge, about 7 miles from Chickasaw, being destroyed, Major Bowman proceeded rapidly up the road 8 miles farther, and on approaching the railroad bridge across Bear Creek he found it guarded by the enemy. He dismounted his men and advanced along the track, with flankers in the swampy ground, and drove the enemy from the bridge into the cut beyond and from that to the west; then, with axes which had been provided, he began the destruction of the trestle work to the east of the bridge, and with fire destroyed the bridge itself. This latter consisted of two spans, of 110 feet each, which were burned and fell into the river. With axes and fire he destroyed three pieces of trestle work of an aggregate length of 500 feet, also tearing down about half a mile of telegraph wire, rolling it up, and throwing it into the river. He gathered ties and other timber, made bonfires, and piled on them the railroad iron, so as to bend it and render it useless for future repairs. While so employed the head of General Fry's column of infantry arrived and assisted in this work of destruction. They jointly destroyed Bear Creek Bridge and 500 feet of trestle work, that cannot be repaired in a month. Bear Creek is very bad in itself, and the swampy bottom is impassable to wheeled vehicles, so that the breach is vital to the operations of an enemy. Having thus fulfilled well their orders, Major Bowman and General Fry returned to Chickasaw with their commands, reaching the boats about 9 p. m., having marched about 30 miles.

Having thus succeeded in the main purpose of the expedition, I wanted to proceed 20 miles farther up the Tennessee, and there make another break, as well as to push on to Tuscumbia Landing and Florence. At Florence there is a very fine bridge for a branch railroad that connects Florence with Tuscumbia, with a road bridge underneath, but it was the unanimous opinion of all the pilots that the gunboats and even one of the transports could not pass Bee-tree Shoals or Colbert Shoals, both rock bottom, on which it would not do to risk the gunboats. Having no personal knowledge on the subject, and bound to defer to the opinion of pilots who had navigated the Tennessee for thirty years, I was reluctantly compelled to abandon the latter part of your design—the destruction of the Florence Bridge.

I am still ready to undertake it with boats of light draught, made secure by some field pieces and bales of hay, or to march by land from Waterloo, just above Chickasaw, to Florence. Our cavalry, under Major Bowman, moved finely on this occasion, and the infantry column of General Fry sustained their well-earned reputation for steadiness and discipline.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Fifth Division.

Capt. JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General to General Grant.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Samuel M. Bowman, Fourth Illinois Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 14, 1862.

GENERAL: On receiving your order at Chickasaw on yesterday morning about 8 o'clock to take my command, there present, and proceed to destroy the bridge of the Charleston and Memphis Railroad across Bear Creek, I proceeded at once to execute the order. My command consisted of 100 picked men of the following companies of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry: Company E, Captain Rockwood; Company G, Lieutenant Harper; Company H, Lieutenant Fisk; Company L, Lieutenant Merriman, and Company M, Lieutenant Allshouse, with 20 men each. We took the Chickasaw and Iuka road as far as Bear Creek, driving the enemy's pickets across that creek, who, supposing we were the head of a column advancing on Iuka, fired the bridge across the creek in order to impede our progress. We then dashed up the creek at full speed to the vicinity of the railroad bridge designated. I placed a mounted platoon at the point where the road crosses the railroad track to prevent the passage of cars from the east and to guard us on that side, and marched the balance of the force into a swamp within a quarter of a mile of the bridge, where I dismounted the men, a part of them to fight on foot and a part to use axes. I ordered one platoon, under command of Captain Rockwood, to march down by the side of the railroad toward the bridge, and another, under command of Lieutenant Fisk, to march in the same direction on the track, and at the same time placed two platoons, one under Lieutenant Callon and the other under Lieutenant Merriman, in the swamp as near as possible to the bridge, to act as sharpshooters, and then ordered an advance on the bridge, firing at the enemy's guard wherever seen. The guard appeared to be about 150 strong, and seemed quite unwilling to yield the occupancy of the bridge, and contended as long as they could against us. At the same time a party of choppers, under Lieutenant Harper, commenced cutting away the trestle work, and in half an hour from the time we arrived on the ground the bridge was on fire and a span of the trestle work over the swamp cut away, and in an hour more we had totally destroyed the bridge and 500 feet of trestle work. We also destroyed the telegraph poles and sunk the wire of about half a mile of the telegraph line along the side of the railroad. We killed 4 of the enemy's guard and 1 horse, took 2 cavalrymen prisoners, and returned to the boat before sundown without injury to my command.

Every officer and every man under my command did his duty on the occasion. I have no stronger words to express my entire approbation of the conduct of all concerned.

The bridge was 240 feet in length, in two spans, with stone piers and abutments, left standing. We had no means of destroying these. The trestle work was likewise on stone piers, left standing. Length of bridge destroyed, 240 feet; length of trestle work, 500 feet, and length of telegraph wire, half a mile.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. M. BOWMAN,
Major, Commanding Fourth Illinois Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN,
Commanding, &c.

APRIL 13, 1862.—Reconnaissances on the Corinth (Miss.) and Purdy (Tenn.) Roads.

REPORTS, ETC.

No. 1.—Capt. John H. Hammond, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, with instructions to Major Thielemann.
No. 2.—Maj. Christian Thielemann, Thielemann's Battalion Illinois Cavalry.
No. 3.—Capt. Berthold Marschner.

No. 1.

Report of Capt. John H. Hammond, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION,
April 13, 1862.

SIR: I inclose herewith the report of Major Thielemann, who is an experienced officer. The cause of my sending him was that the enemy's spies or outriders had approached very close to our lines. To-night I have a special commissioned officer to go the rounds in addition to the brigade officers of the day, and have out vedettes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major RAWLINS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION,
April 13, 1862.

SIR: You are hereby directed to take two companies of your cavalry and make a thorough examination of the Corinth road and the Purdy road. Notice all the indications of the presence or absence of an enemy, as horse and wagon tracks, disturbance of forage, &c. Molest no one in the pursuit of his ordinary duties of farmer or mechanic, and exercise the greatest possible caution in advancing, examining the woods on both sides of the roads. On no account engage the enemy, but obtain all the information possible as to his movements, and return to this camp and report at 4 o'clock, if circumstances permit.

By order general commanding division:
J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major THIELEMANN, *Commanding Cavalry.*

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Christian Thielemann, Thielemann's Battalion Illinois, Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS THIELEMANN'S CAVALRY,
April 13, 1862.

In obedience to an order from General Sherman's headquarters I proceeded with my command of 45 non-commissioned officers and pri-

vates on road toward Purdy after the infantry pickets on the banks of the creek. I found the road, which runs due west for half a mile, very bad, but passable for artillery; then it became extremely good and dry. After passing several by-roads southeast and about 4 miles from the pickets, I came to a cross-road running due north and south. Considering it unwise to pass it, I stationed the main body of my command, and sent one detachment, under command of Lieutenant Kelley, to the front toward Purdy, and another south on the cross-road toward Corinth. A negro whom I met stated, after an examination, that he came from the farm of a Mr. Johnson, 2 miles distant, where about 150 to 200 Southern cavalry were stationed, and had been there since Tuesday last. He also stated that 1 mile farther another body of cavalry, about 400 strong, were stationed at a so-called powder magazine. I then proceeded to reconnoiter within a half mile of the former cavalry, and after having convinced myself of the truth, I returned. Lieutenant Kelley in the mean time had marched 5 miles toward Purdy, and found everything quiet and no sign of any troops. It is my belief that there are only cavalry forces between here and 12 miles, which could be outflanked and taken very easily. I cannot omit to remark that I found no outside cavalry pickets on my road.

Very respectfully, yours,

CHR. THIELEMANN,
Major.

No. 3.

Report of Capt. Berthold Marschner.

APRIL 13, 1862.

In obedience to orders from Major Thielemann, commanding battalion, Capt. B. Marschner and lieutenant, with 50 men, proceeded on the Corinth road about 6 miles from headquarters, passing through the outside cavalry pickets stationed about 5 miles from here, and proceeded about 1 mile farther, and found a small camp, with tents, and Confederate soldiers walking to and fro. Seeing this, I formed a line of battle and proceeded with a squad of men to investigate the place. Upon close approaching, a flag of truce appeared, to inform themselves of Jim Johnson, of the Confederate Army. Upon questioning them, Major ———, of the Second Indiana Cavalry, came up and consulted me in regard to the same. We concluded to send an officer of the Second Indiana Cavalry to conduct the colonel and son of the above-named Johnson under flag of truce, both of the Confederate Army, to the commanding general of this field, seeing the infantry and cavalry pickets at the above-mentioned place of the Confederate Army.

B. MARSCHNER,
Captain Company A, Commanding Patrol.

APRIL 17, 1862.—Capture of Union refugees near Woodson's Gap, Tenn.

REPORTS, ETC.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army, with instructions in reference to enlistment of Union refugees.

No. 2.—Capt. H. M. Ashby, Company C, Fourth Battalion Tennessee Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army, with instructions in reference to enlistment of Union refugees.

HDQRS. DEPT. E. TENN., *Knoxville, Tenn., April* 18, 1862.

A body of 700 Union men *en route* for Kentucky were attacked to-day [yesterday] by Captain Ashby above Fincastle. After a short battle 400 were taken prisoners, whom I will send south to-morrow. Where shall they go? General Carter claims by a flag of truce a like party captured some weeks since to be Federal troops.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General.*

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *April* 23, 1862.

SIR: On the 17th instant 475 Union men of East Tennessee were captured *en route* for Kentucky, and sent, by Major-General Smith's order, on the 20th instant, to Milledgeville, Ga. Some of them expressed a wish before leaving to enlist in the Confederate States Army. They were not permitted to do so, because of the apprehension that they might [not] be faithful here to their oath of allegiance. Elsewhere they may make good soldiers. Remembering your request, the major-general commanding directs me to say that you have whatever authority he can give you to proceed to Milledgeville, Ga., and enlist as many of them as consent for service in South Carolina, or elsewhere except in East Tennessee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

First Lieut. JULIUS M. RHETT.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. H. M. Ashby, Company C, Fourth Battalion Tennessee Cavalry.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *April* 26, 1862.

SIR: According to your order of the 16th I left Knoxville at 4 p. m., with about 40 men from my company and the same number of Captain Bradley's, and proceeded to Clinton, where I was joined by 40 men of Captain Gillespie's company, under Lieutenant King. I marched all night, reaching Jacksborough about sunrise next morning.

Five miles above Jacksborough, at Big Creek Gap, I left Captain Bradley, with his command, to reconnoiter the country between that point and Fincastle, 5 miles above Big Creek Gap, there to await fur-

ther orders. With the remainder of my command I pressed on to Woodson's Gap, 6 miles beyond Fincastle, where I detached Lieutenant Gibbs, of my company, with 10 men, to guard the road coming into Woodson's Gap from the direction of Clinch River. I then pressed forward with the remnant of my command to watch some passes a few miles above.

In a short time a courier from Lieutenant Gibbs informed me that he had captured the advance guard of the tories, when I immediately changed direction and returned to Woodson's Gap. The tories had by this time come in full view, with an apparent force of from 700 to 800 men. I at once ordered Lieutenants Owens and Gibbs, of my company, to attack them in the rear with 25 men, while I charged them in front, thereby preventing their crossing to Cumberland Mountains. After an hour's fight I succeeded in capturing 423 prisoners, killing about 30 and wounding the same number.

Five members of my company were seriously wounded during the engagement; among the number Lieutenant Gibbs.

Captain Bradley's company was not engaged in the fight, having been left, as stated above, at Big Creek Gap.

Officers and men under my command behaved with great gallantry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. M. ASHBY,
Captain Company C, Fourth Battalion Tennessee Cavalry.

Maj. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. DEPT. EAST TENNESSEE, *April* 27, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded.

The energy and gallantry evinced on this occasion by Captain Ashby is consistent with his whole military career. He is commended to the notice of the Department as an efficient cavalry officer, worthy of advancement.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

APRIL 26-29, 1862.—Scout on Forked Deer River, Tenn.

Report of Capt. J. G. Ballentine, C. S. Army.

CAVALRY CAMP, NEAR RIPLEY, TENN.,
April 29, 1862.

SIR: After returning to camp from a four days' scout on the Forked Deer River I have the honor to submit the following report:

According to orders received I proceeded by the most direct route to Key Corner, a small village situated on the banks of Forked Deer River, in Lauderdale County, State of Tennessee, distant from the Mississippi River about 15 miles, the road from this place (Ripley) being one of the finest natural roads I know of in this portion of the State, and at the present time in fine condition for the passing of any and all kinds of vehicles; the country slightly broken, plenty of water, and settled by small planters—forage and provisions of all kinds being scarce and difficult to obtain. After passing the junction of the Ashport and Key Corner roads, I found small quantities of cotton, from 10

to 30 bags; also small quantities in the seed and stored in pens near the road. This state of things I found on all the roads leading from Key Corner to the interior. After procuring all the information possible I sent a detachment of men—consisting of First Sergt. J. T. Lawler, Privates L. Wilds, McCauley, Vanhorn, Lewellen, Robb, Marlow, Mills, and Marr—under the command of Lieut. Kenneth Garrett, Company A (Shelby Light Dragoons), men used to the river and accustomed to boating. The river, with its present stage of water, is capable of floating small-class steamers. The bends being short and numerous, I think it would not be practicable to undertake its ascension, the drift-wood being closely wedged in the channel proper and the cut off, Bostick's Slough, being too narrow and crooked, only allowing about 6 inches of water between the banks and the guards of the smallest boats. About middle way of the slough there is a drift extending from bank to bank, yet, from all the information I could get, I think its removal could be readily accomplished. From the lower end of the slough Forked Deer is a broad, open stream, sufficient to accommodate the largest class of steamers. After emptying into the Obion, 4 miles from the Mississippi River, there is a gradual bend to where the Obion empties itself into the Mississippi. About a quarter of a mile from the mouth of the Obion, and floating in about 8 feet of water on the shore side, I found the boat ordered to be inspected. It proved to be the wharf boat, built last fall a year ago at Mound City, Ill., for the Memphis and Saint Louis Packet Company, being about 180 feet long by 36 beam, her outside newly painted, and her inner works of the most approved pattern, her estimated worth being about $8,000. From all appearances the boat was intended for hospital purposes, having a fine, large cooking-stove in her office, her lower deck strewn with mattresses and cottage bedsteads. In different apartments were found soldiers' belts, epaulettes, cartridge boxes, and tent poles. The smoke of steamers above being seen, the male inmates of the boat were ordered to the skiffs, and in a few moments our party was in the woods.

In a short time the steamers passed down, one (the N. W. Graham) having in tow a boat, supposed to be the wharf boat lying at Mitchell's Landing, opposite Cottonwood Point. We returned to the boat, and after removing the family from her, together with all their valuables (with the exception of about $30 worth, being prevented from saving all by the appearance of boats above Hale's Point), the boat was fired about 5.20 p. m. and burned to the water's edge. Everything aboard was lost—chains, cable, and a very large, splendid anchor. I am prepared to show that this boat was towed to and put in possession of Isaac Bracken by a Federal gunboat manned by Federal soldiers.

On Monday, the 28th instant, at Key Corner, I burned (believing it the only means of keeping the Federals from taking possession of it) 91 bags of cotton, supposed to belong to ——— Echols, of Dyersburg, Dyer County, Tennessee. I weighed 10 bags, their average weights being 480 pounds; this average being taken from the weight of 10 bags. The number of bags burned 91, as mentioned before, marked as follows:

* * * * * * *

Six bags, belonging to Carnel, in the army at Corinth, I permitted his brother to remove into the interior.

In submitting the above I have given facts and circumstances as they presented themselves, and in closing do not hesitate to say that great praise is due to the officers and men under his command who

executed the orders, performing with cheerfulness and alacrity all the duty assigned to them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. BALLENTINE,
Captain Company A, Commanding Scouting Party.

To the ADJUTANT,
First Regiment Tennessee Cavalry.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
Ripley, Miss., April 30, 1862.

Approved and respectfully submitted to the general commanding the army.

Great credit is due to Captain Ballentine and the officers and men of this command for the energy displayed on this trip. I would state for the information of the general commanding that there is a large supply of cotton, purchased by a firm in Memphis, stored at Brownsville, and I am informed that parties are purchasing cotton through the country.

W. H. JACKSON,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry.

APRIL 27, 1862.—Skirmish at Pea Ridge, Tenn.

Report of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Camp Stanton, Tenn., April 27, 1862.

SIR: Upon returning from your headquarters to-day, in view of the information given by the negroes whom I sent you, I ordered a reconnaissance by my cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel McCullough. He has just come in, reporting that he went to Stantonville, 8 miles from Pittsburg, and on the road from that place to Purdy. On his way from Stantonville to Pea Ridge he captured one of the enemy's cavalry scouts, who is now in my camp. Upon arriving at Pea Ridge he encountered the enemy's pickets, killing 3 of them and driving others back. He met with these pickets about 5 miles from my camp.

Two other negroes, picked up by my mounted pickets, report that they belong to a man named Johnson, who lives about 4 miles from my camp. These negroes say that the enemy's pickets were formerly posted at their master's house, but are now about 1 mile beyond, and the enemy's camp about 4 miles beyond that. It was also discovered by my cavalry that the road over which they passed from the Purdy to the Corinth road was much cut up, probably by the artillery of the enemy about the time of the battle of Shiloh.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding First Division.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT.

APRIL 28, 1862.—Skirmish near Monterey, Tenn.

Reports of Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army.

ELEVEN AND A HALF MILES SOUTHWEST OF GRIER'S,
April 28, 1862.

[SIR:] Both roads are good; need short bridges and corduroys in places. Sent out five companies of cavalry this morning; met 150 of enemy's cavalry foraging; brisk skirmish and chase. Enemy lost 5 killed (1 major) and 19 prisoners. Our loss none. Small force, about 2,000, at Monterey, with one or two light batteries. My whole force up and in hand. I do not know exactly the position of Buell's force. My pickets connect through Elliott with Thomas. Am all ready to move forward.

Have you received my dispatch of this morning in relation to movement on Farmington with strong force? I think there is no considerable force of enemy on any road this side of Corinth.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK.

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HEADQUARTERS NEAR GRIER'S,
April 28, 1862.

I occupied Monterey this morning at 9 o'clock; took tents, baggage, and supplies. Enemy fled during the night. Our advance went 1½ miles beyond Monterey toward Corinth, and found battery of enemy on road. As their orders did not justify, it they went no farther. Took 15 prisoners in the town and deserted camps. The reconnaissance toward Farmington still out. Unless you disapprove I will push forward reconnaissance on Corinth to-morrow morning. Our forces still occupy Monterey, but will return to this camp. Please acknowledge the receipt of this dispatch, as I am not sure that you receive all I send.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK.

APRIL 28, 1862.—Skirmish at Paint Rock Bridge, Ala.

REPORTS, ETC.

No. 1.—Col. Joshua W. Sill, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry.
No. 2.—Col. Alfred R. Chapin, Tenth Wisconsin Infantry.
No. 3.—Sergt. William Nelson, Tenth Wisconsin Infantry.
No. 4.—Congratulatory order of Maj. Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchel, U. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Joshua W. Sill, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH BRIGADE,
Camp Taylor, May 13, 1862.

SIR: I beg leave to transmit herewith reports concerning a skirmish at Paint Rock Bridge on the night of the 28th ultimo, between 24 men

of the Tenth Wisconsin Regiment and about 250 rebels, in which the enemy is reported to have lost 6 killed and several wounded. Our men had 6 wounded. This affair is one of the most brilliant of the campaign as regards personal bravery, and I trust will meet a proper reward. The conduct of Sergeants Makimson and Nelson, especially that of the former, merits the highest approbation. To their firmness and resolution we are indebted for still having the railroad in our possession to Bellefonte.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. W. SILL,
Colonel, Commanding Ninth Brigade.

Capt. W. P. PRENTICE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Alfred R. Chapin, Tenth Wisconsin Infantry.

HDQRS. TENTH REGIMENT WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS,
Paint Rock, Ala., May 13, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with your request I forward you Sergt. William Nelson's report of the skirmish at Paint Rock Bridge. By order I detached Sergeant Nelson and 15 men to guard this bridge. Lieutenant Harkness, posted at Woodville, with 20 men, learned through negro information that the bridge was threatened, and sent Sergt. Augustus H. Makimson and 10 men to re-enforce the guard at the bridge. After the fight my men found 1 of the enemy killed and 1 severely wounded. The wounded man reports that the enemy's forces consisted of 250 cavalry, who dismounted to attack the bridge. He also stated that they had 6 men killed before he was wounded. All of my men agree in giving much credit to Sergeant Makimson for his coolness. When ordered to surrender he replied that he would not do it as long as he had a man alive. Although Sergeant Nelson had the command, from what I can learn I think the most credit is due to Sergeant Makimson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. CHAPIN,
Colonel Tenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers.

Col. J. W. SILL,
Commanding Ninth Brigade.

No. 3.

Report of Sergt. William Nelson, Tenth Wisconsin Infantry.

PAINT ROCK BRIDGE, *May* 8, 1862.

SIR: It seems that you did not get my report of the affair with the enemy at this bridge on the night of April 28, 1862. I therefore send you an outline, knowing that you are cognizant of the general outline of the skirmish through hearsay.

On the night of April 28, 1862, the enemy's cavalry, 250 strong, assisted by a number of citizens, made an attack on the guard at this

bridge, for the purpose of driving them out and burning the structure. Their attack was continued for more than two hours, when they withdrew, having entirely failed in their attempts.

WM. NELSON,
Sergeant Company I, Commanding.

Col. A. R. CHAPIN.

No. 4.

Congratulatory order of Maj. Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchel, U. S. Army.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 101. } HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, *Camp Taylor, May* 20, 1862.

The general commanding has received with high gratification the official report of the commanding officer of the Ninth Brigade of the defense of Paint Rock Bridge on the night of April 28, made by Sergts. W. Nelson, Company I, and A. H. Makimson, Company H, Tenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, and the men under their command. The coolness, determination, and bravery displayed by the non-commissioned officers and soldiers on this occasion are worthy of the highest commendation. Attacked in the night-time by an overwhelming force, ten times their number, this handful of brave and determined men sternly refused the summons to surrender, sustained the enemy's attack for more than two hours, and finally drove him from the field with a severe loss of killed and wounded.

Sergeants Nelson and Makimson are recommended to the regimental and brigade commanders and to the Governor of their State for promotion, and the soldiers who fought under them so heroically will not be forgotten.

By order of Maj. Gen. O. M. Mitchel:

W. P. PRENTICE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

APRIL 29, 1862.—Action at West Bridge, near Bridgeport, Ala.

REPORTS, ETC.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchel, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Danville Leadbetter, C. S. Army, with instructions from Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchel, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH BRIGADE,
Stevenson, Ala., April 29, 1862.

The expedition ordered against Bridgeport, consisting of two companies of cavalry, two pieces of artillery, and six regiments of infantry, reached Stevenson on Monday [28th]. On that night the wires were cut and one of our bridges on the road attacked by quite a large force, and

a conflict ensued lasting nearly two hours. The guard at the bridge, 26 in number, commanded by a sergeant, repelled the enemy with success.

I deemed it my duty to proceed in person to Stevenson, and on this a. m. advanced, with four regiments of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, by the railway, to the burned bridge, within 4 miles of Bridgeport. There we met the enemy's outposts. After driving them in—making the impression that when we advanced it would be by the railroad—we suddenly threw ourselves across the country about a mile to the Stevenson and Bridgeport road, dragging our artillery by hand, reconstructing two bridges by the way, and advancing rapidly upon the enemy, with the view to his surprise. Scouts, while we were rebuilding the bridges and meeting the cavalry of the enemy on outpost duty, charged them so vigorously as to compel them to abandon the Bridgeport road, taking the route to Jasper. We were thus enabled to advance to within 400 yards of the enemy's position on the other side of the bridge and take him completely by surprise. Our first fire emptied redoubt and breastworks, the enemy fleeing across the bridge with scarcely any show of resistance. Having been informed by a person who was in Bridgeport during the day that they were waiting for us with a force of 5,000 infantry and a regiment of cavalry, after opening our fire I deemed it proper to move with caution. The enemy attempted to blow up the big bridge; failing in this, he opened fire at the farther extremity. He then passed around and fired the draw-bridge in spite of the shells from Loomis' guns. Volunteers, called out by myself, from the Second Ohio, Colonel Harris, rushed across the main bridge and saved it. So completely were the enemy surprised, that twenty minutes after the firing commenced a body of 40 or 50 cavalry came dashing through a wheat field in full sight, just below the bridge, supposing our troops to be there, and advanced within 400 yards. Our cavalry dashed after them while our artillery opened fire. How many escaped I do not know. Placing Colonel Sill in command, I left at 7 p. m. for Stevenson. Holding the main bridge, we can cross to the other shore whenever it be deemed advisable.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Commanding Third Division.

General D. C. BUELL.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. Danville Leadbetter, C. S. Army, with instructions from Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, DEPT. OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Chattanooga, Tenn., May 5, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the enemy, 1,100 or 1,200 strong, advanced against Bridgeport on the 29th ultimo. My command guarding the bridges at that place consisted of 450 infantry of the newly-raised regiments (the Thirty-ninth and Forty-third Georgia), with 150 cavalry, employed only as scouts. The infantry was posted on the heights, in advance of the West bridge, about 500 yards distant, leaving a rear guard of 50 men near the bridge end and on either side of it, covered by musketry breastworks. Two iron 6-pounders (old

guns) had been placed in the position last named, but were withdrawn as soon as the enemy's advance had developed itself as an attack. You are aware that a defense of the place by a small force was very difficult. The two bridges, with the high railroad embankment between them, were a mile and a quarter long, extending in one straight line toward the heights before mentioned, and these heights were of far too great extent to be properly occupied and held by our forces. The enemy could advance in any direction on our front and flanks and cut off our troops from the bridge or else drive them to a disastrous retreat under a fire destructive to their only avenue of escape. To have placed our men at the bridge end and along the river bank would have been to subject them to a plunging fire from the heights, together with the disadvantages before mentioned. On the island, or at the east shore of the river, they would have occupied low ground, and been unable to protect the West Bridge against surprise and destruction.

Finding, at 5 p. m., that the enemy were near at hand, the two guns were moved on a platform car, and immediately after the troops were defiled across, the rear guard only remaining. At this time I crossed to the east end of the West Bridge, in order to see that everything was prepared for blowing up a span, and while examining the magazine within the bridge the enemy opened fire, apparently with a rifled gun and howitzer. Ascending to the roadway, I found the rear guard crossing the bridge at double-quick, and at the same time observed some 10 or 12 of our scouts at 600 or 800 yards southwest of the bridge end, hesitating to cross. After waiting a reasonable time, and finding that they had apparently decided not to move, I ordered the fuse to be shortened and fired. This was done by Lieutenant Margraves, of the Sappers and Miners, assisted by one man of his company. The charge which was exploded consisted of 200 pounds of powder in one mass; but from the difficulty of confining it the effect was not such as had been hoped for, and the span did not fall. I determined, therefore, to carry out the spirit of your instructions and burn the East Bridge. With the assistance of Captain Kain, of the artillery, and Lieutenant Margraves it was soon in flames and impassable to the enemy. During the retreat of the rear guard and the burning of the bridge the enemy kept up a warm fire of shells along the line of the track, but, fortunately, with little effect. Only two of our infantry were hit and slightly wounded by fragments.

Finding that the enemy was advancing his guns upon the island and directing his fire toward our encampment, which had never been removed to the west bank, the tents were ordered to be struck and be prepared to move. This was an immediate necessity, and regarding the position there untenable, I determined to evacuate it. As the receipt of supplies depended on the integrity of the railroad track to Chattanooga and the road at several points touches the river bank, it would have been easy for the enemy to cross above us, destroy the track or bridges, or else plant his guns on the opposite side, so as to command the road, closing it to the passage of trains. We would thus have been compelled to retire perhaps across the mountain eastward, leaving the road to Chattanooga open. I preferred to retire to Chattanooga, disembarrassing ourselves of sick, wounded, and baggage; thence turning to a favorable point on the road and hold the enemy under observation, always hoping for re-enforcements. If he advanced, it was reasonably expected it would be with his whole force of 5,000 men.

Being unable to find the telegraph or the operator, removed from

Bridgeport in the retreat, and esteeming it my duty to communicate to you at the earliest practicable moment this movement of the enemy, I came up on the train of that evening, bringing up the sick, some men unfortunately wounded by a railroad accident, and about half of the command. A train was sent down for the remainder as soon as possible, and it brought up also the baggage.

Before the attack two old iron 6-pounders, of Kain's battery, had been planted on the east bank, in the only place available, but very difficult of access, and were abandoned under the enemy's fire and the heat of the burning bridge.

The dispositions made occupied the 30th, and, as our whole force of 450 men composed the brigade of Col. A. W. Reynolds, then serving on court-martial, but naturally anxious to be in the field, I ordered him forward to Whiteside, a strong position, 14 miles toward Bridgeport, on the 1st instant. He was directed to observe the enemy and to retard his advance if practicable.

In the mean time I had been advised by Colonel Glenn, under date of the 30th, at Dalton, that he would bring on his unarmed regiment as soon as transportation could be procured, and he was confidently expected on the 1st instant. It was necessary to collect the arms belonging to the sick of the Thirty-ninth and Forty-third Georgia Regiments, and with them to arm Colonel Glenn's command. This I undertook, with the purpose of moving on promptly to Colonel Reynolds' support.

Colonel Glenn arrived on the 2d, and was soon armed and supplied with ammunition, but the tenor of Colonel Reynolds' dispatches during the day was such as to lead me to think it judicious to hold the regiment disposable, lest the enemy should move up on the west side and attempt to cross near Chattanooga.

About 10 o'clock that night I received from him the following dispatch:

General LEADBETTER:

Scouts came in from Kelly's Ferry, and reported, on reliable information, that the enemy, 5,000 strong, had crossed at Shell Mound.

A. W. REYNOLDS,
Colonel, Commanding.

I answered:

If you are satisfied your information is reliable, burn all the bridges on the railroad and country roads, and fall back with your command to Lookout Mountain. I will meet you there with Colonel Glenn's regiment.

D. LEADBETTER,
Brigadier-General.

The point indicated is close to the Tennessee River, where the railroad and all the country roads intersect each other. To this dispatch the colonel replied that he would move accordingly.

About 4 a. m. of the 3d we met there, and having selected the best line of defense, too extensive, however, for our force, I placed the men in position, and a bridge on the country road over Lookout Creek, in front, was burned. I also ordered the railroad bridge over the same creek to be burned as soon as our pickets should have come in. Colonel Reynolds then proceeded to town. This railroad bridge was actually not burned until late in the day, but I was on the mountain, and supposed that it had been destroyed early.

After receiving positive information, therefore, at 1 p. m. that the force of the enemy on this side of the river was small, the order for the destruction of the bridge was not countermanded. It will be restored by means of trestle work in a few days.

The series of events thus related have excited the utmost indignation of a terrified people, and no abuse, whether of a personal or official bearing, has been spared me. Aware, as I am, that all the troops under your command were required at other points, and that you expected the approach of the enemy to be retarded in this quarter mainly by the destruction of the bridges, I shall endeavor to endure this storm of obloquy with such equanimity as may be vouchsafed to me.

On Saturday morning the enemy set fire to the West Bridge, at Bridgeport, and it was wholly destroyed. Soon after they evacuated the place precipitately, and at the last advices from Stevenson were hastening their departure from that point.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. LEADBETTER,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
May 12, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded. The small railroad bridge (connecting Chattanooga with the coal mines) referred to in the within report was immediately reconstructed, and trains are now passing over it.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., April 29, 1862.

Be sure that you blow up or effectively burn the bridge before the enemy get to it. The farther side should be burnt by all means.

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., April 30, 1862.

GENERAL: The major-general commanding has been called off to Cumberland Gap in consequence of on attack on that point. He directs that you make the best defense in your power along the line of the Tennessee River. Troops have been ordered up from Georgia to re-enforce you. He thinks that if all the boats on the river are secured and a force displayed on this side the enemy will not venture to attack.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER,
Commanding Troops, Chattanooga, Tenn.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., May 12, 1862.

GENERAL: Acknowledging the receipt of your report, dated May 5, of your operations at and near Bridgeport on April 29 and the succeeding days, the major-general commanding directs that you will state whether or not the two pieces of artillery abandoned on the east bank of the river on the 29th ultimo fell into the hands of the enemy. You are also instructed to make a full report of the casualties which occurred at that time.*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

Brig. Gen. D. LEADBETTER,
Commanding, Chattanooga, Tenn.

APRIL 29–JUNE 10, 1862.—Advance upon and siege of Corinth, and pursuit of the Confederate forces to Guntown, Miss.

EVENTS.

April 29, 1862.—General advance of the Union forces upon Corinth, Miss.
Skirmish near Monterey, Tenn.

May 3, 1862.—Reconnaissance to and skirmish at Farmington, Miss.
Reconnaissances to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

4, 1862.—Raid on Mobile and Ohio Railroad near Bethel and skirmish near Purdy, Tenn.
Skirmish at Farmington Heights, Miss.

7, 1862.—Skirmish at Purdy, Tenn.

8, 1862.—Reconnaissances toward Corinth, Miss.
Skirmish at Glendale, Miss.

9, 1862.—Engagement at Farmington, Miss.
Skirmish near Corinth, Miss.

10, 1862.—Skirmish near Farmington, Miss.
Reconnaissances on the Alabama Road and toward Sharp's Mill, Miss.

12, 1862.—Skirmish near Farmington, Miss.

13, 1862.—Raid on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad near Corinth, Miss.

14, 1862.—Raid on Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
Skirmish on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad near Corinth, Miss.

15, 1862.—Reconnaissance toward Memphis and Charleston Railroad and skirmish.

17, 1862.—Action at Russell's house, near Corinth, Miss.

19, 1862.—Skirmish near Farmington, Miss.

21, 1862.—Skirmish at Widow Serratt's, near Corinth, Miss.

22, 1862.—Skirmish near Farmington, Miss.

22–23, 1862.—Reconnaissance to Burnsville and Iuka, Miss.

24, 1862.—Skirmish near Corinth, Miss.

27, 1862.—Skirmish on Bridge Creek, near Corinth, Miss.

28, 1862.—Skirmishes in front of Corinth, Miss.

29, 1862.—Skirmishes in front of Corinth, Miss.
Skirmish near Booneville, Miss.

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*Answer, if any, not found.

May 30, 1862.—Corinth evacuated by the Confederates and occupied by the Union forces.
Destruction of Cypress Creek and Tuscumbia Bridges.
Capture of Booneville, Miss.
31, 1862.—Skirmish at Tuscumbia Creek, Miss.
June 2, 1862.—Affair near Rienzi, Miss.
3, 1862.—Skirmish at Blackland, Miss.
Reconnaissances toward Baldwyn and Carrollsville, Miss.
4, 1862.—Skirmishes at Osborn's and Wolf's Creeks, Miss.
6, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Booneville toward Baldwyn, Miss., and skirmish.
9-10, 1862.—Reconnaissance to Baldwyn and Guntown, Miss., and skirmish.

REPORTS, ETC.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Mississippi, covering operations from April 29 to June 9, with communications from the President and Secretary of War.
No. 2.—Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Ohio, of operations from April 8 to June 10.
No. 3.—Brig. Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations from April 8 to May 30.
No. 4.—Brig. Gen. William Nelson, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division, of operations from May 2 to June 11.
No. 5.—Col. Jacob Ammen, Twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry, commanding Tenth Brigade, of operations from May 28 to June 6.
No. 6.—Lieut. Col. Oliver H. P. Carey, Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry, of operations from May 2 to June 11.
No. 7.—Col. John H. McHenry, jr., Seventeenth Kentucky Infantry, of operations from May 2 to 30.
No. 8.—Lieut. Col. Nicholas L. Anderson, Sixth Ohio Infantry, of operations from April 8 to May 30.
No. 9.—Lieut. Col. Frederick C. Jones, Twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry, of operations from April 7 to May 30.
No. 10.—Col. William Grose, Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry, commanding Nineteenth Brigade, of operations from May 2 to June 7.
No. 11.—Lieut. Col. William H. Blake, Ninth Indiana Infantry, of operations from May 3 to 30.
No. 12.—Lieut. Col. George S. Mygatt, Forty-first Ohio Infantry, of operations from May 2 to June 13.
No. 13.—Brig. Gen. Mahlon D. Manson, U. S. Army, commanding Twenty-second Brigade, of operations from May 30 to June 4.
No. 14.—Lieut. Col. Charles S. Hanson, Twentieth Kentucky Infantry, of operations from April 7 to June 12.
No. 15.—Capt. John Mendenhall, Fourth U. S. Artillery, of operations from May 2 to June 11.
No. 16.—Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Division, of operations from April 29 to June 16.
No. 17.—Col. Samuel Beatty, Nineteenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Eleventh Brigade, of operations from April 10 to June 16.
No. 18.—Brig. Gen. Horatio P. Van Cleve, U. S. Army, commanding Fourteenth Brigade, of operations from April 29 to June 16.
No. 19.—Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood, U. S. Army, commanding Sixth Division of operations from April 29 to May 30.
No. 20.—Brig. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding right wing Army of the Mississippi, of operations from May 28 to June 12.

No. 21.—Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations from April 22 to June 6.

No. 22.—Lieut. Col. Christopher J. Dickerson, Tenth Michigan Infantry, of operations from April 28 to June 11.

No. 23.—Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations from April 22 to June 11.

No. 24.—Brig. Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, U. S. Army, commanding left wing Army of the Mississippi, of operations from April 22 to May 29.

No. 25.—Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division, of operations from May 25 to June 12.

No. 26.—Brig. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army, commanding cavalry division, of operations from April 23 to June 10.

No. 27.—Lieut. Col. Edward Hatch, Second Iowa Cavalry, of operations from April 29 to June 9.

No. 28.—Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding right wing Army of the Tennessee, of operations from May 4 to 30.

No. 29.—Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, commanding Fifth Division, of operations from May 18 to June 10.

No. 30.—Brig. Gen. James W. Denver, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations from May 17 to 30.

No. 31.—Capt. Samuel G. W. Peterson, Forty-eighth Ohio Infantry, of operations from May 13 to 30.

No. 32.—Col. Wells S. Jones, Fifty-third Ohio Infantry, of operations from May 16 to 30.

No. 33.—Col. Joseph R. Cockerill, Seventieth Ohio Infantry, of operations from May 15 to 30.

No. 34.—Col. Ralph P. Buckland, Seventy-second Ohio Infantry, of operations from May 17 to 30.

No. 35.—Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand, U. S. Army, commanding Reserve Corps Army of the Tennessee, of operations from April 24 to May 30.

No. 36.—Brig. Gen. John A. Logan, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations from April 19 to May 29.

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No. 38.—Col. William P. Johnston, aide-de-camp and special inspector, in reference to operations in Department No. 2.

No. 39.—Findings of a Court of Inquiry upon the conduct of the Quartermaster's Department of the Confederate Army of the Mississippi.

No. 40.—Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, of skirmish at Monterey, Tenn., April 29.

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No. 43.—Brig. Gen. Patton Anderson, C. S. Army, of skirmish at Monterey, April 29.

No. 44.—Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, of skirmish at Farmington, Miss., May 3.

No. 45.—Lieut. Col. John Tillson, Tenth Illinois Infantry, of skirmish at Farmington, May 3.

No. 46.—Assistant Secretary of War Thomas A. Scott of engagement at Farmington, May 9.

No. 47.—Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, of engagement at Farmington, May 9.

No. 48.—Col. John M. Loomis, Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, of engagement at Farmington, May 9.

No. 49.—Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, C. S. Army, of engagement at Farmington May 9.

No. 50.—Brig. Gen. Daniel Ruggles, C. S. Army, commanding division, of engagement at Farmington, May 9.*

No. 51.—Return of casualties in Ruggles' division in the engagement at Farmington, May 9.

No. 52.—Brig. Gen. Patton Anderson, C. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of engagement at Farmington, May 9.

No. 53.—Col. S. W. Fisk, Twenty-fifth Louisiana Infantry, of engagement at Farmington, May 9.

No. 54.—Col. D. J. Brown, Thirty-sixth Mississippi Infantry, of engagement at Farmington, May 9.

No. 55.—Lieut. Col. Franklin H. Clack, Florida and Confederate Guards Battalion, of engagement at Farmington, May 9.

No. 56.—Capt. W. Irving Hodgson, Fifth Company, Washington (Louisiana) Artillery, of engagement at Farmington, May 9.

No. 57.—Maj. D. Gober, Sixteenth Louisiana Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of engagement at Farmington, May 9.

No. 58.—Capt. W. E. Walker, Sixteenth Louisiana Infantry, of engagement at Farmington, May 9.

No. 59.—Capt. E. Camille Mire, Eighteenth Louisiana Infantry, of engagement at Farmington, May 9.

No. 60.—Capt. Henry Ducatel, Orleans Guards Battery, of engagement at Farmington, May 9.

No. 61.—Brig. Gen. L. M. Walker, C. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of engagement at Farmington, May 9.

No. 62.—Lieut. Col. A. Gerard, Thirteenth Louisiana Infantry, of engagement at Farmington, May 9.

No. 63.—Capt. E. M. Dubroca, Thirteenth Louisiana Infantry, of engagement at Farmington, May 9.

No. 64.—Col. Aug. Reichard, Twentieth Louisiana Infantry, of engagement at Farmington, May 9.

No. 65.—Col. Samuel Benton, Thirty-seventh Mississippi Infantry, of engagement at Farmington, May 9.

No. 66.—Col. James F. Fagan, First Arkansas Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade, of engagement at Farmington, May 9.

No. 67.—Capt. L. Hoxton, Tennessee Battery, of engagement at Farmington, May 9.

No. 68.—Col. Edward M. McCook, Second Indiana Cavalry, of skirmish near Corinth, May 9.

No. 69.—Col. William P. Innes, First Michigan Engineers, of skirmish near Corinth, May 9.

No. 70.—Maj. John H. Foster, Third Ohio Cavalry, of skirmish near Corinth, May 9.

No. 71.—Maj. James W. Paramore, Third Ohio Cavalry, of skirmish near Corinth, May 9.

No. 72.—Findings of a Court of Inquiry relative to skirmish near Corinth, May 9.

No. 73.—Col. Joseph Wheeler, Nineteenth Alabama Infantry, of skirmish near Farmington, May 10.

No. 74.—Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, of action at Russell's house, near Corinth, May 17.

No. 75.—Col. Morgan L. Smith, Eighth Missouri Infantry, commanding brigade, of action at Russell's house, near Corinth, Miss., May 17.

No. 76.—Lieut. Col. James Peckham, Eighth Missouri Infantry, of action at Russell's house, near Corinth, Miss., May 17.

No. 77.—Col. Thomas D. Sedgewick, Second Kentucky Infantry, commanding Twenty-second Brigade, of skirmish at Widow Serratt's, near Corinth, May 21.

No. 78.—Maj. Frank P. Cahill, First Kentucky Infantry, of skirmish at Widow Serratt's, near Corinth, Miss., May 21.

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* For report of Capt. David Provence, Arkansas Battery, see p. 924.

No. 79.—Lieut. Col. Warner Spencer, Second Kentucky Infantry, of skirmish at Widow Serratt's, near Corinth, Miss., May 21.

No. 80.—Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, of operations May 28.

No. 81.—Col. Thomas D. Sedgewick, Second Kentucky Infantry, commanding Twenty-second Brigade, of operations May 28.

No. 82.—Maj. Frank P. Cahill, First Kentucky Infantry, of operations May 28.

No. 83.—Lieut. Col. Warner Spencer, Second Kentucky Infantry, of operations May 28.

No. 84.—Col. Joseph Wheeler, Nineteenth Alabama Infantry, commanding brigade, of operations May 28 and 29.

No. 85.—Col. Morgan L. Smith, Eighth Missouri Infantry, commanding brigade, of operations May 29.

No. 86.—Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Davies, U. S. Army, commanding division, of operations May 30.

No. 87.—Capt. J. H. Hammond, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, of operations May 30.

No. 88.—Col. Amory K. Johnson, Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, of operations May 30.

No. 89.—Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, of operations May 30 and expedition to Booneville, Miss.

No. 90.—Col. Washington L. Elliott, Second Iowa Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Brigade, of expedition to and capture of Booneville.

No. 91.—Lieut. Col. Edward Hatch, Second Iowa Cavalry, of capture of Booneville, May 30.

No. 92.—Col. Philip H. Sheridan, Second Michigan Cavalry, of capture of Booneville, May 30.

No. 93.—Col. W. R. Bradfute, C. S. Army, of capture of Booneville, May 30.

No. 94.—Lieut. Col. ——— Pell, Lay's Cavalry (Confederate), of burning of Cypress Creek Bridge, May 30.

No. 95.—Capt. Jefferson Falkner, Chambers Cavalry (Confederate), of the burning of Cypress Creek Bridge, May 30.

No. 96.—Captain Jackson, Lay's Cavalry (Confederate), of burning of Tuscumbia Bridge, May 30.

No. 97.—Lieut. John S. Prather, Second Mississippi and Alabama Cavalry (Eighth Confederate), of the burning of Cypress Creek Bridge, May 30.

No. 98.—Col. R. B. Hurt, C. S. Army, Military Superintendent of Railroads, of destruction of bridges, &c.

No. 99.—Charles S. Williams, Assistant Superintendent Memphis and Charleston Railroad, of the destruction of bridges, cars, &c.

No. 100.—Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Smith, U. S. Army, of affair near Rienzi, Miss.

No. 101.—Col. Philip H. Sheridan, Second Michigan Cavalry, of reconnaissance to Baldwin, Miss., June 9.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, U. S. Army, commanding Department of the Mississippi, covering operations from April 29 to June 9, with communications from the President and Secretary of War.

PITTSBURG, TENN., *April* 29, 1862.

The heavy rains have caused another flood. Last night several of our bridges were carried away and roads rendered impassable.

It is now very difficult to supply the army. Communications will be repaired as soon as possible.

H. W. HALLECK.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

PITTSBURG LANDING, *May* 2, 1862—11 a. m.

The backwater of the Tennessee River from the flood has destroyed many of our bridges and overflowed the low lands and the creeks in our front. We have but few pontoons and no engineer troops. This greatly embarrasses our movement, as we cannot supply the army on the way. The river has begun to fall to-day, and we hope to move soon. We expect a terrible battle, but our men will fight well, and all are determined to have a victory. The new organization of the army is producing good results and is generally satisfactory. Reports of the battle of the 6th and 7th [ultimo] are received and copies forwarded as rapidly as possible. The newspaper accounts that our divisions were surprised are utterly false. Every division had notice of the enemy's approach hours before the battle commenced.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

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PITTSBURG LANDING, *May* 3, 1862.
(Received in Washington, D. C., May 3, 1862—2 p. m.)

I leave here to-morrow morning, and our army will be before Corinth to-morrow night. There may be no telegraphic communication for the next two or three days.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

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MONTEREY, *May* 6, 1862.

The heavy rains of the 4th and 5th have destroyed some of our bridges and greatly injured the roads. We are rapidly repairing them. Our advance guards are within 6 miles of Corinth. Deserters report that Beauregard has received large re-enforcements from New Orleans, South Carolina, and Georgia, and is very confident of being able to repulse any attack we may make. This country is almost a wilderness and very difficult to operate in.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

—

FIVE MILES FROM CORINTH,
Midnight, May 7, 1862.

A few days ago Lieutenant-Colonel Adams was captured by the enemy near this place. To-day a flag of truce was sent forward to effect his exchange. The advanced forces of the enemy, under Hardee, are 2 miles outside of the defenses at Corinth. The evidences are strong that the enemy are in force at Corinth. Pope's whole army will move forward in the morning to drive the enemy within his works. A severe battle will probably be fought.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

MONTEREY, *May* 13, 1862. (Received May 14, 2 p. m.)

By last advices General Curtis' forces had passed Searcy, and were rapidly approaching Little Rock. If the gunboats can reach Memphis from either direction communication can be opened with Curtis by land through Mattison, or by water up the Arkansas and White Rivers. We are gradually advancing on Corinth, but as the enemy is strongly intrenched, and his number equal if not superior to ours, it is necessary to move with great caution. Most of the country passed over is a thick forest, with numerous streams and deep marshes, which require corduroys and bridges. Our progress is necessarily slow.

H. W. HALLECK.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

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BEFORE CORINTH, *May* 18, 1862.

Our whole line moved up yesterday to within 2 miles of enemy's works, driving back their advance guards, which made strong resistance, upon the Purdy road. Major-General Sherman's division (our extreme right) lost 8 killed, 31 wounded. Loss in other divisions very slight. The enemy apparently waiting our attack upon his works. Country is so wooded and marshy that we are obliged to feel our way step by step.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Commanding.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

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CAMP, CORINTH ROAD, *May* 22, 1862.

Daily skirmishing between our reconnoitering parties and the enemy. General Buell lost 25 men killed and wounded yesterday. Country in our front marshy and densely wooded. I hear nothing of the Kansas troops. Have they been ordered here? All my re-enforcements will be here in about four days. Beyond that I have nothing to expect from this department, and if none from other sources, there will be no use in further delaying an attack. The Sanitary Commission and State Governors carry away troops faster than I can recruit. Men only slightly unwell or feigning sickness are carried away without any authority.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

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WAR DEPARTMENT, *May* 24, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK,
Near Corinth, Miss.:

Several dispatches from Assistant Secretary Scott and one from Governor Morton, asking re-enforcements for you, have been received. I beg you to be assured we do the best we can. I mean to cast no blame when I tell you each of our commanders along our line from Richmond to Corinth supposes himself to be confronted by numbers superior to his own. Under this pressure we thinned the line on the Upper Poto-

mac, until yesterday it was broken at heavy loss to us, and General Banks put in great peril, out of which he is not yet extricated, and may be actually captured. We need men to repair this breach, and have them not at hand. My dear general, I feel justified to rely very much on you. I believe you and the brave officers and men with you can and will get the victory at Corinth.

A. LINCOLN.

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HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS,
May 25, 1862—6 p. m.

I have asked for no re-enforcements, but only whether any were to be sent to me. If any were to be sent, I would wait for them; if not, I would venture an attack. We are now in immediate presence of the enemy, and the battle may occur at any moment. I have every confidence that we shall succeed, but dislike to run any risk, and therefore have waited to ascertain if any more troops can be hoped for. Permit me to remark that we are operating upon too many points. Richmond and Corinth are now the great strategical points of war, and our success at these points should be insured at all hazards. My army is daily improving in health and discipline.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

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HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
Camp on Corinth Road, May 28, 1862.

Three strong reconnoitering columns advanced this morning on the right center and left, to feel the enemy and unmask his batteries. Enemy hotly contested his ground at each point, but was driven back with considerable loss. The column on the left encountered the strongest opposition. Our loss there 25 killed and wounded. The enemy left 30 dead on the field. Losses at other points not yet ascertained. Some 5 or 6 officers and a number of privates captured. The fighting will probably be renewed to-morrow morning at daybreak. The whole country is so thickly wooded that we are compelled to feel our way.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

—

NEAR CORINTH, *May* 30, 1862.

General Pope's heavy batteries opened upon the enemy's intrenchments yesterday about 10 a. m. Soon drove the rebels from their advanced battery. Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman established another heavy battery yesterday afternoon within 1,000 yards of their works, and skirmishing parties advanced at daybreak this morning. Three of our divisions are already in the enemy's advance works, about three-quarters of a mile from Corinth, which is in flames. The enemy has fallen back of the Mobile Railroad.

H W HALLECK.

Hon. E. M STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

NEAR CORINTH, *May* 30, 1862.

Our advance guards are in Corinth. Conflicting accounts as to enemy's movements. Believed to be in strong force on our left flank, some 4 or 5 miles south of Corinth, near the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

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HEADQUARTERS,
Camp near Corinth, May 30, 1862.

Enemy's positions and works in front of Corinth were exceedingly strong. He cannot occupy stronger positions. In his flight this morning he destroyed an immense amount of public and private property—stores, provisions, wagons, tents, &c. For miles out of the town the roads are filled with arms, haversacks, &c., thrown away by his flying troops. A large number of prisoners and deserters have been captured, and estimated by General Pope at 2,000. General Beauregard evidently distrusts his army, or he would have defended so strong a position. His troops are generally much discouraged and demoralized. In all their engagements the last few days their resistance has been weak.

H. W. HALLECK.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

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HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS,
Corinth, May 31, 1862.

Main body of the enemy has moved south toward Okolona. General Pope, with 50,000, men is following him. I do not, however, propose to pursue him far into Mississippi. Having no baggage trains except railroad trains, he can move much faster than we can pursue. I propose to immediately open the railroad to Decatur, Ala., and to Columbus, Ky. The fall of the Tennessee River will soon render the use of this road necessary to us for supplies. The destruction of the Decatur Bridge by General Mitchel was a most foolish operation. If that had not been done we could have had a connection with him in one week. As it is, we must receive our locomotives and cars from the Ohio River. I have ordered an examination of the road toward Florence, and I think a couple of locomotives landing at that place with cars could be immediately brought here, and be of great assistance to us in repairing the road to Columbus, Ky. Please inform me immediately if an agent of the War Department will act in this matter of procuring locomotives and cars or if I shall detail a quartermaster for that duty. There is no time to be lost in this matter.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Commanding.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

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HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS,
Corinth, June 1, 1862.

A brigade of cavalry, under Colonel Elliott, cut the enemy's line of retreat at Booneville, 20 miles south of Corinth, captured three pieces

of artillery, 600 infantry, and a squadron of cavalry, and destroyed a large quantity of quartermaster's and commissary stores and a part of the railroad. The enemy is hard pressed for food, and has released all prisoners, rank and file, taken at Pittsburg.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

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HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, *June* 4.

General Pope, with 40,000, is 30 miles south of Corinth, pushing the enemy hard. He already reports 10,000 prisoners and deserters from the enemy and 15,000 stand of arms captured.* Thousands of the enemy are throwing away their arms. A farmer says that when Beauregard learned that Colonel Elliott had cut the railroad on his line of retreat he became frantic, and told his men to save themselves the best they could. We have captured nine locomotives and a number of cars. One is already repaired and is running to-day. Several more will be in running order in two or three days. The result is all I could possibly desire.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Commanding.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

—

WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1862.

Your glorious dispatch has just been received, and I have sent it into every State. The whole land will soon ring with applause at the achievement of your gallant army and its able and victorious commander.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Major-General HALLECK, *Corinth.*

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WASHINGTON, *June* 4, 1862.

Your dispatch of to-day to Secretary of War received. Thanks for the good news it brings.

Have you anything from Memphis or other parts of the Mississippi River?

Please answer.

A. LINCOLN.

Major-General HALLECK,
Halleck's Headquarters, Corinth.

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HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS,
June 4, 1862.

General Pope's dispatch of yesterday assured me that the enemy was rapidly retreating south. At 10 o'clock this morning he telegraphed

* In 1865 Major-General Pope denied ever having made such report. His correspondence with Major-General Halleck on that subject is printed in Series I, Vol. X, Part II, pp. 635, 636.

me that Beauregard was making a stand at Baldwin, 31 miles south, and was likely to attack his advance guard, under Generals Rosecrans and Hamilton. I immediately ordered General Buell with two divisions to advance in direction, and if he deemed necessary to assume the entire command, as the ranking officer. As the entire force on the Mobile and Ohio south of Corinth is nearly 60,000, no apprehension is felt for the result. The other divisions of the army are repairing the railroad to Decatur, Memphis, and Columbus, but can be immediately brought into position if required. It is believed that the enemy is making a demonstration merely to cover his retreat.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

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WASHINGTON, *June* 5, 1862—9.30 p. m.

I have received the following dispatch from General McClellan, which I transmit for your consideration:

MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS,
June 5, 1862—4 p. m.

Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN:

May I again invite your excellency's attention to the great importance of occupying Chattanooga and Dalton by our Western forces? The evacuation of Corinth would appear to render this very easy. The importance of this move and force cannot be exaggerated.

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN,
Major-General.

A. LINCOLN.

Major-General HALLECK.

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CORINTH, *June* 7, 1862.

Your telegraph of yesterday just received.* Preparations for Chattanooga made five days ago, and troops moved in that direction. Mitchel's foolish destruction of bridges embarrassed me very much, but I am working night and day to remedy the error, and will very soon re-enforce him.

H. W. HALLECK.

To the PRESIDENT.

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CORINTH, *June* 9, 1862.

The enemy has fallen back to Saltillo, 50 miles by rail and near 70 by wagon road. General Pope estimates rebel loss from casualties, prisoners, and desertion at over 20,000, and General Buell at between 20,000 and 30,000. An Englishman employed in the Confederate commissary department says they had 120,000 men in Corinth, and that now they cannot muster much over 80,000. Some of the fresh graves on the road have been opened and found filled with arms. Many of the prisoners of war beg not to be exchanged, saying that they purposely allowed themselves to be captured. Beauregard himself retreated from Baldwin on Saturday afternoon to Okolona. General Buell, with four divisions, has been directed to move east, to form a junction with Mitchel. The destruction of the railroad and bridges will

* Reference is probably to the President's dispatch of June 5, above.

make his movement slow. Moreover, until the railroad is repaired, it will require almost the entire transportation of the army to supply him; nevertheless it is absolutely necessary to re-enforce General Curtis. I hope the Navy will assist me in supplying him by White River. I am pushing forward troops and opening the road to Memphis.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

—

CORINTH, *June* 9, 1862.

General Pope has followed the enemy to Guntown, about 40 miles by railroad and 50 by wagon road south of this place. The main body of the rebels has retreated to Okolona. The country south is very swampy; the bridges have been destroyed and the roads blocked up with fallen timber. I do not purpose to pursue him any farther, but to send all forces not required to hold the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to the relief of Curtis in Arkansas and to East Tennessee, if this plan meets the approval of the War Department.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

—

WASHINGTON, *June* 9, 1862.

Your dispatch of this date has just been received, and your proposed plan of operations is cordially approved. I suppose you contemplate the occupation of Vicksburg and clearing out the Mississippi to New Orleans. If it should in any contingency become necessary, can you lend a hand to Butler?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Major-General HALLECK, *Corinth.*

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CORINTH, MISS., *July* 3, 1862.

In accordance with your instructions, I telegraph to you daily what information I receive of events in this department, stating whether official or unofficial, and, if official, giving the authority. I am not responsible for the truth of the statements thus communicated. I have seen a published statement of General Beauregard that my telegram respecting the capture of locomotives, prisoners, and arms contained as many lies as lines. The number of locomotives captured was reported to be nine, and I so telegraphed you. General Beauregard says only seven. It turns out on a full investigation that we captured eleven. In regard to the number of prisoners and arms taken I telegraphed the exact language of General Pope. If it was erroneous, the responsibility is his, not mine.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Ohio, of operations from April 8 to June 10.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, Ala., August 1, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the army under my command in the recent campaign against the enemy's forces at Corinth:

The circumstances attending and following the battle of Shiloh subjected my troops to the greatest discomfort for some ten days after that event. Rains and use rendered the roads almost impassable, so that the wagons and baggage that had been left behind on the forced march which was made to reach the battle-field on the 6th and 7th of April arrived very slowly. The troops, therefore, had not only to live in the open air in miry camps and frequent cold, drenching rains, but to carry their provisions some 2 miles from the river to the camps over roads so muddy as to be difficult even for horses.

These privations produced a serious effect on the health of the troops, and dysentery of a threatening type prevailed very generally among the officers and men. The arrival of our wagons and the removal of the troops to the high ground bordering Lick Creek, more remote from the impure water and atmosphere of the battle-field, soon wrought a favorable change in the health of the army.

During this period the ordinary outpost duties of an army in the vicinity of an enemy were shared by all the troops, but no other active service against the enemy was performed, excepting occasional reconnaissances by the cavalry and an expedition to destroy the bridge on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Bear Creek, 26 miles east of Corinth, in which General S. S. Fry's brigade, of Thomas' division, took an active part. These were, I believe, in each case successfully executed, but as they were conducted by officers not under my immediate command, I cannot detail them particularly.

The force which advanced against Corinth, under the command of Major-General Halleck, was composed of the Army of the Ohio, under my command; the Army of the Mississippi, under the command of Major-General Pope, and the Army of the Tennessee, under the immediate command of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas. The first formed the center, the second the left, and the third the right of the combined force. General Thomas' division of my army was temporarily attached to the Army of the Tennessee, and continued with it until after the evacuation, and, indeed, is not at this time under my control. This left me with four divisions, commanded respectively by Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook, Maj. Gen. William Nelson, Maj. Gen. T. L. Crittenden, and Brig. Gen. T. J. Wood, which, with the cavalry under Col. James S. Jackson, amounted in all to about 28,000 men.

The more immediate preparations for an advance commenced on the 29th of April. My army moved close up to Lick Creek, and preparations were commenced for crossing at two points, namely, at Atkins' and at Greer's. The creek was bridged at these points and the marshy bottom corduroyed for about three-quarters of a mile. Another crossing was made at an earlier day lower down, but that was made to open communication with General Pope, and not with a view to the final advance. The upper road was made by General McCook's division and the other two by General Wood's, assisted in each case by Colonel

Innes' Michigan Regiment of Engineers and Mechanics, and under the supervision of Captain Michler, Topographical Engineers. At this time the Army of the Mississippi was a short distance out from Hamburg, on the south side of Lick Creek, which ran between it and the two armies composing the right and center. The average distance of the whole force from Corinth was about 15 miles.

From the positions occupied by the right and center armies two principal roads coming from Pittsburg Landing lead in the direction of Corinth. The one on the right crosses Lick Creek 6 miles from its mouth, passes through Monterey a mile south of the creek, and thence in a tolerably direct course to Corinth. The one on the left crosses the creek a mile lower down, at Atkins' or Burk's tan-yard, and unites with the first at Chambers Creek, 7 miles from Corinth. Other roads leaving Monterey bear more to the west and eventually fall into the Purdy road, which passes 2 miles west of Monterey and enters Corinth west of the road above described.

Two principal roads lead from Hamburg to Corinth. The one farthest west touches Lick Creek at Greer's, about a mile below Atkins', then bears off south, and unites with the Atkins road a mile and a half from the creek. The other, the Old Hamburg and Corinth road, as it is called, runs 2 miles and more east of the one just described, passes through Farmington, 3 miles from Corinth, and unites with the direct road from Monterey at Phillips' Creek, which runs a little east of south, and on the west side of which the enemy's works were constructed, about 1 mile east of Corinth. All the roads are narrow, unimproved, dirt roads. Several small creeks, bordered by miry bottom-land, flow from the west and cross the direct road from Monterey. The only ones that need be mentioned now are Chambers Creek, 6 miles, and Seven-mile Creek, as it is called on the military maps, 3 miles from the enemy's works. The country is thickly wooded and has a dense undergrowth. In the vicinity of the towns, which consist only of a few houses, the clearings are sometimes extensive. The ground can scarcely be said to be more than rolling; it is only along the larger creeks that it becomes a little hilly.

The roads across Lick Creek were completed on the 2d of May, and on that day the cavalry and Nelson's division crossed at Greer's and advanced to Mount Olivet Church, 12 miles from Corinth. On the following day the three other divisions crossed, McCook's at Atkins' and Crittenden's and Wood's at Greer's. Small bodies of the enemy's cavalry retired before us. His advance guard was at Chambers Creek, but apparently not in any great force. Work was at once commenced on the roads in front, but heavy rains on the 4th and 5th prevented the advance of the troops and destroyed much of the work that had been done both in front and in rear.

Heavy work was renewed on the main road and on two parallel roads on the east side, and on the 7th my divisions advanced on these roads to Chambers Creek, Wood's on the right, Nelson's on the left, McCook's in the center, and Crittenden's also in the center in reserve. The cavalry as a body remained 5 miles in rear, to be nearer forage, which the condition of the roads rendered it impossible to bring forward in sufficient quantities. As it was, much of it had to be brought forward from the river on the cavalry horses. For the same reason the reserve artillery remained several days longer in rear of Lick Creek. Some skirmishing occurred on the 6th between the enemy and Garfield's

brigade, of Wood's division, without loss on our side. A few of the enemy were taken prisoners.

On the 8th the construction of roads across Chambers Creek and the marshy ground on either side was pushed forward vigorously by the divisions of McCook and Wood. The working parties of these divisions were attacked by the enemy, with a small loss on each side. Nelson was thrown to the left some 2 miles across Chambers Creek to Nichols' Ford, on Seven-mile Creek, to support a reconnaissance made by General Pope. He returned to his position at 4 o'clock a. m. on the 9th, and at 10.30 o'clock was summoned again to the support of General Pope, who reported that his advance guard had been attacked and driven from near Farmington, and that the enemy was advancing fiercely on his camp. Crittenden's division, which had been in reserve, was also moved to the left to support Pope. Nelson's pickets were attacked at Nichols' Ford, but the enemy soon retired from his immediate front and from the attack on Pope.

The distance between my left and General Pope's right being too great for prompt support, my whole force was on the 10th moved to the left some 3 miles. Nelson retained his position at Nichols' Ford; Wood closed on Nelson's right, crossing Chambers Creek, and McCook was placed in reserve, also across Chambers Creek. On the 12th Crittenden took post on Nelson's left. In this position the troops were employed in making roads across Seven Mile Creek.

On the 14th McCook's division was ordered to the front on reconnaissance, with Johnson's brigade in front and Rousseau's in reserve. Some skirmishing ensued, and the enemy's advanced troops fell back.

On the 17th General Pope and myself made a personal reconnaissance of the ground along and to the front of the Farmington and Purdy road, which runs about parallel with the enemy's lines, and on the evening of that day we moved our forces across Seven Mile Creek up to that road. Some skirmishing attended this movement, which was not completed until some time after dark. The right of Wood's division of my army rested at Driver's house, on the direct Monterey and Corinth road. Next came Nelson, and next Crittenden, with his left resting on the Farmington and Corinth road. McCook's division was in reserve. General Pope was on my left, with his left flank retired. T. W. Sherman's division, which formed the left of the Army of the Tennessee, was on my right. It was the division originally commanded by General Thomas, and temporarily transferred from my army. The length of my line was about a mile and three-quarters. In this position we were ordered by General Halleck to intrench.

We were now 2 miles from the enemy's works, with a diversified country between. Phillips' Creek, thickly wooded on our side, but for the most part open toward the enemy, ran parallel with and near the enemy's lines. In front of Sherman the ground sloped in an open field down half a mile to a small branch of Bridge Creek, which empties into Phillips' Creek half a mile below the Farmington and Corinth road, and was densely wooded on both sides. Between these two creeks, in front of Sherman's division, rose a thickly wooded and somewhat elevated hill, called Serratt's Hill, which at a distance of less than a thousand yards looked into the enemy's works beyond Phillips' Creek. Serratt's house was at the point where the direct road from Monterey crosses Bridge Creek in front of Sherman's left.

In front of Wood was an open field, bordered toward Bridge Creek by thickly-wooded spurs of the high land on which we were formed. In front of Nelson's right the ground, thickly wooded, sloped more

gradually and unobstructedly down to the creek, which in its course receded from our line. In front of Crittenden the ground was thickly wooded for nearly a mile along a gentle spur, and then opened into a cleared space, which extended all the way down from the Farmington and Purdy road in front of Nelson's left in a gradual slope for more than a mile to the woods bordering Bridge Creek. Off to the left and front of Crittenden the ground was much more irregular, and after crossing some large open fields in front of Pope it was densely wooded along Phillips' Creek. The enemy occupied the woods in our front with strong lines of skirmishers on both sides of the creeks, and from this time until the evacuation skirmishing, mingled occasionally with artillery, was almost incessant along the whole front.

On the 18th Crittenden moved forward some 400 yards into the woods on his front. Nelson moved half a mile into the woods in front of his right. Batteries were established to sweep the open depression between Nelson and Crittenden, and Wood, with a part of his division, occupied the timbered spur in front of his right. All of these positions were intrenched.

On the 21st Colonel Sedgewick's brigade, of Nelson's division, with a battery of artillery, made a reconnaissance near Serratt's house. The enemy was found in considerable force at the creek, and a spirited skirmish ensued, in which Sedgewick had 26 men wounded, 3 mortally.

On the 27th McCook's division, which had been held in reserve, was moved in front of Wood and Sherman, and after some skirmishing drove the enemy across Bridge Creek. At the same time a heavy battery was established on high ground on the right, to enfilade the valley of Bridge Creek and the road on from Serratt's house.

On the 28th three of my divisions were advanced. McCook, with Rousseau's brigade leading, drove the enemy from and occupied Serratt's Hill. This secured to us a commanding and very important position less than a thousand yards from the enemy's works. It was, I presume, the nearest point occupied by any of the force in front of Corinth previous to the evacuation. Nelson drove the enemy from Bridge Creek and occupied that line, 1,300 yards from the enemy's works, and Crittenden advanced three-quarters of a mile to support him. Wood's division retained its original position. These movements were attended with sharp skirmishing pretty much all day, but without much loss on our side. Colonel Sedgewick's brigade, of Nelson's division, carried the bridge across Bridge Creek, on the Farmington road, which was defended by artillery and infantry, and repulsed three attempts of the enemy to recover it. All the positions taken during the day were intrenched during the night. The distance from my left flank to my right, which was now entirely in front of T. W. Sherman's division, and within half a mile of the Corinth and Purdy road, was in a direct line two miles and two-thirds.

There was some skirmishing on the 29th. On the evening of that day I advised General Halleck of my purpose, with his approval, to crowd the enemy back and cross Bridge Creek with two and perhaps three more divisions, and suggested that General Pope should be prepared to advance also. He replied that General Pope was of opinion that he could not advance without bringing on a general attack, and he deemed it best, therefore, that Pope should hold on to his position until we felt the enemy more on the right and center. I accordingly gave specific instructions for the advance of my troops on the following morning. About 2 o'clock next morning I received dispatches from General Halleck and General Pope, informing me that the enemy

were re-enforcing heavily on our left, which, it was stated, would undoubtedly be attacked at daylight, and desiring me to be prepared to support General Pope. Deeming the orders I had given the evening before sufficient for that contingency, if it should occur, I made no change in my dispositions. About 4.30 o'clock I received a message from General Nelson, to the effect that the enemy were evacuating Corinth and that he had ordered his troops to advance. In view of the dispatches I had received from General Halleck and General Pope only two hours and a half earlier, I deemed it proper to adhere to the instructions I had given the evening before, and accordingly sent word to General Nelson to advance at the time I had appointed. Very soon after the divisions of McCook and Nelson entered the enemy's works. About a hundred prisoners, the most of them sick, were found in the place, but no stores of any importance. The little that the enemy did not carry away he destroyed.

It appears that the officers from the right and left who entered Corinth on the morning of the 30th reported the fact promptly to General Halleck, who immediately telegraphed the reports to Washington, and the publicity given to them through the press has given rise to some rivalry as to which of the three armies first entered the enemy's works. I have no doubt myself that the honor is due to Major-General Nelson. It is certain that he discovered the enemy were evacuating when others supposed instead that they were preparing to attack. I did not, however, deem the question of priority of so much importance as to anticipate it, and therefore did not forward General Nelson's report for some time after it was received.

On the 30th my cavalry, under Colonel Jackson, with a battery of artillery, pursued and attacked the enemy's rear guard at a creek 5 miles out on the Kossuth road, but that road was so much obstructed by fallen trees and burned bridges as to render it impossible to make any effectual pursuit in that direction.

By General Halleck's order General Pope took up the pursuit with his whole force on the Booneville road, and on the 4th of June I was instructed to re-enforce him, in anticipation of an attack from the enemy. I joined him near Booneville, 26 miles south of Corinth, with Nelson's and Crittenden's divisions, but the enemy continued his retreat, and by General Halleck's direction the pursuit was discontinued.

My loss in the advance against Corinth was small, not, perhaps, exceeding 150 men killed and wounded, but the reports of my subordinate commanders are as yet incomplete in that particular, and I do not undertake to state it exactly.

The highest commendation is due to my division commanders and to other officers named in the subordinate reports for their ability and zeal, and to the officers and soldiers generally for their cheerful endurance of fatigue and their gallantry in action.

The services of the quartermaster's, subsistence, and medical departments were efficiently conducted; the first by Capt. A. C. Gillem until he was called to other duties, and afterwards by Captain Nigh, assistant quartermaster; the second by Capt. Francis Darr, assistant commissary, and the third by Surg. Robert Murray, medical department. Capt. Nathaniel Michler, chief topographical engineer, rendered very important service in superintending the construction of roads and making maps of the country. The very accurate and minute maps which he is now preparing will add much to the intelligibility of this report. My chief of staff, Col. James B. Fry, at all times exhibited that ability and zeal which have been so valuable from the time

he first joined me. Capt. J. H. Gilman, inspector of artillery, rendered most efficient service in his appropriate duties and in superintending the construction of batteries and other works. Lieut. Col. James Oakes, inspector of cavalry and commander of the regular cavalry, was capable and zealous, though suffering greatly from shattered health. The other members of my staff, Capt. C. C. Gilbert and Capt. H. C. Bankhead, inspectors of infantry, and Lieuts. C. L. Fitzhugh, A. F. Rockwell, and T. J. Bush, aides-de-camp, are all entitled to commendation for the intelligent and efficient manner in which they discharged their appropriate duties. The members of my escort, the Anderson Troop, under the command of Captain Palmer, rendered much valuable service as couriers and guards.

During the period embraced in this report detached portions of the Army of the Ohio were doing important service in other parts of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, but they should be made the subject of a separate report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington.*

No. 3.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations from April 8 to May 30.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
In Camp, July 2, 1862.

COLONEL: In compliance with section II of Special Field Orders, No. 99, June 9, 1862, from Department of the Mississippi, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my division from the time of leaving Pittsburg Landing to the evacuation of Corinth:

My division consists of the Fourth Brigade, Brig. Gen. L. H. Rousseau; Sixth Brigade, Brigadier-General Johnson, and the Fifth Brigade, Col. F. S. Stumbaugh.

On the morning of April 8, the day succeeding the battle of Shiloh, I marched my division from Pittsburg Landing, where it had bivouacked the night of the battle, some 2 miles to the front, where I bivouacked until April 15, awaiting the arrival of my transportation. As my division suffered severely in this camp from sickness, occasioned by bad water and the stench arising from the unburied carcasses of horses, on the 15th I moved about 1 mile to the front, where, my transportation having arrived, I established camp between the divisions of General W. T. Sherman on my right and General Crittenden, on my left.

On the 24th, in obedience to orders from Major-General Halleck, I went forward with my division some 4 miles to support Brigadier-General Smith, of General Halleck's staff, who was making a reconnaissance in force. My division was not called into action, and I returned to camp in the afternoon of the same day.

On the 29th I moved my division forward some 3 miles to within half

a mile of Lick Creek, where I encamped between the divisions of General Davis on my right and General Wood on my left. Here my division built a causeway across Lick Creek and the adjacent bottom-land some half a mile in length and about one mile to the left of the main Corinth road.

On May 3 I changed my camp by moving my division forward and tc the left some 3 miles to the main Hamburg and Corinth road.

On the 4th I made a reconnaissance with General Johnson's brigade to ascertain the position of the enemy. The brigade advanced along the main Hamburg and Corinth road, exchanged a few shots with the enemy's pickets, and after forcing them to fall back returned to camp, having accomplished the object of the reconnaissance.

On the 7th I moved forward some 3 miles and encamped about half a mile to the left of the main Hamburg and Corinth road south of Seven Mile Creek, and between the divisions of General Wood on my right and General Nelson on my left. While here my division built a double causeway across Seven Mile Creek and the adjacent bottom-lands some three-quarters of a mile in length.

On the 8th 100 men of the Twenty-ninth Indiana, under Captain Davis, and 100 of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, under Captain Rose, were on fatigue duty, building the road across Seven Mile Creek, when they were attacked about 9 a. m. by a superior force of the enemy, and after a spirited resistance compelled him to retire, and continued the work till 4 p. m. The casualties on our side in this encounter were 1 killed, 3 wounded, and 1 taken prisoner, all of the Twenty-ninth Indiana. The enemy lost at least 4 killed and 1 taken prisoner. Concerning the number of his wounded I could gain no information.

On the 9th I moved my division some 4 miles toward Farmington, where I bivouacked for the night.

On the 10th, in compliance with Special Field Orders, No. 35, April 30, 1862, from Headquarters Department of the Mississippi, my division was designated by Major-General Buell as the reserve of the center of the army before Corinth, and I encamped my command in line of battle about 1½ miles in the rear of the center of General Buell's army.

On the 14th I was ordered with my division to make a reconnaissance and ascertain the position of the enemy. I advanced with General Johnson's brigade, holding in reserve the brigade of General Rousseau. My reserve rested on Chambers Creek, while I advanced with General Johnson's command on the main Hamburg and Corinth road, when my skirmishers engaged the enemy's pickets and exchanged a few shots, forcing them to fall back. Having thus accomplished my object and ascertained the position of the enemy, I returned to camp.

On the 26th, in obedience to orders, I moved my division in front of our whole line, General Johnson's brigade being in front of the intrenchments thrown up by Brigadier-General Wood on the right of General Buell's army and General Rousseau's brigade in front of the line of intrenchments made by General T. W. Sherman on the left of General Thomas' army; Colonel Stumbaugh's brigade was held in reserve in the strip of woods in front of and to the right of Driver's house. In this position my command bivouacked during the night of the 26th.

Early on the morning of the 27th I ordered an advance of my whole line, when General Johnson, who was in command on my left, moved forward and soon engaged the enemy's pickets stationed on the hill south of Bridge Creek. After a brisk skirmish, lasting some thirty minutes, the enemy was forced to retreat. In this affair 2 men of the Thirty-second Indiana Volunteers were wounded.

While General Johnson was thus engaged on the left General Rousseau had thrown forward skirmishers in the woods on the right of my line, and here, although meeting a determined resistance, my skirmishers pressed the enemy so vigorously, that he was forced to fall back. The firing at this point was so continuous and severe that I ordered Colonel Stumbaugh's reserve brigade to the support of my right. While the Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, of Colonel Stumbaugh's brigade, was relieving the First Ohio Regiment, which had up to this time held my center, my skirmishers, continuing to push forward on the right, drove the enemy across Bridge Creek over Serratt's Hill and kept up the pursuit until 4 p. m., when the officer in charge of the skirmishers came to me and reported that the advance was in sight of the enemy's intrenchments and not more than 200 yards from them. I now ordered the skirmishers to halt, but to hold the position they then occupied. The loss of the Fourth Brigade in this skirmish was 13 wounded.

Believing that Serratt's Hill commanded the enemy's works at Corinth, during the night of the 28th I brought forward the Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, of Colonel Stumbaugh's brigade, which regiment, between 11 p. m. on the 27th and 5 a. m. on the 28th, threw up a continuous line of intrenchments on the top of Serratt's Hill over 400 yards in length. Behind these intrenchments I ordered Captain Terrill to put his battery in position, and every preparation was made to give the enemy a warm reception should he show a disposition to attack us in the morning. My division bivouacked during the night on the ground from which they had driven the enemy on the previous day.

Early on the morning of the 28th, while holding the position taken from the enemy, my left, under General Johnson, was attacked by a brigade of rebels. I at once ordered Captain Cotter to put a section of his artillery in position on the hill near by, from which position, his gunners being protected by skirmishers, he opened a heavy fire of grape and canister upon the enemy. This firing continued with terrible effect for more than an hour, when the enemy was forced to fall back and the firing ceased.

In this engagement the Thirty-second Indiana had 5 and the Thirty-ninth Indiana 2 men wounded, all slightly. The rebel loss, as ascertained from various prisoners, was 41 killed and 73 wounded. The rebels retreated in great confusion, leaving many of their dead and wounded upon the ground.

While my left was thus engaged the enemy made a spirited attack upon my center, under Colonel Stumbaugh, with the evident intention of retaking the position from which our forces had dislodged them the previous day. Colonel Stumbaugh promptly re-enforced his line, and despite the persistence and repeated attempts of the enemy to drive him away he held his ground and eventually forced the rebels to retreat.

During this day my right was not disturbed by the enemy, although my skirmishers still held the position taken from him on the 26th.

I continued to hold this position until 5 o'clock on the morning of the 30th, when I ordered a simultaneous advance of my whole line. Soon after the advance commenced I proceeded to the front, and in a short time had the pleasure of entering with my division the deserted earthworks and encampments of the rebels.

Being put into command of Corinth by order of Major-General Buell, I garrisoned the town with my division during the remainder of

the day and the following night, and on the 31st returned to my camp in the reserve, my men having been absent from their tents for five days and nights.

I have the satisfaction of reporting that Captain Terrill's light battery (H, Fifth U. S. Artillery) was the nearest battery to the enemy's intrenchments placed in position before Corinth, and that my skirmishers were nearer to the enemy's works than any Union troops up to the date of the occupation of the town.

I desire to return my thanks to Brigadier-General Rousseau, commanding Fourth Brigade; Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson, commanding Sixth Brigade, and to Col. F. S. Stumbaugh, commanding Fifth Brigade, for the prompt and intelligent manner in which they obeyed my orders and seconded all my efforts to insure success.

All officers and men throughout the almost continuous skirmish of two days which preceded the evacuation of Corinth remained constantly at their posts, promptly and cheerfully performing all duties assigned them, and proving themselves worthy the laurels they won at Shiloh.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Brigadier-General of Vols., Comdg. Second Division.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 4.

Reports of Brig. Gen. William Nelson, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division, of operations from May 2 to June 11.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Before Corinth, May 31, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that at 4 a. m. of the 30th an escaped rebel came into my camp and stated that the rebel army were evacuating the lines of Corinth; that their infantry pickets had been withdrawn about 10 o'clock the night previous and had been replaced by cavalry. I immediately ordered a general advance of my line of skirmishers to verify the statement, and at the same time ordered the Seventeenth Kentucky Regiment, which held the bridge, to advance also, sending the Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers to take their place. At 5.30 the advance was halted, by orders from headquarters. At 6.30 it was resumed, the skirmishers of the Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteers entering the lines of the enemy. At 7 the Tenth Brigade entered the enemy's works with Mendenhall's battery, and I dispatched an aide to inform General Buell that I was in Corinth. We took 103 prisoners; found the town on fire, but were deterred from any serious attempt to extinguish the flames by the frequent explosion of shell; found artillery and musket ammunition in close proximity to the fire, which I ordered to be moved.

The line of skirmishers passed far beyond the town, and I opened on the rising ground in advance, where some of the enemy were in sight,

with rifled cannon. The division took up its position on the rising ground, and remained till orders were received from headquarters.

I send you a rebel flag, taken with the prisoners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. NELSON,
Brigadier-General.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

JUNE 2, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded.

To General Nelson's division first and General McCook's very soon after belong whatever credit attaches to the discovery that the enemy had evacuated Corinth and of first occupying his intrenchments.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

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HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Bivouac at Smith's Cross-Roads, June 7, 1862.

SIR: The newspapers which have during the last three days arrived in the camps of the armies assembled here contain numerous telegraphic accounts of the occupation of Corinth. Whatever merit there is, if any, in that movement is claimed particularly for the troops under the command of Major-General Pope and partially for the troops of Major-General Sherman.

These dispatches, which cannot fail to attract your eye if you look at the newspapers, are prominently put forth, and as newspaper reporters are not permitted in camp and dispatches proceed from some military headquarters, they are received as official. These dispatches, it is true, nowhere have dared to state in so many words that the troops of either of the above-mentioned generals entered Corinth before the division I have the honor to command, but it is the evident intention to convey that idea to the public, which seems to have been successfully done.

I have to request that you will lay before General Halleck this my declaration that the Fourth Division of the Army of the Ohio, under my command, was in possession of Corinth more than half an hour before any troops of General Pope or General Sherman entered the enemy's works. I do not attach extraordinary importance to this circumstance, but a systematic attempt to give prominence to an act will unavoidably give to it in the minds of the public the character of merit or demerit, and thus a stigma or an honor may be as effectually fixed as though an unworthy action had been denounced or a worthy one claimed. In this manner precisely injustice has been done to my division, and I complain that the official telegraph has been made the medium of the wrong.

Very respectfully,

WM. NELSON,
Commanding Fourth Division, Army of the Ohio.

Colonel KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Florence, Ala., June 26, 1862.

COLONEL: In obedience to orders I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of this division since the battle of Shiloh to the relinquishment of the pursuit:

On May 2 the division moved from the field of Shiloh and encamped near the forks of the road east of Monterey; employed cutting roads and corduroying. This, with the picket duty, came heavy on the troops, owing to the bad weather.

On May 7 advanced the camp 3 miles.

On the 8th advanced to Nichols' Ford, on Seven Mile Creek, to support, as I was informed, a reconnaissance of General Pope. Left this position at midnight and returned to camp, which was reached at 4 a. m. At 10.30 o'clock received an order to march my division to the support of General Pope. Marched in quick-time in the direction indicated, the enemy having attacked the troops at Farmington. Received repeated messages urging my more rapid advance; also a letter from General Pope informing me that the enemy were "advancing fiercely on his camp." Before I could get up the firing ceased, but messengers arriving with the intelligence that my picket had been attacked at Nichols' Ford, changed direction and moved to that point, to which point the camp was moved the day following.

On May 18 moved forward on the Farmington road and took up the position which the division encamped on until the evacuation of Corinth; threw up heavy intrenchments on the commanding ground in front of the camps. The pickets were daily skirmishing with those of the enemy. Occasionally the enemy would throw shells into our lines.

On May 21 the Twenty-second Brigade, under command of Colonel Sedgewick, Second Kentucky, composed of the First, Second, and Twentieth Kentucky Regiments and the Thirty-first Indiana, made, in obedience to orders of General Buell, a reconnaissance in front of Wood's and T. W. Sherman's divisions, on the Corinth road, near Widow Serratt's house. They were met by the enemy in force and a very sharp skirmish ensued. The brigade occupied the ground that it was ordered to take.

I cannot speak too highly of the coolness and steadiness of the officers and men on the occasion. The whole movement was conducted by Colonel Sedgewick with marked ability. The brigade lost 3 mortally wounded (since dead) and 23 wounded, as per list. From the fact of finding 35 new graves at this place I supposed that to be the loss of the enemy.

On May 28, by command of General Buell, the division moved out of the trenches, the Twenty-second Brigade, under command of Colonel Sedgewick, in front, brushing among the enemy's pickets and skirmishers, and drove them from the bridge over Bridge Creek, on the main road from Hamburg to Corinth, which position we held until the evacuation. The enemy were immediately re-enforced and made three attempts to retake the bridge, which were handsomely repulsed, and the line of skirmishers pursued the enemy to the farther verge of the swamp. Repeated requests came to me to permit the advance of the whole line, which, under the instructions I was carrying out, I refused to permit. Captain Wheeler, of Colonel Ammen's staff, sent to me to say that if I would permit the advance they would be in Corinth in twenty minutes. The examination of the ground since shows that it was very

possible. The loss of the brigade in taking and holding the bridge was 3 killed and 20 wounded, as per list.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hanson and Major Buckner, Twentieth Kentucky Volunteers, and Captain Baldwin, Second Kentucky, and his company, and the officers and men of the Twentieth Kentucky Regiment, were conspicuous.

Captain Wheeler, of the Twenty-fourth Ohio, on Colonel Ammen's staff, was, as he always is under fire, conspicuous for his gallantry. During the night dug rifle pits all along the new line.

On the morning of the 30th the division entered Corinth, as I have reported on a former occasion. I have to regret the loss of the services of one of the best officers of my division, namely, Captain Erwin, Sixth Ohio Volunteers, who was shot through the chest at 6 o'clock by the last fire of the enemy's picket as we were moving into the lines of Corinth. The cavalry of my division ran onto the enemy's rear about 3½ miles beyond Corinth. I sent a note to the general asking permission to attack the enemy, which the general declined to give. The division returned to camp. It performed one tour of duty in Corinth, and June 4 marched on the Rienzi road to Smith's Cross-Roads, where we arrived on June 7; thence we marched on the 9th to Iuka, where we arrived on the 11th.

The division in the skirmishing near Corinth lost 4 killed and 58 wounded, as per list, 5 of whom were mortally wounded and have since died.*

Very respectfully,

WM. NELSON,
Brigadier-General.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

[Addenda.]

Return of casualties in the Fourth Division, Army of the Ohio, in the skirmishes about Corinth, in May, 1862.†

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers	Enlisted men.		
Tenth Brigade:						
36th Indiana	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
17th Kentucky	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
6th Ohio	.....	.....	1	1	2	
Nineteenth Brigade:						
27th Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Mortally.
41st Ohio	.....	.....	.....	1	1	
Twenty-second Brigade:						
31st Indiana	.....	.....	1	7	8	
1st Kentucky	.....	1	1	12	14	
2d Kentucky	.....	2	1	17	20	Two mortally wounded.
20th Kentucky	.....	.....	1	13	14	Two mortally wounded.
Total	.....	4	5	53	62	

* Nominal list omitted. Losses are tabulated in addenda.
† Nominal list in Nelson's report of June 26, 1862.

No. 5.

Report of Col. Jacob Ammen, Twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry, commanding Tenth Brigade, of operations from May 28 to June 6.

CAMP NEAR IUKA, MISS.,
June 14, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to orders requiring an account of the operations of the Tenth Brigade from the time of leaving Pittsburg Landing. I have the honor to submit the following report:

In consequence of sickness I was absent from the brigade until the 28th of May, when I joined the command about 2½ miles from Corinth. That day the Tenth Brigade occupied the trenches as a reserve.

The 29th of May the Tenth Brigade took the advance. Had some skirmishing, and was engaged in constructing defenses.

May 30, 5.30 a. m., marched for Corinth. Entered breastworks 7.15 a. m.; proceeded immediately into the town, arriving before any other troops at least three-quarters of an hour. In the evening returned to camp.*

June 3 marched through Corinth, Danville, and Rienzi toward Blackland, halting 4 miles from the latter place June 6.

For details you are respectfully referred to regimental commanders' reports.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. AMMEN,
Colonel, Commanding Tenth Brigade.

No. 6.

Report of Lieut. Col. Oliver H. P. Carey, Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry, of operations from May 2 to June 11.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT INDIANA VOLS.,
Iuka, Miss., June 14, 1862.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your order I submit the following report of the operations of the Thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers from the time of its leaving Pittsburg Landing to the present date:

On the morning of May 2 the command of the regiment was turned over to me, Colonel Grose having assumed temporary command of the Tenth Brigade in the place of the regular commander, Colonel Ammen, who was absent on leave. On the same morning the regiment was ordered to march with the brigade toward Corinth. For several days thereafter the regiment was engaged in fatigue duty, building roads, bridges, &c.

On the morning of May 7 we marched in the direction of Corinth and encamped about 5 miles from the enemy's lines.

For several days we were engaged in grand-guard duty, when on the evening of May 10 we moved across Seven Mile Creek and encamped at the distance of ——— miles from Corinth. From that date to May 29 the regiment was engaged constantly in constructing in-

* Tabular statement of casualties here omitted is embodied in addenda to General Nelson's reports. See p. 683.

trenchments, picket duty, skirmishing with the enemy, and guarding trenches.

On May 21, while skirmishing with the enemy immediately in front of our intrenchments, Private Michael Donner, of Company I, was severely wounded in the thigh by a musket-ball from the enemy's pickets.

On the morning of May 29 the regiment was ordered, with the brigade which was then commanded by General Ammen, to move forward toward the enemy's works. We took up a position in easy range of the rebel fortifications, and under cover of heavy forest and a strong picket force commenced the construction of rifle pits and trenches. The brigade threw forward a picket guard of six companies, consisting of two companies from the Twenty-fourth Ohio, two from the Sixth Ohio, and two from the Thirty-sixth Indiana, under the command of Major Bennett, of the Thirty-sixth Indiana.

Early on the morning of May 30 these skirmishers were ordered forward to the rebel works, which they found entirely abandoned by the enemy. These companies were then deployed as skirmishers, and moved through the rebel works over the town and formed into line beyond the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, on the south side of Corinth, and were there at least one hour before any forces entered the town. The division of General Nelson, with the Tenth Brigade in advance, was the first Federal force to enter after these skirmishers. The regiment, with the brigade, moved back to camp in the evening, where it remained, doing only guard duty, until the morning of June 4, when it was ordered on a forced march, to re-enforce Generals Pope and Rosecrans in the direction of Baldwin, Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

After a fatiguing march, consequent upon the extreme heat of the weather, dusty roads, and scarcity of water, we arrived at the lines of General Pope, at Blackland, where we bivouacked until the evening of June 9, when we moved toward Iuka by way of Jacinto, and where we arrived, after a very severe march, on the 11th, and where we have since been bivouacked.

During all this time the regiment has been in fine order and ready at all times to promptly obey every order given it.

Respectfully,

O. H. P. CAREY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Brigadier-General AMMEN, *Comdg. Tenth Brigade.*

No. 7.

Report of Col. John H. McHenry, jr., Seventeenth Kentucky Infantry, of operations from May 2 to 30.

HDQRS. SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT KENTUCKY VOLS.,
June 10, 1862.

The regiment which I have the honor to command, forming a portion of your brigade, was ordered from Pittsburg about May 2, and approached Corinth by slow, irregular, and inconvenient marches, remaining at some points for several days, bivouacking at night generally, and did not fully establish our camp until we arrived within 3 miles of Corinth, where we were ordered to encamp, and remained from about the 16th ultimo until the evacuation of Corinth by the

enemy. During this time my regiment was constantly engaged on grand-guard and picket duty, performing their share of labor required of them in the construction of heavy fortifications, abatis, &c.

The day previous to the evacuation of Corinth the regiment under my command was designated as the advance guard of your brigade and held the advanced position of the division about 1 mile north of the outer lines of the enemy. My special orders from the commanding general of the division was to guard and hold possession of a bridge across ——— Creek, a small stream, wooded on either side by heavy timber and thick undergrowth. The stream, although small, was impassable for artillery, cavalry, or even infantry, on account of sudden declivities of the banks on either side and the soft, boggy bottom. The bridge was on the main road leading from our camp to Corinth, and seemed to be regarded as a very important crossing as well by the enemy as by ourselves, for scarcely had my regiment taken its position some 50 yards from the creek, and before I had time to relieve the pickets in front of us, when the pickets of the enemy fired upon us, rendering it important that more than usual care and caution should be used in posting them. This was accomplished without the occurrence of any casualty. Soon after my pickets were posted, which was on the bank and behind trees, two of the enemy walked leisurely across the bridge into our lines, from whom I ascertained that a battery of four guns commanded the bridge from the other side and was planted less than 200 yards from where my battalion was posted. Frequently during the day the firing between pickets was severe. I lost one man, Valentine Miller, private Company I, who was shot through the head while he was lying upon the ground. One man, an officer, was shot and supposed to be killed by my pickets, as he was seen to fall and be carried off, and one other of the enemy was known to be severely wounded.

Before 5 o'clock next morning I received your order to advance my regiment across the bridge and skirmish on either side of the road, as it was thought the enemy had evacuated the town. Your order was executed, and the pickets of the enemy, principally cavalry, were driven in in great confusion. We captured 5 infantry, and, without any resistance from the enemy other than a few random shots from retreating cavalry, my advanced skirmishers, under Captain Little, Company H, entered the breastworks in front of Corinth a few minutes after 6 o'clock. My whole regiment was then ordered up and formed line of battle on the first hill, and was joined soon afterward by the remainder of your brigade, when you assumed command of the whole brigade and moved forward into the town.

Very respectfully,

JOHN H. McHENRY, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Seventeenth Regiment Kentucky Vols.

Col. JACOB AMMEN, *Comdg. Tenth Brigade.*

No. 8.

Report of Lieut. Col. Nicholas L. Anderson, Sixth Ohio Infantry, of operations from April 8 to May 30.

HDQRS. SIXTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Camp near Iuka, Miss., June 14, 1862.

GENERAL: In compliance with your order I have the honor to make

the following report of the movements of the Sixth Ohio Volunteers from the 8th of April to the evacuation of Corinth:

From the 8th to the 16th of April we were bivouacked some 3 miles from Pittsburg Landing, engaged in burying the dead of the late battle and in cleansing the field from various rubbish. The regiment had lost 2 men killed in action (Henry Nordman, Company I, and William Brocksmith, Company F), and 1 missing, supposed to have been killed (John Logue, Company B). Six were slightly and 1 severely wounded.

During the time we were bivouacked the weather was intensely disagreeable, it being one continued storm, and the men suffering severely from exposure.

On the 16th our baggage arrived, and we moved forward some 600 yards and made an encampment, where we remained engaged in drilling and usual camp duties until the 2d of May.

On the 2d of May the regiment moved with its brigade some 14 miles, Colonel Ammen being ill, and Colonel Grose, Thirty-sixth Indiana, being in command of the brigade. Till the 7th we remained in camp, doing heavy picket duty, making reconnaissances, and expecting an advance momentarily.

On the 7th of May the regiment again moved forward with the brigade and camped near Nichols' Ford, where it remained ten days, doing picket duty, and drilling on alternate days.

On the afternoon of the 17th a general movement forward seemed to take place, and the Sixth Regiment moved within some 3 miles of Corinth, and took position.

On the 19th, while working in the trenches, the regiment was shelled by the enemy, and 1 man (Sergeant Lawler, Company E) severely wounded in the thigh. Their battery, however, was soon silenced by several well-directed shots from Captain Mendenhall's and Konkle's batteries.

Until the 29th a part of the regiment was picketed outside the trenches every alternate day. On the 29th the regiment was ordered forward to relieve the Second Kentucky, almost within sight of Corinth.

On the morning of the 30th of May, at daylight, several loud explosions occurred in our front. The skirmishers were thrown forward, and Corinth was ours. I regret to say that the last shot fired by the retreating rebels hit and seriously wounded my most efficient officer, Captain Erwin, of Company E, then commanding his company as skirmishers. Our brigade followed their skirmishers, and was the first Federal force inside the works of Corinth.

Respectfully,

N. L. ANDERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Sixth Ohio Volunteers.

No. 9.

Report of Lieut. Col. Frederick C. Jones, Twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry, of operations from April 7 to May 30.

IN CAMP ONE MILE FROM IUKA, MISS.,
June 14, 1862.

In obedience to your order of this date I respectfully submit the following report of the operations of the Twenty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry from the battle of Shiloh, April 7, to the occupation of Corinth, May 30:

On the evening of April 7 the regiment went into camp on the ground formerly occupied by the Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteers. Remained in camp until Friday, May 2.

On Thursday, May 1, we received orders to be ready to move, with three days' rations in our haversacks, and at 7 o'clock next morning the brigade marched over what is called the Middle Hamburg and Corinth road, and encamped in a corn field some 9 miles from Shiloh.

We left our camp on the morning of the 5th during a very heavy rain, but found Chambers Creek impassable, the bridge having been broken by felling large trees across it, and the heavy rain of the morning rendered its repair impracticable. That evening we returned again to camp.

At noon of Wednesday, the 7th, we again moved forward some 3 or 4 miles and encamped near the State line.

On Friday we were ordered forward to Seven Mile Creek, to support a reconnoitering party from General Pope's division. The Twenty-fourth was placed in position to support Captain Mendenhall's battery. General Pope's forces returned to their camp at dark, and we fell back to ours about 2 a. m. of the 10th.

The enemy attacked General Pope's advance about 10 o'clock of Saturday morning, May 10, and at 1 p. m. we received orders to move forward to his support, but before we reached the field the enemy had retired, and we took our former position near Seven Mile Creek, the Twenty-fourth supporting Captain Mendenhall's battery. The enemy's pickets were half a mile in advance of us.

Our tents and equipage were moved up to this point on Tuesday, the 13th, and we remained until Saturday, the 17th instant, when we were ordered forward to within 2 miles of Corinth. We went into camp, and remained there working on the intrenchments until May 28, when the enemy were driven across the creek to our front and we advanced nearly a mile to the front.

At 5 a. m. of Friday, May 30, this regiment was ordered forward and moved across the swamp in front of Corinth and entered the intrenchments at 7 a. m., the Seventeenth Kentucky on the right and the Twenty-fourth Ohio on the left, and took a position on the hill near the center of the village of Corinth and remained there until the evening.

We started in pursuit of the enemy on the morning of June 3, passing through the village of Rienzi and Danville, and encamped 4 miles from Booneville, not having come up with him.

We left camp *en route* to North Alabama on Monday, June 9, and encamped at this place on Wednesday, the 11th instant.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRED. C. JONES,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-fourth Ohio Regiment.

Brigadier-General AMMEN,
Comdg. Tenth Brigade, Fourth Division, Army of the Ohio.

No. 10.

Report of Col. William Grose, Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry, commanding Nineteenth Brigade, of operations from May 2 to June 7.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH BRIGADE, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Near Iuka, Miss., June 19, 1862.

SIR: In compliance vith orders I make the following brief report of

the operations of this brigade, composed of Twenty-seventh Kentucky, Col. Charles D. Pennebaker; Sixth Kentucky, Colonel Whitaker; Ninth Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Blake, and Forty-first Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Mygatt, from the time of leaving the field of Shiloh to the evacuation of Corinth and the termination of the pursuit of the enemy.

As is shown by the reports of the respective regimental commanders, herewith forwarded,* the brigade took up its line of march with the division from the battle-field of Shiloh, Tenn., on the 2d day of May, 1862, in the direction so as to approach Corinth from the northeast by short marches and approaches, assisting on the way in picket and skirmish duties, erection of intrenchments and fortifications. On the 28th of May, then intrenched about 2 miles to the northeast of the enemy's works at Corinth, the brigade marched out to support the Twenty-second Brigade in a reconnaissance in force before Corinth. The enemy on this occasion were driven behind the creek in front of Corinth and to within three-quarters of a mile of their intrenchments and guns, which advanced position was maintained by our forces. On the morning of the 30th May I was placed in command of the brigade, and on that morning, preceded by the Tenth Brigade, marched in order of battle in force, driving the enemy's pickets before us, and occupied Corinth in line of battle to the left of the Tenth Brigade, near the center of the village, inside the enemy's trenches and works, between 7 and 8 o'clock a. m., the rear guard of the enemy leaving the farther side of the position as we approached, the Tenth and Nineteenth Brigades preceded by the skirmishers, under the command of Major Bennett, of the Thirty-sixth Indiana. Nothing particular except picket duty occurred in which the brigade took part until the 4th of June, when we left camp near Corinth in pursuit of the enemy, with the division, on the Baldwin road south, and advanced in the three following days about 20 miles to a point 4 miles northwest of Booneville. At this point, not coming up with the enemy, our pursuit terminated.

In all movements and preparations for battle the officers and men of the brigade under my command have evinced promptness and patriotism worthy of the great cause in which they are engaged, of maintaining the good old Government that has served us so long and so well.

For particulars more in detail I may respectfully refer to the reports of the regimental commanders.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

WM. GROSE,
Colonel, Commanding Nineteenth Brigade.

Capt. J. M. KENDRICK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 11.

Report of Lieut. Col. William H. Blake, Ninth Indiana Infantry, of operations from May 3 to 30.

HDQRS. 9TH INDIANA VOLS., CAMP 4TH DIV., ARMY OHIO,
Near Iuka, Miss., June 16, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with orders, my regiment marched from the camp on the field of Shiloh, with camp and

* Colonel Pennebaker's report not found. Col. Walter C. Whitaker's report, relating principally to the battle of Shiloh, will be found on p. 343.

garrison equipage, on the Corinth road, and encamped 10 miles distant. The regiment was thrown forward to the front 1 mile in advance on picket duty.

On the morning of May 3 moved forward on the Corinth road, with the brigade in column of assault, covering a working party constructing a bridge 3 miles in advance, returning to camp on the same day.

On the 8th day of May moved with the division on the Corinth road and encamped 6 miles in advance.

On the 9th of May moved forward on Corinth road 2 miles in advance, leaving camp equipage, with one day's rations, and was thrown forward on the right of the division near Hamburg and Monterey road the following day.

On the evening of the 10th marched rapidly with the division to the position occupied on the 9th, to support General Pope's right, then being attacked. Bivouacked, and returned to camp at 1 a. m. on the 11th instant.

On the 13th May marched with division, with camp equipage, and encamped on Corinth road near its junction with the Monterey and Hamburg road.

On the 17th marched, with three days' rations and 80 rounds of ammunition to the man, with the division, moving forward on the Corinth road, 2 miles distant, and encamped, with Farmington in bend to our left.

On the 18th of May was thrown forward to occupy a willow slough, by order of General Nelson, 1½ miles in front of the Fourth Division; was harassed through the day by the enemy's skirmishers, and while engaged in driving them from their advanced position the advanced skirmishers were fired upon by a battery of the enemy on our left. No casualties occurred.

On the following day moved forward with the brigade, and supported the Twenty-seventh Kentucky Volunteers, then constructing intrenchments on the right of the division. Performed regular trench duty until the 27th of May, when I moved with the brigade in column of assault, supporting the Twenty-second Brigade, then engaging the enemy at the bridge over Seven Mile Creek; slept upon arms, and commenced work on trenches on this advance line three-fourths of a mile from the enemy's work on the 28th of May. Occupied the trenches on the 29th, and moved with the division upon Corinth. Early on the 30th of May, the position having been evacuated by the enemy, advanced with the division and occupied the town, resting near the center of the village. I met with no losses.

W. H. BLAKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Ninth Regiment Indiana Vols.

No. 12.

Report of Lieut. Col. George S. Mygatt, Forty-first Ohio Infantry, of operations from May 2 to June 13.

HDQRS. FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
June 14, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with orders from the general commanding the division I have the honor to submit the following report

On the morning of May 2 my regiment broke up camp and marched with the division in a southeast direction on the road leading toward Corinth the distance of 12 miles.

On the morning of the 3d the Nineteenth Brigade was ordered out to protect workmen upon the road, the Forty-first Regiment acting as a reserve. The advance guard proceeded to within 5 miles of Corinth. Nothing of importance occurred. We returned to camp in the evening. Heavy firing was heard upon our left in General Pope's army same evening.

May 4 nothing unusual occurred. In the evening received orders to be in readiness to march at daylight.

May 5 the division made an advance a short distance, but returned to camp in consequence of the bad state of the roads.

May 6 all was quiet.

May 7 the division made an advance of 3½ miles and my regiment went out upon picket duty a mile farther in advance.

May 8 the division made an advance of 2½ miles, but returned to camp at midnight.

May 9, heavy cannonading being heard upon our left, my regiment was out at 4 o'clock and moved with the division in the direction of the firing; proceeded but a short distance, then returned to the point from which we retired at midnight the night previous.

May 10 we established our camp.

May 11, 12, and 13 the regiment remained in camp.

May 14 my regiment was on picket duty for twenty-four hours, but saw or heard nothing of importance.

May 15 and 16 regiment remained at camp.

May 17 my regiment was called to arms at 4 p. m., and with the division made an advance to within 2 miles of Corinth.

May 19 the regiment was ordered on picket duty at 3.30 a. m. Quite a brisk skirmish was had with the enemy. One enlisted man, George D. Barnes, Company A, was slightly wounded. We were protecting the regiments building the first parallel of trenches. The enemy fired upon us with his artillery, but my regiment suffered no loss in consequence.

May 20 the regiment was ordered to guard the trenches for twenty-four hours.

In the mornings of May 21, 22, and 23 the regiment stood at arms, but remained in camp.

May 24 the regiment was ordered to guard the trenches for twenty-four hours.

May 28 the regiment was again ordered to the trenches for duty, but advanced with the division to within a mile of the enemy's works, where we remained until the evening of May 30, when the regiment advanced with the division and took possession of Corinth.

May 31 the regiment performed guard duty in the second parallel of trenches for twenty-four hours.

June 2 the regiment moved with the division into Corinth, occupying the extreme front, and remained one day.

June 4 my regiment marched with the division the distance of 12 miles on the road leading to Booneville.

June 6 the regiment marched with the division 6 miles farther.

June 7 the regiment marched to within 4 miles of Booneville.

June 9, 10, and 11 my regiment was upon the march to the present camp near Iuka.

June 13 the regiment was ordered to move to the bridge on the rail

road 5 miles distant, and returned to camp this morning. With but one exception no casualties have occurred to the regiment.

Respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. S. MYGATT,

Lieut. Col., Forty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Comdg.

Capt. J. M. KENDRICK,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Division, Army of the Ohio.

No. 13.

Report of Brig. Gen. Mahlon D. Manson, U. S. Army, commanding Twenty-second Brigade, of operations from May 30 to June 4.

HDQRS. TWENTY-SECOND BRIG., FOURTH DIVISION,
Iuka, Miss., June 22, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that on the morning of May 30, at 4 o'clock, I took command of this brigade, and in obedience to your orders formed it in the main trenches in front of Corinth. A few minutes afterward I saw a dense smoke arising in the direction of Corinth, followed a short time afterward by loud explosions.

About 6 o'clock I received your orders to march into Corinth. On arriving we found part of the town on fire, and formed a line of battle on the northeast side of the town, my left resting on the right of General Ammen's brigade. After remaining in that position for some time my attention was called to the advance of the skirmishers of some division on our right. After remaining in the position first assumed until 6 o'clock in the evening we returned to the breastworks, where we remained until the morning of the 31st and then marched into camp.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of June 4 I received your orders to be in readiness to move at 6 a. m., by forced marches, in pursuit of the enemy. We moved with the remainder of your division at the time indicated and pursued them into the neighborhood of Baldwin, where the pursuit was abandoned.

The following commanders of regiments and their officers—Colonel Enyart, First Kentucky; Colonel Sedgewick, Second Kentucky; Lieutenant-Colonel Hanson, Twentieth Kentucky, and Lieutenant-Colonel Osborn, Thirty-first Indiana—are entitled to credit for the prompt manner in which they have carried out the orders of the brigade commander.

I also return my thanks to Dr. Menzies, brigade surgeon, and Capt. Frank W. Fee, brigade quartermaster, for the efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties; also Wickliffe Cooper, my assistant adjutant-general, for the very able and energetic manner in which he has performed the duties of his office, is entitled to high praise.

I herewith transmit the reports of the several commanders of the regiments, to which I refer you especially for the meritorious conduct of those mentioned, not having had the honor to command the brigade in its active operations on the approach to Corinth.

In justice to my own feelings I cannot close this report without congratulating the commander of the division on the masterly conduct of his troops in the approach to Corinth, and especially must congratulate

the general commanding on being the first to enter and occupy that strong position.

MAHLON D. MANSON,
Brigadier-General.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM NELSON,
Commanding Fourth Division, Army of the Ohio.

No. 14.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles S. Hanson, Twentieth Kentucky Infantry, of operations from April 7 to June 12.

HDQRS. TWENTIETH REGIMENT KENTUCKY VOLS.,
June 20, 1862.

In obedience to Orders, No. 99, issued from the Department of the Mississippi, Corinth, June 9, 1862, requiring the commanders of army corps, &c., to report to those headquarters the operations of their several corps from the time of leaving Pittsburg Landing to the evacuation of Corinth and the termination of the pursuit of the enemy, stating the several actions in which their troops were engaged, their own loss and the probable loss of the enemy, the works erected and the roads constructed, I have the honor to respectfully tender the following report:

On the evening of the 6th of April, 1862, the Twenty-second Brigade arrived at Pittsburg Landing and bivouacked near the battle-field of Shiloh, and on the following day was engaged throughout that battle. A report of our action heretofore made is referred to. The night of the 7th to the 10th inclusive we spent in bivouac upon the field, exposed to rain and unpropitious weather that followed that battle, and not until about the 11th did we receive the tents or were enabled to fix ourselves comfortably and enjoy the usual comforts of camp life. There we remained encamped and engaged in doing our share of picket duty, reconnoitering, preparing roads and bridges; until the — day of ———, when our division moved forward in the direction of Corinth. We went some 10 miles, camped several days, engaged in picket duty, reconnoitering, opening roads, and building bridges, and on the — day of ——— again moved forward in the direction of the enemy. After moving about 4 or 5 miles we went into camp. There we remained several days, and on the — day of ——— we again took up the line of march, and went within some 4 or 5 miles of Corinth and bivouacked for several days, when our tents and camp equipage were moved up and we went into camp. In this position we remained for a number of days, engaged in heavy duty in picketing and guarding our position, making reconnaissances of the enemy's position, and in opening roads, building bridges, and other labors necessary to an advance upon the enemy, and while here, although thus heavily engaged in these duties, we found opportunity to make decided improvement in battalion drill, our brigade having so long been engaged in making rapid marches and the hard labor incident to the advance of our army in an enemy's country as for many weeks to deprive us of any opportunity of drill.

On the — day of ——— we again moved forward with the rest of the army, who had been moving up with us, and formed a line of battle within a mile and a half of Corinth. We arrived a little after night-fall, formed our line cautiously under the immediate direction of our division

commander, bivouacked, resting upon our arms, ready for an attack from the enemy. On the following day our camp equipage came up and we went into camp, and in that position we remained until the evacuation of Corinth.

We were engaged for the first few days in throwing up earthworks in front of our encampment, opening roads, and building bridges to enable us to approach Corinth. During one time this regiment, with the balance of the brigade, were required to perform laboring picket duty, often calling out our regiment every third night. All of this severe duty, I am happy to say, both officers and men performed with the courage, promptness, and alacrity of veteran soldiers, which did honor to them and their country.

We were not thrown into close proximity to the enemy until the day of ———, when we went out under orders to relieve the ——— Regiment, then on picket to protect the working party engaged upon the earthworks. We arrived upon the ground, being the extreme right of General Nelson's line, about 10 o'clock in the morning, and found that a continuous fire at long range was being kept up between our own pickets and those of the enemy. Indeed, it had gotten to be a sharp skirmish fight. This was hotly continued during the day, with no loss to our regiment except 1 man wounded (William Taylor, of Company B, severely wounded through the arm), until about 4 o'clock in the evening, when the enemy opened with artillery upon the position held by our pickets, their shot and shell reaching back to our reserves. Fortunately, however, the range was a little too high, and my regiment escaped unhurt, though some of the working party farther in the rear and upon higher ground were wounded. This heavy fire of the enemy was kept up some ten minutes, when an infantry force of theirs of three companies advanced rapidly into a narrow willow swamp, occupied by about 15 or 20 men detached from Company B, of this regiment, who were thrown out in front of the main line of pickets, in command of Lieutenant Trebein, and after exchanging a volley these men fell back about 50 yards upon the main body of their company, which was with Companies A and C, commanded, respectively, by Capt. A. G. Smith, Lieut. H. S. Parrish, and Lieut. F. E. Wolcott, the three companies under command of Maj. B. F. Buckner. The enemy did not advance within shot-range or sight (the country being densely wooded) of our main line of pickets, but in connection with their artillery kept up the fire.

In the mean time a battery from General Wood's division opened fire with marked accuracy, and in a moment Captain Mendenhall's regular battery, of this division, commenced throwing his deadly shot and shell upon the enemy, and in a few moments their guns were silenced and their artillery was heard abandoning their position. The house near which their artillery was posted was several times struck by our shells, and the torn appearance of the trees and buildings around evidenced the fearful accuracy of our shots. Before dark the firing ceased, with the exception of a few scattering shots, and we spent the night in quiet.

Early next morning two privates of Company B—James K. Roberts and William Taylor, under heavy fire from superior numbers—took possession of the house and burned it to the ground. James K. Roberts was severely wounded in the leg just above the ankle, which has since been amputated. Soon after the house was burned, and we were relieved and returned to camp, and our forces afterward held that position without resistance.

I am unable to state what the loss of the enemy was, but from the blood and other evidences of wounding in and around the house it

must have been considerable. I had command of the reserves of my regiment, and gave a general superintendence to the outer picket line, though the latter was particularly under charge of Maj. B. F. Buckner, and I thus had a full opportunity of observing my regiment, and it affords me great pleasure to report that both men and officers behaved with great gallantry and coolness. They stood the heavy fire of the enemy with the firmness of trained soldiers, and I cannot refrain from making especial mention of Major Buckner, Captains Smith, Waller, and Lieutenants Parrish and Wolcott, and the officers and men under them, who, being constantly upon the outposts, were exposed to the enemy's fire, and at all times bore themselves with gallantry, and those company commanders commanded their respective companies with skill and calmness. Dr. William Curran was present, and was prompt and faithful in discharge of his duties, and with great efficiency waited on and relieved the wounded that fell in his hands. Major Buckner, whose duties required him to command the line of pickets, met the exposures and dangers of his position freely and without fear, obeying my commands with promptness, and managing the skirmishers under his charge with the address of an experienced soldier. To Adjutant Brennan I am much indebted for intrepid bearing and personal courage, and the marked ability with which he deported himself on this occasion.

We remained in camp, doing the duties incident to our position, until the 22d following, when a brigade was ordered on a reconnaissance in front of General Wood's division, and when we arrived to our picket the brigade was formed in line of battle, and two of the companies, A and B, of my regiment, with other companies of the First Kentucky, were thrown forward as skirmishers. They moved cautiously, and soon found the enemy, and after a desperate fight drove him back and occupied his position. The enemy soon rallied with strong force and were gradually regaining their lost ground, when I sent forward at double-quick two other companies, C and K, to support the first two sent forward, which enabled our men to drive the enemy again from the field, after a desperate struggle, in which we had 5 wounded. The balance of the regiment was held in reserve in the edge of a woods about 200 yards in rear to support our skirmishers, and were not engaged. Both were occasionally in range of their shot.

Colonel Sedgewick, hearing heavy firing upon our left and receiving intelligence that the left wing of the skirmishers of the First Kentucky, commanded by Captain Wheeler (and who occupied a position on our left), was pressed by the enemy with overwhelming numbers, ordered me to move my reserve rapidly to his support. We moved at double-quick and encountered, in passing over a short ridge, a heavy fire from the enemy, in which we had one man, of ———, wounded through the body, of which he has since died, and soon came up to the support of the skirmishers, whose line extended near a house which a portion of the skirmishers occupied. The skirmishers returned the enemy's fire with deadly effect, and Captain Wheeler, who is a daring and brave soldier, and his men under him did their duty nobly and held their position, and our reserves were not required to engage the enemy, but were held in the rear, partially out of the range of the enemy's shot, and escaped without injury at that point. The firing shortly after ceased at that point, and our reserve was again ordered to the right, to the support of the skirmishers of this regiment. A heavy fire was opened there upon the part of both forces, in which we lost several wounded.

I had occasion during the day to witness the performance of the reserve and to visit the skirmishers, and know the dangers encountered, and I must say that the men and officers of the regiment discharged their duties well; and I make particular mention of Captains Smith and McCampbell and Lieutenants Parrish and Wolcott and Lieut. William Rice, Second Lieut. James McCampbell, and Second Lieut. B. M Chiles, and of their companies, for gallant bearing in that fiercely contested skirmish. Major Buckner and Adjt. John Brennan wer present during the entire engagement, and rendered me valuable serv ice by the prompt obedience of my orders and the ready and fearles assistance in bearing orders about over the field and in aiding in command of the skirmishers. Dr. Curran was present during the entire engagement, and, with the assistance of Dr. Cox, was able to give every attention to the wounded. Our number killed in this skirmish was 1 and wounded 5.

We returned to our camp, and were not called to meet the enemy again until the 28th of May, when our brigade was ordered forward upon a reconnaissance to the front of General Nelson's line. When we reached a position near the enemy's pickets our brigade, being in front, was drawn up in line of battle, skirmishers were thrown out among them (two companies, A and B, of my regiment), and were moved forward, the rest of the brigade following up and occupying eligible positions to support them. The two companies of our skirmishers of my regiment were put under command of Major Buckner and moved forward to the left. These two companies, together with Company B, Second Kentucky, advanced under cover of timber until they found the enemy, who was in heavy force in a dense wood, separated from our position by a large open field, except by a small strip of timber, which connected the position of our skirmishers with that of the enemy. There was also a small and heavily-timbered swamp, which connected the wood occupied by the enemy and which entered the open field at right angles to our line of skirmishers, but was disconnected with our position, and if in the possession of the enemy would have afforded excellent cover for a flank movement, and would have commanded our rear when we advanced. Lieutenant-Colonel Carey, of the Thirty-sixth Indiana Regiment, who seemed to have had command of the skirmishers, ordered Major Buckner to take one company of his regiment and drive the enemy from this swamp and hold it. He, in accordance with this order, moved Company A, of my regiment, consisting of about 30 men, rank and file, in double-quick time, into the swamp, receiving a heavy volley from the enemy at the moment of entering. He found and drove out a force of about 100 men without loss. The enemy certainly lost 1 in killed, besides a number of wounded and 2 prisoners.

General Crittenden sent two companies of the Nineteenth Ohio to the relief of Major Buckner, but they arrived after the firing had ceased. Major Buckner held his position and managed his men well. He and his men deserve great credit for the manner in which they drove back the enemy and held them in check. The other eight companies of our regiment, when the two companies were sent forward, were ordered to the right across an open field into a swamp densely wooded, with directions to take position on the far side of it, to support the skirmishers under Captain Wheeler. The skirmishers moving to the right had advanced under orders to the bridge in the main Corinth road over Bridge Creek, with directions to take and hold it

at all hazards. This was an important point, and one which the enemy desired very much to hold.

When I arrived at position in the swamp about 120 yards behind our skirmishers, in a skirt of woods across an open field, and about 300 yards to the right, a little in rear of the bridge, and in the swamp or thicket which extended up from the bridge, I found our forces engaged in a heavy skirmish with the enemy. Not understanding the ground, I rode across the field, and found Captain Wheeler, who was gallantly commanding the skirmishers on that wing, and with him rode up their line to the right, and then to the bridge, in order to assure myself that the reserve was not in danger of being flanked or surprised by the enemy on the right or left, both being covered by a dense forest and thicket. When we arrived at the bridge I found Captain Baldwin, of the Second Kentucky, commanding his company and Company B, of this regiment, gallantly engaging the enemy, and holding our position near the bridge, the enemy being some 50 yards in a thicket beyond. While Captain Wheeler and myself were there the enemy, being in ambush about 50 yards from us, poured in a heavy volley upon Captain Baldwin's forces, wounding 3 of his men, but the fire was returned with such spirit that the enemy were driven, but not sufficiently to enable him to take full possession of the bridge. Three times during the evening the enemy rallied and made a desperate attack upon our men near the bridge, trying to drive them back and keep possession of the same. The enemy rallied in such force and fought with such desperation as to require me to re-enforce Captain Baldwin with two companies—Captain Morris' and Lieutenant Wolcott's. They succeeded in holding the bridge, notwithstanding they were fiercely assailed time and again. So hotly did the enemy press our forces there, that they were strengthened by a considerable force from the other regiment of the brigade. By 6 o'clock the enemy were driven back and we had full possession of the bridge. We relieved the four companies of this regiment with four others from my own regiment, and bivouacked that night at the post of the reserve, sleeping on our arms. I observed with pride the good conduct of the men and officers of my regiment, and the fortitude with which the reserve stood to arms upwards of ten hours, momentarily expecting an attack, constantly hearing the heavy firing of the enemy. They believed that they outnumbered greatly our force then and that our skirmishers would be driven back. Our skirmishers were outnumbered, the enemy's force being much larger, and but for the gallantry of Captain Wheeler and the obstinacy with which they and the brave officers and men under them resisted the enemy's attack would have been driven back upon my reserve and have brought on a bloody engagement in the swamp.

While the regiment behaved well and bravely throughout the engagement, and while I would like to speak particularly of the individual bearing of a great number of the men and officers, which the circumstances will not admit, I cannot forbear to mention most favorably Adjt. John Brennan, who rendered me most useful service (Major Buckner being away from the regiment upon the extreme left) by bearing orders over the field, and taking charge of the reserve when I was called away to the front, assisting in command of the picket or elsewhere along the line of fire. His conduct was worthy a good soldier and a brave man, and entitles him to the praise of his countrymen. Captain Morris discharged his duty there, as in all other relations, soldierly, fearlessly, and with alacrity, and managed his company, deployed and fought his men, with the calm, determined courage of an

experienced officer accustomed to the dangers of battle. The commanders of Companies C and B and their lieutenants behaved well, and their men, with Captain Morris, met the fire of the enemy worthy of the reputation of their State—Kentucky.

We lost in this engagement 6 wounded, 2 of whom have since died. The enemy's loss I cannot say with any accuracy, but from indications left on the ground must have been at least 75 killed and wounded.

On the 30th we moved forward with the rest of the division and found Corinth evacuated. No enemy there in force, except a good number of stragglers, who were captured by our forces. We remained in Corinth that day, and then returned to our camp. It may not be strictly within my province to speak of other regiments of the brigade, but I hope I will be excused for paying a just tribute to our comrades in these engagements; and I would mention Colonel Sedgewick, commanding, as entitled to great credit for his masterly conduct of the brigade in all those engagements, and his skill and courage, as shown on every field, and his assistant adjutant-general, Wickliffe Cooper, who was present actively engaged in the discharge of his duty, and by his fearless exposure of himself and prompt and efficient aid rendered to Colonel Sedgewick, proved himself a soldier and an officer of high merit, worthy of his position. I would further mention Colonel Spencer and Majors Cahill and Hurd and the officers of the Thirty-first Indiana and the men of that and the First and Second Kentucky, for soldierlike and brave conduct in these several skirmishes, and were it possible, would gladly speak in detail of their many acts of personal daring.

On the 4th day of this month we were moved forward in pursuit of the enemy, and after three days of difficult marching over bad roads reached a position near Baldwin, and remained there two days. We found no enemy and heard of none very near us, and on the 9th were moved in this direction, and reached our present camp on the 12th of this month.

I had nearly forgotten to say that Brigadier-General Manson assumed command of the Twenty-second Brigade on the 30th day of May, and that our movements subsequent to that date were made under his direction and immediate supervision. General Manson, by his unremitting attention to his brigade and diligent and energetic efforts to promote the interests of the service and the comfort of his troops, has favorably impressed all who have had official intercourse with him.

CHAS. S. HANSON,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Twentieth Kentucky Volunteers.

Brigadier-General MANSON,
Commanding Twenty-second Brigade.

No. 15.

Report of Capt. John Mendenhall, Fourth U. S. Artillery, of operations from May 2 to June 11.

CAMP, *Iuka, Miss., June* 14, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my battery since it left Shiloh fields:

My battery was attached to the Fourth Division on May 2, and on the third moved with it to a camp near Monterey.

On the 7th camp was advanced a few miles (3 or 4), and next day moved with division, and took a position commanding a bridge and causeway over Seven Mile Creek. Left this position about 12 midnight and returned to camp.

On the 9th started with division to re-enforce General Pope, but after moving some 2 miles changed direction and returned to the position left during the night, and there remained until the 18th; then moved forward some 2 miles and established camp.

On the 20th moved battery to the vicinity of breastworks which our men were throwing up, and at about 4.30 p. m. opened fire upon a rebel battery which had a little while before begun to shell our pickets and the men in the trenches. This battery was at once silenced. I then threw a few shells into the woods on the left, where the rebel battery had retired to, and later at a house standing near where the rebel battery had taken position, and from which the enemy's pickets had been firing for two days at ours and at our men in the trenches. Several shells went through the house and the roof was nearly torn off. About 60 rounds were fired from my battery on that day. Konkle's battery was ordered up, and fired a few rounds at the house and at the woods where it was supposed the rebels had taken their battery. One section of my battery remained at the trenches that night. Next morning the other section was brought up, and during the afternoon the rebels opened a battery on our left upon a portion of General Crittenden's division. I fired two rounds and Captains Konkle and Cox each one round over the woods in the direction we supposed their battery to be. We could not even see the smoke from their guns when they fired, but the effect of our shells was to stop their firing. Some of our shells burst directly over them, as I was told by an officer who saw them.

My battery remained at the trenches until the 28th, during which time I received two more 3-inch rifle guns, when it moved forward to within—as was afterward ascertained—about 1¼ miles of the enemy's works. During the day our pickets took possession of a bridge across Bridge Creek, and was held by a part of a regiment. During the afternoon the enemy tried to retake the bridge. I took a position with one section nearly opposite the bridge, and when the firing became very severe I opened, firing through a dense thicket over our own men's heads, and, with the assistance of the infantry who were defending it, soon drove the enemy away from the bridge. The firing then became brisk along our line toward the right, and my other sections being nearly opposite where the firing was heaviest, I opened fire with them, apparently with very good effect. There was, perhaps, an interval of 500 yards between my right and left sections. The howitzer section was about midway between. About 50 rounds were fired on that day. The sections remained apart until next morning, when the sections on the right were moved to the left near that section.

Next morning, May 30, at an early hour, the battery entered Corinth with the division and took an elevated position in the edge of the town, and fired some eight shells over the place at a hill beyond. Receiving no reply, it was concluded that the rebels had all left. Corinth seemed truly a deserted place, for the rebels had all left and none other of our troops had yet entered. My battery returned to camp that afternoon.

That night I received orders to send a section of my battery to report to Colonel Jackson, commanding cavalry in Corinth, at 8 a. m. next morning. Lieutenant Canby, with a section of 12-pounder how-

itzers, reported to Colonel Jackson at 8 a. m., and proceeded with the cavalry to the Tuscumbia River, driving the enemy's skirmishers before them. He fired two shells at them and was opened upon by a battery from across the river. He thought the battery was beyond the range of his howitzers and did not fire at it. The causeway was very narrow and bridges destroyed, so that he could not advance. They retired about a mile to a hill commanding the swamp, where they remained all night. The cavalry again drove the enemy beyond the river, but finding them in force, retired back to Corinth. Section returned to camp on the afternoon of June 1.

On the 2d received two more 12-pounder howitzers in the battery, and same day moved into Corinth with six pieces, and remained until 8 a. m. next day.

On the 4th moved with division to near Blackland, to re-enforce General Pope. Arrived there the 7th, left on the 9th, and arrived at our present camp on the 11th.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MENDENHALL,
Captain, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Commanding Battery.

Capt. J. M. KENDRICK,
A. A. G., Hdqrs. Fourth Division, Army of the Ohio.

No. 16.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Division, of operations from April 29 to June 16.

HDQRS. FIFTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In Camp near Florence, Ala., June 20, 1862.

COLONEL: In obedience to the special field order from Department Headquarters, dated Corinth, Miss., June 9, 1862, I have the honor to submit the following report:

On April 29 the orders were received to commence the advance upon Corinth, and the Fifth Division moved on the main Corinth road 1 mile. Sickness had kept me confined for eight or ten days, and I did not join my command until May 3, when it had advanced some 3 miles farther in the direction of Corinth. I will not recapitulate the account of the services rendered by the Fifth Division on the march to or at the siege of Corinth, as they have been most accurately detailed in the accompanying reports of the brigade commanders. It is enough to say that the officers and men of my command were always prompt to obey orders, whether to work or go to the outposts under fire. Much work was done, and no position assigned to any portion of my division was ever given up to the enemy.

General Tyler, of General Pope's army, thanked me for some effective shots thrown by the Seventh Indiana Battery (commanded then by Captain Swallow) among the rebels while they were keeping up a hot fire on the right of General Pope's line. This battery fired some 20 shots and then the enemy left their position or ceased firing from it. In the approach to Corinth but 1 man was killed and 6 wounded. Of the enemy 14 were killed; of their wounded we know nothing.

On the 30th the enemy evacuated Corinth.

Hearing that General Nelson had started with a part of his command

for Corinth, I rode into the place with my staff and escort, and found him there in possession of Corinth and nothing else.

On the 4th instant, pursuant to your order, we started with three days' rations in haversacks, to re-enforce Generals Pope and Rosecrans on the road to Baldwin. We built a bridge across the Tuscumbia, and on the 7th marched beyond Rienzi some 9 miles and encamped.

From this place we moved, on the 10th, toward Iuka, building two bridges and cutting a road across the bottom a mile this side of Rienzi.

On the 12th we reached Iuka and on the 16th our present camp.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Chief of Staff.

No. 17.

Report of Col. Samuel Beatty, Nineteenth Ohio Infantry, commanding Eleventh Brigade, of operations from April 10 to June 16.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH BRIGADE,
June 19, 1862.

GENERAL: Pursuant to an order received yesterday I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Eleventh Brigade, U. S. Army, since leaving Pittsburg Landing to the termination of the pursuit of the enemy:

After the battle of Shiloh (April 6 and 7) the brigade, then commanded by Brigadier-General Boyle, bivouacked on the battle-field 4½ miles from the Landing, without tents or cooking utensils, and the men much of the time obliged to subsist on half rations, many of them suffering much from exposure to the continuous rains.

April 10 the entire brigade went out on picket duty and remained twenty-four hours.

April 16 advanced 1 mile, our tents having come up, and went into camp. The men, notwithstanding the scarcity of provisions, continual rain, and entire absence of blankets or even overcoats, had remained cheerful, and were ever ready at the sound of the long roll to form promptly and meet the expected enemy.

April 17 details were made from the several regiments of the brigade for the purpose of constructing a road and building two bridges, that the artillery might pass to the front to assist on picket duty; the road constructed was a corduroy of nearly half a mile in length; the bridge small and unimportant, but necessary.

April 18 the brigade was formed in line of battle at noon, the alarm coming from the right. The Nineteenth Ohio threw out skirmishers, by order of General Boyle, to cover the entire front of the line of the brigade, and advanced about 1 mile, when it was found that several regiments were quietly picketed in front, and the brigade was ordered back to camp, having been absent four hours.

April 22 General Boyle left the brigade on leave of absence, and Col. Samuel Beatty, of the Nineteenth Ohio Regiment, assumed command as senior colonel, and by an order from General Boyle the entire brigade was again on picket duty and remained twenty-four hours.

April 23 orders were received to form the brigade in line of battle at

4 a. m. each morning and so remain for one hour. This order was strictly complied with so long as there existed the slightest necessity for so doing.

April 29 advanced about 1 mile on the main Corinth road and bivouacked for the night.

On the 30th advanced 3 miles, and encamped in rear of General McCook and near General Buell's headquarters. A detail of 40 men was ordered from the brigade by Captain Starling, to construct a road to the front to connect with General McCook's roads.

May 3 received orders to march, with two tents to a company. Advanced 5 miles on the Corinth road and encamped. Details were made from this camp to work roads, but no new ones were constructed by the brigade exclusively.

May 7 another advance of 2 miles and encamped.

May 9 the brigade moved out with the division some 3 miles on the Farmington road and remained until the evening of the 10th, when it returned to camp.

May 15 an alarm at midnight. The brigade was promptly formed in line of battle and remained for several hours.

May 16 the Fifty-ninth Ohio Regiment, while out on picket, captured and reported 15 fine beef cattle belonging to the rebels. At this time, in conjunction with the Fourteenth Brigade, we were constructing the road through the swamp into the large, open field. The road was completed on the 16th, and on the 17th the brigade moved across the swamp with the general advance of the army and bivouacked in the large field near Farmington.

May 19 details for throwing up intrenchments were made from all regiments in the brigade, and under the superintendence of Captain Starling constructed the rifle pits, extending through the woods into the open field.

May 20 the Fifty-ninth out on outpost duty, and was ordered by Major-General Buell to send forward 20 men and a lieutenant and drive the enemy from a house and barn in the open field beyond the church. The order was promptly executed, when, by order of Brigadier-General Nelson, general officer of the day, the regiment advanced and established our lines half a mile in advance of our previous position, killing 4 of the enemy, wounding some, and taking 1 prisoner.

May 21 the Ninth Kentucky Regiment out on outpost duty and kept up a continual fight all day. Colonel Grider reports 10 of the enemy killed or mortally wounded, as they could be plainly seen from his position. The Ninth experienced no loss; 2 men were struck with spent balls, but not seriously injured. One of the enemy having climbed a tree, caused much annoyance for some time, but was finally shot and seen to fall heavily to the ground.

May 22 the Nineteenth Ohio Regiment, being on outpost, was fired upon by the enemy from a battery of artillery, with which they attempted to retake the house and barn occupied on the 20th by the Fifty-ninth Ohio Regiment. After a sharp engagement the pickets of the Nineteenth fell back, but the success of the rebels was short-lived. Lieutenant-Colonel Hollingsworth ordered six companies to advance, take, and hold the former position. This was done in fine style by Companies B, C, D, G, H, and I, after which no more trouble was experienced. The loss to the regiment was 6 men wounded. In three cases amputation was necessary; the remaining will again be fit for service. The loss of the enemy is unknown, but must have been heavy.

May 28 the brigade moved with the general advance and took its

position at the Box house. The Nineteenth Regiment was ordered to the front, to clear the open field in front of the house and advance our lines. Companies A and K were ordered out as skirmishers and soon drove in the rebel pickets, taking 7 prisoners within the first hour, and advancing our lines nearly half a mile. The conduct of Lieutenant Myers and Lieutenant Lentz is highly spoken of in this connection. At night the brigade furnished details to throw up the breastworks on the point in the front of Box's house. The Nineteenth Ohio Regiment was ordered by Major-General Buell to report to General Nelson. It did so, and remained [until] the morning of the 29th, at which time it rejoined its brigade.

May 29 the Fifty-ninth on outpost duty; sharp skirmishing kept up along the whole line. Colonel Hobson, of the Thirteenth Kentucky, had to shift his position, as the enemy's guns were being brought to bear rapidly upon him. Lieut. A. B. McKee, of Company B, Fifty-ninth Regiment, was severely wounded in the groin while placing or moving the advance pickets. This was the only casualty of the day. The enemy's loss not known.

May 30.—This morning, when it was ascertained that Corinth was evacuated, I held my brigade in readiness to follow up the retreat at a moment's notice, but did not receive any order to do so.

On the 31st we, by your order, returned to our camp in the field.

June 1 on grand-guard duty at Corinth.

June 4, 5, and 6 marched with the other brigade of your division in pursuit of the enemy some 25 miles toward Booneville, Miss., and bivouacked for two days. From there I took up the line of march with the other brigade of your division for this place, passing through Jacinto, Iuka, and Tuscumbia, arriving here on Monday, June 16.

With much respect, I am, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL BEATTY,
Colonel, Commanding Eleventh Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Fifth Division, Army of the Ohio.

No. 18.

Report of Brig. Gen. Horatio P. Van Cleve, U. S. Army, commanding Fourteenth Brigade, of operations from April 29 to June 16.

HDQRS. 14TH BRIG., 5TH DIV., ARMY OF THE OHIO,
June 18, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my command from the time of leaving Pittsburg to the evacuation of Corinth and the termination of the pursuit of the enemy:

The division being encamped on the field of Shiloh on April 29, we received orders to move forward toward Corinth. General Crittenden being sick, I took command of the division. We found the road occupied by the train of the Sixth Division (General Wood's), and on the morning of the 30th had advanced but 2 miles, when we encamped. Here we lay till May 3, making and repairing roads.

On the 3d we crossed Lick Creek and advanced within about 12 miles of Corinth, when we were joined by General Crittenden.

Rain on May 4 and 5 rendered the roads impassable for our artillery and baggage train.

On the 7th we resumed our march and encamped 6 miles from Corinth, cutting and repairing roads.

On the 9th we moved forward to Seven Mile Creek, to the support of General Nelson, who was lying there with his division and anticipating a collision with the enemy.

On the evening of the 10th we returned to our camp.

On the 12th we moved our camp to Seven Mile Creek, having General Nelson on our right and General Pope on our left. Here we remained till the 17th, detailing one regiment daily from my brigade for outpost duty and a strong working party to cut and make a road across the swamp in our front.

On the 17th we advanced to the Farmington and Purdy road, 3 miles from Corinth and one-half mile north of Farmington. This advance was general along the lines. Here we encamped, with General Nelson on our right and General Pope on our left. I detailed a regiment daily for outpost duty.

On the night of the 17th and all day on the 18th there was incessant picket firing on our front and to the right.

On the 19th we threw up intrenchments in front of our camp, and on the 20th advanced our line of outposts beyond the log church on the road to Corinth to within a mile and a quarter of the rebel intrenchments. There was constant picket firing during the day and 1 of my men was mortally wounded.

In the evening the rebels brought up some pieces of artillery and shelled our reserves on outpost, wounding several men of the Eleventh Brigade.

On the 27th we received orders to be ready to advance at an hour's notice. My whole brigade on outpost duty.

On the 28th we advanced our line of pickets and in the evening assisted in throwing up a breastwork for Captain Bartlett's battery about 1¼ miles from the rebel intrenchments. The brigade on outpost duty this day and also on the 29th and 30th.

On the morning of the 30th the rebels evacuated Corinth.

June 1 our division went to Corinth on outpost duty and returned to camp on the evening of the 2d.

On June 4 we received orders to be ready to make a forced march at 7 a. m., with three days' rations. We marched toward Danville, Miss., but being delayed by trains in advance, made but 10 miles; bivouacked at Danville. Here one regiment was detailed to build a bridge across the Tuscumbia.

On the evening of the 6th we resumed our march; passed through and bivouacked 1½ miles beyond Rienzi, and on the 7th we marched and bivouacked 6 miles south of Rienzi.

June 10 commenced march toward Decatur, Ala.; passed through Rienzi. The rebels having destroyed the bridges, eight or nine in number, across the swamp east of this town, we cut a new road. We passed through Jacinto and bivouacked 1½ miles east of it.

June 11 marched 16 miles and bivouacked 3 miles from Iuka, and on the 12th marched to Iuka, where we waited for our baggage train from Farmington.

On the 13th the train arrived, and on the 14th we marched 14 miles toward Florence; encamped by Cherokee.

On the 15th we marched 12 miles to Little Bear Creek, and on the

16th we passed through Tuscumbia and reached our present camp on the Tennessee, 2 miles below Florence.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Fourteenth Brigade.

Capt. LYNE STARLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Division.

No. 19.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Wood, U. S. Army, commanding Sixth Division, of operations from April 29 to May 30.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp, Tuscumbia, Ala., June 14, 1862.

SIR: After having bivouacked two weeks on the famous field of Shiloh, with every variety of discomfort that absence of its baggage and transportation in the most inclement weather could produce, my division took its position in the line established in orders from the headquarters Department of the Mississippi, directing the Army of the Tennessee to rest its right flank on Owl Creek, and the Army of the Ohio its left on Lick Creek, with its right flank resting on the Fifth (General Crittenden's) Division, its left *en échelon* in advance of the Fourth (General Nelson's) Division, and its front on what is known in local parlance as the Bark road.

The division remained in this position till April 29. It then moved forward to Lick Creek, a distance of some 3½ miles. During the halt in this camp the division constructed the greater part of the corduroy road through the swampy bottom of Lick Creek. Heavy details were employed on this work for three days. Over this road the headquarters Army of the Ohio and the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Divisions and reserve artillery of this army advanced beyond Lick Creek.

My division crossed the creek on May 3, and falling into the main road leading from Hamburg to Corinth, encamped on this road near the church of Mount Olivet.

On the succeeding day (4th) General Hascall's brigade (Fifth) made a reconnaissance several miles in advance of our position, following the new Farmington road.

On the 5th this brigade was detailed as a working party to repair the main road, on which the division was encamped, and continued on this duty for twenty-four hours. I was relieved by General Garfield's brigade, whose tour of duty lasted a like term. The brigades were attended during their tours of road-making by a section of artillery and a squadron of Zahm's (Third Ohio) cavalry.

While engaged in repairing the road General Garfield's brigade had a rencounter with the enemy on the 6th, in which an interchange of the fire of small-arms and shells took place, without, however, casualty on our part. Three of the enemy were captured, but whether he suffered any other casualty I have no information.

On the 7th the division advanced and occupied a position behind Chambers Creek, up to which point the road had already been rendered practicable by its labor. In this connection I will remark that the necessity for repairing the roads, which involved much labor, was

produced by the deluging rains, which had fallen with great frequency from the battle of Shiloh up to the date at which the advance was begun. The vast amount of water which fell, combined with the peculiar soil of the country, made the roads, with the slightest use, almost utterly impassable.

May 8 was employed in clearing up and establishing the new camp, but on the 9th the road-making was resumed by the Twenty-first Brigade, Colonel Wagner's. During the forenoon of the day the brigade completed the corduroy track already commenced through the bottom of Chambers Creek, repaired the old bridge, built an entirely new and very substantial one, and commenced to lay down an additional corduroy track. While so employed the outposts and vedettes of the squadron of cavalry which was protecting the labors of the brigade, and which were posted beyond Seven Mile Creek, were attacked and driven in. The reports received from the outposts indicated that the enemy was advancing in considerable force. In consequence I ordered Colonel Wagner to post two regiments in line of battle on a strong ridge about 300 yards in rear of Seven Mile Creek, on either side of the road, with the section of artillery disposed between them so as to sweep the passage over the creek and through its quaggy bottom. A third regiment was posted 300 paces in rear of the other two, and the fourth left to continue the work, with orders to move to the support of those in advance should they become hotly engaged. Skirmishers were deployed in the thick underwood of the creek bottom and vedettes posted in advance of the creek. The enemy, apparently satisfied with the demonstration he had already made, attempted no farther advance; but as there was still satisfactory evidence to believe that he had not withdrawn, the dispositions I had ordered Colonel Wagner to make were continued until the afternoon of the following day, when he was relieved by a brigade from a division in General Thomas' *corps d'armée.*

In the rencounter one of the vedettes was wounded and two horses put *hors de combat.* Three prisoners were captured by my division in this affair.

During the afternoon of the 10th the division was ordered to move across the country from the main road from Hamburg to Corinth to the road leading from Hamburg to Farmington and occupy a position in rear of Seven Mile Creek to the right of General Nelson's division. The position thus taken was occupied a week. Heavy details were furnished by the division to finish the road across Chambers Creek where the route pursued across the country by the division crosses it, and also to open a road to the front across Seven Mile Creek.

During the occupation of this camp several lessons were given in the division drill, more especially in those tactical movements most likely, in all probability, to be made in actual conflict. The grand-guard and outpost service, hitherto sufficiently onerous, became on our near approach to the enemy very heavy. Three regiments bivouacked daily on the line of battle selected some distance in advance of the camp, and thence threw forward the necessary outposts to insure safety against surprise.

During the afternoon of the 17th the division was ordered, with three days' cooked rations in the haversacks and the tools transported by the men, to cross Seven Mile Creek and occupy a position on the Purdy and Farmington road. Its right flank rested at the junction of this road with the main Hamburg and Corinth road, and its left on the right flank of General Nelson's division, which was slightly *en échelon* to the rear. The position was not reached until between sundown and

night-fall, and it was hence impossible to dispose the brigades in their proper positions until some time in the night. When the division reached the ground a sharp skirmish was going on between the outposts of General T. W. Sherman's division, of General Thomas' *corps d'armée*, and those of the enemy, while the main body of the division was actively engaged in intrenching itself. Without any knowledge of the ground and with strong indications of an attack in the morning, the division rested on its arms during the night. The division was encamped in two lines; an order of battle considered strong enough to resist any attack which the enemy might make.

On the following morning (18th) the outposts were strengthened and an active skirmish kept up nearly the entire day. Our advanced sentinels were in small-arm range of those of the enemy, and the slightest exposure of the person was sure to be followed by the sharp crack of the rifle.

On the 19th the division gained the front of a brigade disposed in order of battle toward the right, so as to rest its right flank on the main Corinth road, the holding of which, in case of an attack, the division was specially charged with. The remainder of the day was devoted to throwing up a continuous line of intrenchments, consisting of an epaulement, with the ditch inside, to cover the entire space the division has been ordered to hold. The intrenched line was not less than 800 yards in extent, and was thrown up and completed in a few hours.

Several successive subsequent days were devoted to strengthening the position by making a strong abatis in front of the weaker portions of the line. Several hundred yards in front of the general line the main road, turning to the westward, crosses quite an abrupt ridge, which dominates much of the position occupied by my division. It was hence important to hold and occupy this ridge. An intrenchment similar in arrangement to the general line was thrown upon it, and continued, so as to make nearly an inclosed work. By means of the opening made by the extensive abatis formed to strengthen the main line a strong flanking defense was given to the outwork from the batteries on the general line of battle, which assured to it the means of a stout resistance. So long as it could be maintained no advance could be made on the main road, and to have assaulted the general front of the division from any other point would have been a most hazardous and difficult operation. The enemy would have been compelled to cross first the abatis commanded throughout by a heavy fire of artillery and in a considerable portion of its extent by a fire of musketry, and subsequently to cross a broad field swept by a heavy direct and cross-fire both of artillery and musketry. By the intrenched line the grand army assembled for the reduction of Corinth protected itself against the danger of a sudden and violent attack, obtained a place *d'armées*, under whose cover it could arrange its attacks in security, and, most important result of all, secured a safe place of retreat in case of a reverse of any of its attacks. Under this shelter the broken columns could have been reformed and reorganized and returned to the assault under more favorable auspices. The possibility of the disgraceful and destructive routs which so often follow even a partial disaster with troops not perfectly disciplined was thus almost entirely removed. The outwork was occupied by the reserve of one of the regiments daily on grand-guard service, and the outposts and deployed sentinels were directed to retire into the work in case of an attack in force. Such an attack the regiment was ordered to resist to the last extremity. A section of artillery was posted in rear of the work, so as to enfilade the main road. In ad-

dition to intrenching its own front, my division furnished the details for constructing the parapet with embrasures for one of the batteries of heavy guns.

I received information from the outposts of my division about 10 o'clock Wednesday night (the 21st) that there was a movement on foot by the enemy, and that he was apparently massing troops immediately in their front. I directed Brigadier-General Garfield to visit the outposts and, if possible, satisfy himself of the truth of the report. He returned about midnight satisfied of its general correctness. Supposing an attack early next morning was meditated, preparations were made in advance to meet it. From deserters who came into my outposts the following morning information was received that a very heavy force, estimated by common rumor in the rebel camp at 70,000, had been marched out the previous afternoon and night and that morning, commanded by General Bragg in person, to make a grand attack on our center. This attack was to be preceded by an attack on the right flank of our position. A demonstration on the right during the day, which failed, confirmed the statement of these deserters; and it was subsequently fully corroborated by other deserters from different regiments, who could have had no collusion in regard to their statements. Why the grand attack was not made on the center can never be certainly known, but it is reasonable to conjecture that it was the failure of the movement against the right of our general position. Having completed the task assigned to it in securing our intrenched camp, my division remained in position, quietly awaiting the moment for moving forward to the attack of the enemy in position. A week thus passed by, but that moment never came.

The early morning of the 30th was broken by the loud sound of singular and heavy explosions. The outposts of the most advanced divisions pushed forward to find that the enemy had evacuated his works around Corinth during the night of the 29th, and that the loud explosions arose from his attempt to destroy such of his material as he could not remove.

In concluding the report of the services rendered by my division in driving the enemy from a position which he had selected, as attested by the public press of the rebel States, as also by the official statement of the commander of the forces who lately occupied Corinth, in which to fight the great battle for the control of the Mississippi Valley, I would imperfectly and neglectfully perform the duty of division commander were I to omit to commend to the notice of our common superiors in rank the zeal, alacrity, patient obedience, and fortitude the troops displayed in the performance of every duty imposed on them in the brief but laborious campaign which terminated in giving to us that chosen position. No matter what the duty, whether in the toilsome march over muddy roads; the bivouac, with its attendant discomforts; the construction of channels of communication; the throwing up of intrenchments—a duty in which the spade, pick, and ax replaced the musket—or the resting on their arms both day and night, the same high qualities of the soldier were displayed.

My own thanks are specially due to my brigade commanders—Generals Garfield and Hascall and Colonel Wagner—and to Major Race, chief of artillery, for their valuable assistance, intelligent performance of duty, and prompt obedience throughout all the late operations.

In making up a report of operations in which all have behaved well it is always difficult, and often invidious, to signalize by name officers below the grade of the higher commanders, and only signal gallantry

or unusually valuable services would appear to justify such mention. Assured by my own close personal observation that the very valuable services rendered by two regimental officers of my division in the late operations fully warrant a special mention of their names, I desire to commend to the notice of the commanding general Col. J. T. Wilder, Seventeenth Indiana, and Lieut. Col. G. P. Buell, Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteers. Gifted by nature with uncommon capacity for usefulness in such operations as characterized the late campaign, these two officers were zealous at any and all times in the performance of every duty, whether it appropriately belonged to them or not.

I desire also to commend to the approbation of the commanding general the valuable services of the officers of my personal staff—Capt. William H. Schlater, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenants Lennard and Yaryan, of the Thirty-sixth and Fifty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, aides-de-camp, and the officers of my general staff, Division Surgeon Mussey, Captain Myers, quartermaster, and Lieutenant Hunt, Sixty-fifth Ohio, division ordnance officer.

The Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry was temporarily detached from the division May 3, and did not rejoin it till after the evacuation of Corinth. I am hence unable to report anything of its services in the interval. Doubtlessly they will be fully and properly reported by Colonel Jackson, Third Kentucky Cavalry, who commanded all the cavalry of the Army of the Ohio in the late operations. The detail of cavalry for outpost service with my division came from this regiment during the advance on Corinth, and the duty was signally well performed.

Appended is a list of the casualties of my division.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. J. WOOD,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

No. 20.

Report of Brig. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding right wing Army of the Mississippi, of operations from May 28 to June 12.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
June 28, 1862.

GENERAL: I have deferred my report of the operations of this wing for the brief period of my command until the reports of the division commanders were received. I have now the honor to forward these reports, accompanied by the following report:

When I assumed the command of Paine's and Stanley's divisions they were bivouacked and intrenched in two lines, facing south and west, Paine's center being on the Farmington and Danville road, Stanley on his right, extending the right, refused to the wood of Bridge Creek Bottom. The attack on Stanley's division on the 28th had given a quietus to the picket firing on his front. Nothing was heard of the

* The nominal list shows 11 men wounded, as follows: Fifteenth Indiana, 2; Third Kentucky, 1; Twenty-sixth Ohio, 2; Sixty-fifth Ohio, 2; Thirteenth Michigan, 3; Third Ohio Battery, 1.

rebels except a few shots from a battery protected by earthwork epaulements about 1,000 yards south of Stanley's center, on high ground. Across the intervening fields compliments were exchanged during the morning at intervals between this battery and two 20-pounder Parrotts in battery near the front and center of Stanley's line. The order to cease firing having been given the artillery, Captain Williams, by your direction, fired three 30-pounder Parrott shells into Corinth, which we subsequently learned fell into the center of the village, killing a railroad engineer and wounding 4 men and creating the impression among their troops that we were about to open our batteries and bombard the place. Nothing further transpired along the lines, save that Capt. L. H. Marshall ascertained and reported that the rebel battery opposite Stanley's front was on a high knoll south of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near the water-tank, and that it was commanded by the high ground across the creek on the road to Corinth. A battery in front of Paine's center was constructed, to aid in subduing this rebel work.

During the evening of the 29th there seemed to be remarkable activity in the rebel camp. Cars were heard running from the north and west and passing down toward our left. At 1.30 a. m. of the 30th a dispatch from General Halleck advised you of the apparent massing of troops for an attack on our left and warned you to be ready.

Under your orders I repaired to Brig. Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, communicated to him this intelligence, then to the lines, placed the troops under arms at 3.30 o'clock, and prepared for action. About 4 a. m. a solitary discharge as of cannon in the direction of Corinth was heard, as it were a signal for the rebel onset. This was soon followed by a series of explosions. Dense columns of smoke arose along the line of these explosions and told the tale of probable evacuation. Brigadier-General Stanley sent the Thirty-ninth Ohio and Eleventh Missouri Regiments forward on the Corinth road to reconnoiter, while General Paine sent two regiments, with the Yates Sharpshooters, of Morgan's brigade, forward on the Danville road to reconnoiter the battery.

Having dispatched you what had been seen, heard, and done, I left for the advance, and on arriving at the battery found it deserted and in possession of Morgan and his men, who, having hoisted their flag over it, advanced by different routes toward Corinth. General Pope, with his staff, having arrived, we proceeded to the town, where we found Colonel Groesbeck's regiment, which had raised its colors on one of the buildings a little before 7 o'clock. Soon Generals Sherman's and Nelson's troops began to arrive, and having surveyed the smoking ruins of the commissary stores, wagons, and ammunition of the rebels, we left for the lines about 9 o'clock a. m.

Orders were promptly given to this wing to prepare three days' rations and march by the Farmington and Danville road in pursuit as soon as possible. Major-General Halleck came over to your headquarters and directed us to push on toward the Tuscumbia, and in case we found ourselves too far in the rear for successful pursuit, to select a camp behind that stream. I was furthermore informed that a strong cavalry force, with a battery, in pursuit had been sent forward, but did not know the road it had taken. About 5 p. m. Paine's column moved, and Stanley's division followed.

About 8 p. m. a messenger came to me from the front with information from Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, and thus I ascertained that the cavalry was in advance on our road, and that it had overtaken a rebel force up the Tuscumbia 4 miles to the front, was fighting, and in some danger of losing part of a battery. I sent orders to General Paine to furnish

all needful help. He ordered forward Colonel Morgan, with two regiments and the Yates Sharpshooters, who reached the old field north of Tuscumbia Bottom a little after dark, where they found General A. J. Smith and General Granger, with his cavalry and Powell's battery, withdrawn from the bottom, where it came near being entangled. Colonel Bissell, with a detachment of 300 men, had accompanied the advance, and was in the bottom, where he and the head of the cavalry column had been fired into by sharpshooters and some artillery. The rebel rear guard fled from a small battery they had constructed 150 yards north of the bridge, and, crossing, fired and destroyed the bridge. Bissell's engineers cut away the timber felled to obstruct the road, and, with the sharpshooters, occupied the ground during the night. General Smith not having been placed under my orders, I gave him the infantry asked for, and went into bivouac with the remaining troops at 11 p. m., Paine in advance and Stanley in rear of Morrison, Colonel Murphy having been ordered at 1 a. m. to cover a road leading westwardly across the Mississippi and Ohio Railroad.

When the morning of the 31st came I repaired to the front to learn whether the rebels had left and what progress they had made in rebuilding the bridge, and found that the rebels still occupied the opposite side of the stream, and nothing could be done until they were dislodged. General Pope and staff arriving, the general directed me to examine the vicinity for crossing grounds for the command. On my return to report the result of the reconnaissance, about 3 p. m., the general directed me to proceed to the front, where considerable firing was heard, and to arrange to force the passage of the stream. I found Colonel Morgan with two regiments and the sharpshooters in the bottom, but no progress. The firing had been from his two regiments, which had advanced in line and fired a couple of volleys into the woods where the rebel sharpshooters were concealed. The rebels replied, but not with artillery.

I reconnoitered the bottom above the bridge for half a mile. I found it low, swampy, covered with heavy forest trees, sparse undergrowth, and intersected with narrow channels of backwater, with miry beds extending from their entrance into the river above the bridge to various distances from half to three-quarters of a mile above, and growing gradually shoaler. I found the channel of the river could be spanned by trunks of trees standing on its banks. I ordered Colonel Roberts, who with two regiments relieved Colonel Morgan's command, to have the road blazed to a point about three-quarters of a mile above the bridge, and trees to be sawed down to make a crossing for infantry, to pass over a trusty reconnoitering party to ascertain the position and strength of the rebels, blaze the wood back to the crossing, then to pass over his infantry, and bringing forward two sections of artillery, to open fire on the rebels, draw them toward the bridge, and then fall on their flank and rear, the shout of his charge being the signal for our artillery to cease firing.

The plan was executed as far as the reconnaissance, but the reconnoitering party found the rebels had left at 10 p. m., and our troops were over and in Danville, a mile beyond the bridge, early in the morning. The right wing moved promptly forward. A passable bridge for artillery was completed by 11 o'clock. Our artillery passed over, and our command arrived at old Rienzi at 5 p. m., where it halted, while the cavalry pushed toward Booneville. General Granger reached Booneville over the dark, obstructed road, across three swampy creek bottoms, by 1.30 a. m. June 3; as soon as he had daylight reconnoi-

tered the vicinity, and found the enemy had all passed on down to Blackland, except a few sick and prisoners, whom we captured. This report reached me at 9 a. m.

The command immediately marched for Booneville, where it arrived at 5 p. m., bivouacking between the town and King's Creek. On the morning of the 3d General Granger, with a brigade of cavalry, supported by a brigade of infantry, made a strong reconnaissance on the Baldwin road east of the railroad, following the left-hand fork far down toward the bridge across Twenty Mile Creek, drove in his cavalry upon his infantry, and found the rebels in force. A squadron of cavalry, supported by a regiment of infantry and one section of artillery, took the right-hand fork of that same road forward to a point on the bluff overlooking the bottom of Twenty Mile Creek, and drove in the enemy's cavalry pickets, and saw a column of infantry on the march and filing eastwardly for one hour. At the same time General Smith sent a cavalry reconnaissance toward Carrollville, on the right of the railroad, and drove in their cavalry pickets and infantry at Twenty Mile Creek. Another, by Crockett's, encountered their pickets near Brownlett's Spring, while the First Ohio Cavalry went to Blackland, a single company charging 80 rebel cavalry and driving them from the place.

Thus on Tuesday, the 3d of June, we touched the rebel front at five points on Twenty Mile Creek, the extremes being 8 or 9 miles distant from each other. The reconnaissance was over by 8 o'clock, but owing to the arrival of General Hamilton with the left wing, the whole command did not get into bivouac till midnight.

The next day General Pope and staff arrived. At 11 o'clock General Pope ordered General Elliott, with a brigade of cavalry and Powell's battery, to make a strong reconnaissance toward Blackland. He drove their pickets 4 or 5 miles, and found them in force, with a brigade of infantry and six pieces of artillery, on the west bank of Wolf's Creek, where he had a sharp engagement, and returning, reported at 10 p. m.

On the 4th General Buell arrived. On the 5th we took position in order of battle, Asboth facing the railroad, his right at McClaren's cotton press. The left of General Davis rested on the Booneville and Rienzi road, our lines extending on the Ripley and Jacinto road toward Dick Smith's; the right of the right wing being 2½ miles distant.

Buell's forces arrived that night, taking position on our right. It was found that the rebels began to withdraw from their position behind Twenty Mile Creek the evening of General Buell's arrival, and had gone beyond Guntown by Saturday morning. We remained in our position until Wednesday, the 11th, when we started back for our present camp, the last of our column arriving here on Thursday, the 12th, at 1 p. m. Thus it appears that our wing commenced the pursuit of the enemy on the day of the evacuation, followed them about 35 miles, reconnoitered, found them in force beyond Twenty Mile Creek along a front of 7 or 8 miles, and that, while awaiting the arrival of force enough successfully to assail their position, the rebels retired to a point up to which it was impossible to subsist our troops with the existing means of transportation, after which we returned to this camp.

The accompanying reports of division commanders, with appended list of casualties, complete the details of this pursuit. Reports of regimental commanders that have come in are also forwarded. Those of the Second Division not having been furnished, partly owing to the occupation and movements of regiments and partly from negligence, cannot be sent in.

It is a pleasure to say that I found the officers and men of my new

command generally prompt and ready for action and movement. It is my duty to commend General Granger for the efficient manner in which he made a reconnaissance in force from Booneville to Baldwin. I must also add that he displayed signal ability in the manner in which he handled his cavalry during the advance.

I ought also to say that my aide, Lieut. C. Goddard, having been detailed to act as assistant adjutant-general, deserves high commendation for the thoroughness, accuracy, and ability with which he has discharged the duties of his office.

Colonel Smith deserves special mention for a reconnaissance which he made with his cavalry—the First Ohio—in the direction of Blackland.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Commanding Army of the Mississippi.

No. 21.

Report of Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations from April 22 to June 6.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, RIGHT WING ARMY MISSISSIPPI,
Camp, Big Spring, June 17, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with your circular of June 12, herewith, please find report of the movements and operations of this division of the Army of the Mississippi from its landing at Hamburg to the close of the pursuit of the enemy beyond Booneville. It is not as full or as satisfactory as I would wish, for the want of sufficient data, in consequence of the absence of Generals Paine and Palmer, the former in command of the division most of the time and the latter in command of the First Brigade; also the absence of Colonel Roberts, next in command of that brigade. The Second Brigade being almost always in the advance, and sometimes occupying different camps, the absence of the officers named makes it difficult to render such a report as I would wish.

The division of General Paine landed at Hamburg on the morning of the 22d of April, and was composed of the following troops: First Brigade, Col. James D. Morgan commanding, the Tenth and Sixteenth Regiments Illinois Volunteers and Yates Sharpshooters; Second Brigade, Col. G. W. Cumming commanding, the Twenty-second and Fifty-first Regiments Illinois Volunteers, Houghtaling's battery, unattached. Went into camp same day about half a mile west of the town of Hamburg.

23d.—In camp.

24th.—Remained in camp. During the day General Pope's command was reorganized, and General Paine assigned to the command of the First Division, Army of the Mississippi: First Brigade, the Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh, Forty-second, and Fifty-first Regiments Illinois Volunteers, and Houghtaling's battery, under command of General John M. Palmer; Second Brigade, Tenth and Sixteenth Illinois Volunteers, Tenth and Fourteenth Michigan Volunteers, Yates Sharpshooters, and Hescock's battery, under the command of Col. James D. Morgan, Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

April 25.—This morning the Tenth and Sixteenth Illinois Volunteers, Yates Sharpshooters, and Houghtaling's battery were ordered forward about 1½ miles to a commanding position as an advance post. The balance of the division remained in the old camp. The Fourteenth Michigan reported for duty to-day.

April 26.—Remained in camp.

April 27.—Advanced some 4 miles, the whole command following. Houghtaling's battery assigned to the Second Brigade and Hescock's to the First Brigade.

April 28.—Remained in camp.

April 29.—Part of both brigades were ordered forward on the Monterey road some 4 miles, as a supporting party to General Stanley's division. Returned to camp about noon.

April 30.—Moved forward with the division across Chambers' Creek.

May 1.—Recrossed Chambers Creek.

May 2.—Remained in camp.

May 3.—The whole division left camp about half past 10 a. m. and took the road to Farmington, the Second Brigade in advance, and in the following order: Yates Sharpshooters, Lieutenant-Colonel Williams commanding, as an advance guard; Tenth Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Tillson commanding; Houghtaling's battery; Sixteenth Illinois, Colonel Smith commanding; Fourteenth Michigan, Colonel Sinclair commanding, and Tenth Michigan, Colonel Lum commanding, the First Brigade following.

Some 3 miles from camp the Tenth and Fourteenth Michigan and one section of Houghtaling's battery were detached and ordered to report to Colonel Roberts, Forty-second Illinois, who had been ordered to take the road to the right, leading to Nichols' Ford, and there await further orders. The balance of the division moved forward by the direct road to Farmington, descending into the swamp east of Seven Mile Creek. The Yates Sharpshooters were deployed as skirmishers and ordered to move cautiously forward. The enemy was soon discovered in strong force, and a brisk fire commenced along the whole line of skirmishers. Four companies—A, B, F, and I—were ordered forward to support the sharpshooters. This force soon succeeded in driving the enemy before them across Seven Mile Creek, where we found the bridge destroyed and the road much obstructed by fallen timber. Company C, Tenth Illinois Volunteers, was ordered forward to reconstruct the bridge and clear the road. While this was being done the remaining five companies of the Tenth and the Sixteenth Illinois were ordered forward and took up a strong position on the hill at the outlet of the swamp. In two hours the bridge was completed and the road cleared for the passage of artillery, and the command moved forward in the following order: The Second Brigade to the right of the road, the First Brigade along the road and to the left. The enemy were soon discovered in front, and the Second Brigade formed in the following order of battle: Three companies, the Yates Sharpshooters in advance, deployed as skirmishers, the Sixteenth Illinois on the right, Houghtaling's battery in the center, and the Tenth Illinois on the left. Our skirmishers soon drove in those of the enemy, and Houghtaling's battery opened a close and rapid fire upon one of the enemy's, which was promptly and spiritedly replied to.

This continued for nearly an hour, Houghtaling advancing steadily and taking up new positions. The battery of the enemy having been silenced, the infantry were then ordered to charge, which was done in splendid order, driving the enemy some 2 miles, the road being cov-

ered with cast-off clothing, canteens, blankets, haversacks, arms, and accouterments, when a halt was ordered. Hescock's battery took up a good position on the left with the First Brigade and did good execution, the infantry of the First Brigade following the enemy on the left. By order of General Paine the Second Brigade was ordered to move by the left to Farmington, passing through town. Orders were received from General Pope for the whole division to recross the creek, leaving a sufficient force in the swamp to protect the bridge and road. The Tenth and Twenty-second Illinois Volunteers were detailed for that duty, and the balance of the division returned to a new camp, 1½ miles east of the creek. Thus ended the skirmish at Farmington. It was a perfect success, and every officer and man performed his duty promptly and with spirit.

A list of casualties will be found on the paper marked A.* The loss of the enemy was some 40-odd killed and buried in the swamp and over 100 wounded. Some 15 prisoners were taken—1 captain.

May 4, 5, 6, and 7.—Remained in camp.

May 8.—The division moved forward upon a reconnaissance toward Corinth, the Second Brigade in the following order of march: Yates Sharpshooters, Tenth and Sixteenth Illinois Volunteers, Houghtaling's battery, Fourteenth and Tenth Michigan. Our advance reached a point 1½ miles from Corinth. Major Applington, in command of two companies of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, attached for the day to the division, was killed at this point by the enemy's skirmishers and 2 men of his command wounded. The Yates Sharpshooters [Sixty-fourth Illinois], deployed as skirmishers, became engaged, and lost 1 killed and 4 wounded, being within the range of the enemy's batteries, which opened upon us a brisk fire. A general engagement not being desired, orders were issued for the whole command to recross the creek, which was effected in good order and without further loss.

May 9.—First Brigade ordered to cross Seven Mile Creek early in the morning. Near Farmington they encountered the enemy in strong force, and soon became hotly engaged for some two hours, when orders were received to retire across the creek, which was accomplished in good order and with but little loss. No detailed report having been received of this engagement, this general account only can at this time be forwarded. A list of casualties will be found on the paper marked B.* The Second Brigade remained in line of battle during the day and night.

May 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14.—In camp, large daily details being furnished for making roads and bridges.

May 15.—Expecting an attack, the division was in line of battle during most of the day. The Sixtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, having been assigned to Second Brigade, reported for duty to-day, and by order of General Pope was detached to support of siege guns, under Captain Williams.

May 16.—In camp.

May 17.—The division marched to Farmington, and encamped in double lines, and threw up strong earthworks in front of both lines.

May 18.—In camp. A lunette was completed in front of the center of the first line, and two sections of Houghtaling's battery placed in position in it, and a strong flank work on the right and front of first line. Hescock's battery was placed in position; one section of Houghtaling's on the right of the Corinth road in a strong position, well pro-

* Consolidated in addenda.

tected; the Yates Sharpshooters in front, behind well-constructed rifle-pits.

19th.—In camp.

20th.—Reconnaissance toward Corinth about 1½ miles, the information having been obtained for which it was made; returned to camp about noon.

21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th.—In camp.

On the 26th Adjutant Cowles, of the Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteers, was killed on the picket line in the discharge of his duty. He was a faithful, energetic, and efficient officer.

28th.—A forward movement made to-day by the whole division 1½ miles toward Corinth. Encamped in two lines, and strong earthworks thrown up in front of both lines. In the afternoon General Stanley's command was attacked by the rebels, pressing his lines somewhat strongly. The Tenth and Sixteenth Illinois were ordered to change front and support the line attacked if necessary. The enemy were soon driven back without their assistance, when orders were issued for them to return to the trenches.

29th.—A rebel battery constructed on the left of our lines opened fire this morning, and during the day a sharp artillery duel was kept up.

30th.—Evacuation of Corinth. At 4 o'clock a. m. the Yates Sharpshooters, Tenth and Sixteenth Illinois, were ordered to move to the left and toward the fort mentioned yesterday. Proceeding cautiously forward, it was soon discovered that the rifle pits of the enemy's pickets were abandoned, as was the fort near by. The flag of the Tenth Illinois was soon waving over it. By order of General Pope the Tenth Illinois marched by the railroad to Corinth, and arrived at the intrenchments at 6.40 a. m., and planted their flag there. The Yates Sharpshooters and the Sixteenth Illinois were ordered to examine the ground to the left and front of the fort, and if found clear of the enemy, to proceed by the swamp to Corinth. A part of the First Brigade had taken the direct road to Corinth and arrived there among the first, and the flag of the Forty-second Illinois was one of the first raised in the town. After a short halt marched back to camp. Orders were soon received to move forward in pursuit of the enemy. The right of the division arrived near the Tuscumbia about 8 o'clock p. m., where it was found that the bridge across the river had been destroyed and the enemy were in force upon the opposite bank. Houghtaling's battery was placed in position, and supported by the Tenth Illinois. The Yates Sharpshooters were deployed as skirmishers in front of our lines, the balance of the division remaining about a mile in the rear. The whole command lay upon their arms during the night.

31st.—At daylight the Yates Sharpshooters were ordered forward, to drive in the pickets of the enemy and get possession of the crossing at the bridge. Soon arriving within their line of fire they met with a determined resistance, and soon lost 1 killed and 5 wounded. The Tenth and Sixteenth Illinois and Tenth Michigan were ordered forward. The Tenth Illinois crossed Clear Creek, and moving forward toward the Tuscumbia on the left of the bridge, opened a brisk fire upon the pickets on the other bank, driving them away and getting possession of the crossing. During the firing of the Tenth a battery of the enemy opened a brisk fire with grape and canister. The firing ceased suddenly, and we subsequently learned that the whole force of the enemy had retreated to Danville and thence to Rienzi. The Tenth had but 1 wounded—Sergeant Cowden, Company E, severely in the shoulder. About 6 o'clock p. m. the Second Brigade was relieved by Colonel Rob-

erts, commanding First Brigade, the Second returning to camp. During the night a foot-bridge was constructed, and the Forty-second Illinois crossed the river and took possession of Danville.

June 1st.—First Brigade in advance arrived at Tuscumbia. Details were made to assist in building the bridge and repairing road. At 12 m., all being completed, the First Division crossed the river and marched through Danville and Rienzi, and bivouacked for the night.

2d.—Marched to Booneville, 8 miles, and encamped; the Second Brigade in rear of the town, on the right of the railroad; the First Brigade on the left of the railroad, and somewhat in advance of the Second.

3d.—In camp.

4th.—Ordered forward as a supporting party to General Granger, who, with a cavalry force and a battery, was making a reconnaissance toward Baldwin. After marching some 4 miles, by order of General Rosecrans returned to camp.

5th.—In camp. Detail making roads and bridges. In the evening Colonel Roberts, with part of his command, made a reconnaissance on the Blackland road some 4 miles. Returned about 12 p. m. No enemy discovered.

6th.—Moved across the creek in the rear, and went into camp on the right of General Stanley's division.

This includes all that was required by your order. The report is very far from being a satisfactory one to me, but the best I could make from the crude material at hand. The time includes some forty-three days. Few commands have worked harder or accomplished more under like difficulties. Miles and miles of road have been built across almost impenetrable swamps, and bridges built. Miles of earthworks have been thrown up, and strong ones too. A great part of the time officers and men were without tents or camp equipage. All have worked cheerfully and promptly.

Steady and determined approaches have compelled the enemy to abandon a position strong by nature and made doubly so by months of hard labor, and although we have no bloody victories to record, at no time has any disposition been shown to avoid one if offered. Permit me to add that the officers and men of this command have performed their duty to my entire satisfaction.

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. First Div., Right Wing Army of the Miss.

Capt. C. GODDARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Addenda.]

Return of casualties in the Second Brigade, First Division, Army of the Mississippi, May 3 and 9, 1862.

Regiment.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
MAY 3.			
10th Illinois		6	
64th Illinois		10	
MAY 9.			
22d Illinois	4	7	
27th Illinois	3	16	3
42d Illinois	2	12	3
51st Illinois		2	
Total	9	53	6

No. 22.

Report of Lieut. Col. Christopher J. Dickerson, Tenth Michigan Infantry, of operations from April 28 to June 11.

HDQRS. TENTH REGIMENT MICHIGAN INFANTRY,
Camp of the Big Spring, Miss., June 19, 1862.

COLONEL: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 8, dated the 16th instant, I submit the following report:

The Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteers landed at Hamburg, Tenn., on April 28 last, and immediately took up its line of march for General Pope's headquarters, about 6 miles distant from Hamburg, on the road leading to Corinth. After having reported to General Pope, the regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, commanded by Col. James D. Morgan, in General Paine's division, and immediately took a position in line of battle on the left of said brigade. There we remained in camp about thirty-six hours.

On the morning of April 30 we again took up our line of march in the direction of Corinth, and after having advanced about 6 miles encamped.

After having changed our encampment several times in common with the other regiments of the First Division, on May 3, at 9 a. m., I received orders to be ready for a march in an hour, with twenty-four hours' cooked rations and a blanket for each man. The regiment took up its line of march on the left of Colonel Morgan's brigade. On arriving within about 2 miles of the swamp northerly from Farmington, the regiment, together with the Fourteenth Michigan, Forty-second Illinois, and Houghtaling's battery, was ordered to the right on the road leading to Nichols' Ford. After arriving to within a short distance of Nichols' Ford we were drawn up in line of battle in a position completely commanding the roads, so as to successfully prevent any flank movement by the enemy upon General Paine's right. The roar of artillery and the report of musketry soon apprised us of the fact that a portion of our division was engaging the enemy.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon we were ordered to join General Paine. We came up with the balance of General Paine's division about dark a short distance north of Farmington. We then fell back to the high land northerly from Farmington and encamped.

On May 8, in accordance with orders received the previous evening, we took up our line of march toward Corinth. Upon arriving at Farmington we formed in line of battle and advanced to a piece of woods lying on the easterly side of Corinth. When we came within about 80 rods of the enemy's outer works a battery of artillery was opened upon our line. Grape, canister, and shell fell near us and all around us, but no one in the regiment was injured. We then fell back with the balance of General Paine's division to our old camping grounds.

On the morning of May 9, at an early hour, we were ordered to advance toward Farmington. The enemy had already driven in our pickets and were reported to be advancing in large force. We formed in line of battle in the edge of the woods southerly from our camp. The enemy threw a large number of shell directly over our line. A number fell into our camp, causing an immediate retreat of all our sick and some of our camp guard. We remained in line of battle all day and slept upon our arms at night.

On the morning of the following day, it being ascertained that the enemy had fallen back, we were ordered to our camp. There we remained until May 17, when we advanced to Farmington. Arriving there about sundown, we were formed in line of battle, and in accordance with orders previously received threw up a strong earthwork along our entire front.

The next morning the regiment was ordered upon grand-guard duty in front of Farmington. During the day constant skirmishing was going on between our pickets and those of the enemy. Private William Newton, Company B, received a wound in the left hand, in consequence of which he has since been unfit for duty, but is now rapidly recovering.

On May 26 our regiment was ordered a second time upon grand-guard duty in front of Farmington. The enemy in our front were particularly annoying, keeping up a constant fire upon our line of pickets. In accordance with orders previously received from General Paine, I positively forbade any firing by our pickets. About 12 o'clock of that day I received intelligence from a lieutenant in General Buell's command, on our right, that two or more rebel brigades were passing along the front of our line toward our left. Maj. James J. Scarritt and myself immediately went to a point of woods in which were stationed our most advanced pickets, and by observations through a glass discovered a rebel force on our left cutting timber and making such preparations as indicated to us that they might be planting a battery, which would not only completely command our line of pickets, but our camp at Farmington. I immediately sent a messenger to Colonel Lum and General Paine, with instructions to communicate to them the information I had received and the observations we had made. In the course of an hour a battery of artillery, the Yates Sharpshooters, and a regiment of infantry were sent forward. As the battery of artillery was getting into position at the point of woods where we had made the observations Adjt. S. D. Cowles accompanied them, and while pointing out the spot where it was believed they were concentrating a force or planting a battery, he received from one of the enemy's rifles a ball in his breast. Putting his hand upon his breast he remarked, "I have got that in here." He immediately dropped upon the ground and was dead.

The regiment being relieved the next morning at 8 o'clock, repaired to our camp at Farmington, where we remained until the morning of May 28, when we advanced to within view of the enemy's outer works

and threw up an earthwork in front of our line. Here we remained behind our intrenchments until after the evacuation of Corinth on May 30, and as this *corps d'armée* moved forward in pursuit of enemy we moved with them, encamping at night about 2 miles this side of the Tuscumbia River.

On the morning of May 31 we were ordered forward with the Yates Sharpshooters, the Tenth and Sixteenth Illinois Regiments, to dislodge the enemy, who had thrown up an earthwork and planted a battery commanding the road and bridge passing to and crossing the Tuscumbia. After having been formed in line of battle on the right of the road the enemy opened their artillery upon our line, which was sharply responded to by the Yates Sharpshooters and the Tenth Illinois. After considerable skirmishing we were ordered to fall back to the railroad, where we encamped for the night.

On the following day, June 1, at about 1 o'clock, we took up our line of march for Booneville; encamped at Rienza during the night, and marched to Booneville the following day, and encamped about half a mile from the town.

June 3, marched about 5 miles beyond Booneville; returned to our old camping ground, where we remained until the 6th instant. We then marched back about 2 miles this side of Booneville and encamped. Remained in that camp until the 11th instant, when we took up our line of march for the camping ground we now occupy.

During all the period of time aforesaid this regiment has not only performed long, tedious marches, being constantly in the advance with General Morgan's brigade, but has performed a large amount of fatigue duty in the building of roads and bridges and the throwing up of intrenchments.

The officers and men under my command have behaved under all circumstances with coolness and courage, and have cheerfully submitted to all the privations and hardships incident to the campaign. Their conduct has been truly worthy of commendation.

Very respectfully submitted.

C. J. DICKERSON,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteers.

Col. R. P. SINCLAIR,
Comdg. 2d Demi-Brig. in 2d Brig., 1st Div., Army of the Miss.

No. 23.

Report of Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division, of operations from April 22 to June 11.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
June 14, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with the order of the general commanding the right wing of the army, dated yesterday, I have the honor to submit the following summary of the services of this division, under my command, in compelling the rebels to evacuate Corinth. My report must be very imperfect, as I kept no notes, and now depend upon memory to recount what I saw:

The division landed at Hamburg, Tenn., on the 22d day of April. From that time until the 27th we were delayed, organizing transporta-

tion and making roads, which were almost impassable on account of the heavy rains.

On the 27th the division moved 5 miles on the road to Corinth, and encamped at the forks of the road—one fork leading to Monterey, the other to Farmington.

On the 29th a reconnaissance in force, consisting of two regiments of cavalry, commanded by Col. W. L. Elliott, and the Second Brigade of the division, four Ohio regiments, commanded by Col. John Groesbeck, was made to Monterey. When near the place we learned that the enemy were in retreat, and pressing rapidly forward with the cavalry, we found some hundred tents yet standing.

Two miles toward Corinth the enemy were found in force, with artillery in position. Major Love, Second Iowa Cavalry, charged the first battery with one battalion, but could not hold his ground. Two men of the Second Iowa were killed and 4 wounded. Twenty-five of the rebels were made prisoners. A special report of the day's operations has heretofore been made to the general commanding this army.*

On the 1st day of May the division crossed into Mississippi and camped at Springer's house. Here we first established communication of pickets with General Buell's left.

On the 3d General Paine's division made a reconnaissance to Farmington.

On the 4th the division moved forward and encamped on the Farmington road, on the Seven Mile Creek. Here we had cold rains, lasting several days. Our pickets occupied the open grounds near Farmington, and one demi-brigade, commanded by J. L. Kirby Smith, colonel Forty-third Ohio Volunteers, occupied Nichols' Ford. The time from this until the 8th was spent getting forward supplies.

On the 8th the Second Division, in concert with General Paine's, made a reconnaissance in force, passing through Farmington, General Paine taking the right-hand, and the First Brigade of the Second Division, with Maurice's battery, going the left-hand road to Corinth. The pickets of the enemy had been driven in and pursued across Bridge Creek, the brigade following until immediately under the guns of the enemy's battery in their principal intrenchment. We remained here from 3 p. m. until sundown and returned. Two of the Thirty-ninth Ohio were wounded, and Surgeon Thrall, of the Twenty-seventh Ohio, was taken prisoner.

Immediately in our rear, on the 9th, the enemy attacked our grand guard, consisting of the brigade of my division, early in the morning. This guard, commanded by Colonel Loomis, Twenty-sixth Illinois, was relieved at 8 o'clock a. m. by a brigade of General Paine's division, commanded by Brigadier-General Palmer, but as the enemy came on in force, it was deemed proper to leave Colonel Loomis' command on the field in support. This command consisted of the Twenty-sixth and Forty-seventh Illinois, the Eleventh Missouri, and the Eighth Wisconsin. The loss to Colonel Loomis' brigade was 64 killed and wounded. As Brigadier-General Palmer has made a full report and commanded, it is not deemed necessary to repeat any of the incidents of this fight.

Nothing but preparation occurred until the 15th. That day our men stood to arms all day, but no move was made. On the 17th we moved to Farmington, with two days' cooked rations, and as soon as the ground could be examined we commenced to intrench our position. These

* No. 40, following.

trenches were made to conform with the nature of the ground, following the crest of the ridges and provided with such flanking arrangements as could be improvised by the eye. They consisted of a single ditch and parapet in the form of a parallel, though constructed with less work, and only designed to cover our infantry against the projectiles of the enemy. Here we were less than 2 miles from the enemy's works and picket firing was constant. On the morning of the 18th these works were completed.

On the 22d the Second Regiment Missouri Reserve Corps joined the Second Division, Colonel Kallman commanding.

On the 24th we were joined by the Fifth Minnesota, Colonel Borgersode commanding. On the same day, I being officer of the day, and the enemy's firing upon our pickets having become exceedingly annoying and insolent, it was deemed advisable by General Pope to drive them from their positions. I selected for this purpose five companies of the Eleventh Missouri, Colonel Mower commanding, and five companies of the Thirty-ninth Ohio, Major Noyes commanding, with Dees' Third Michigan Battery.

Getting in front of our pickets, we soon found the position of the enemy, and after throwing some rounds of shell with great accuracy into their reserves, Colonel Mower charged the wood occupied by the enemy with five companies of the Eleventh Missouri, driving the enemy before him. The enemy had three regiments of infantry and a battalion of cavalry, and after being driven from their first position they tried to make a stand in the open field. Coming out of the woods with the members of my staff, I found myself within a few hundred yards of their front, but, I suppose thinking us their officers, they made no attempt to molest us. I rode back and apprised Colonel Mower, who, concealing his force, advanced on the enemy until within musket range, and gave them a volley that started them scampering in all directions for the cover of the woods. I then brought down two of Dees' Parrott guns and threw a dozen shells into Corinth.

The two men of the Eleventh Missouri were badly wounded. We could not learn the loss of the enemy. We took one prisoner; one of their wounded also, who soon died, and we know of several of their dead left in the woods. The battalion of the Thirty-ninth Ohio was kept as a support for Dees' battery.

Considering the disparity of numbers this was a very pretty little exploit for the numbers engaged, and did great credit to Colonel Mower and his troops.

From this date until the 28th nothing worthy of note occurred in the Second Division.

On the 28th my division moved forward 1¼ miles, and halted near the White House on Bridge Creek, presenting a diagonal double line to Corinth, the right flank nearest the enemy's main work and the front facing a large earthwork battery erected by the enemy south of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. This battery was silent for several hours until about noon.

I directed Dees' and Maurice's batteries to open upon the position, and was soon answered by four guns from the rebel battery. Notwithstanding their fire, which mostly passed over the heads of our men, the work of intrenching was carried on until about 3 o'clock p. m., when the enemy, who had previously cut roads through the swamp and across Bridge Creek, approached in three columns and attacked our right, their battery at the same time plying us with round shot and shell. Of how this was met and repulsed a full report has been made

to the general commanding the army. Suffice to say that the result was satisfactory to the Second Division. We had to deplore the loss of some gallant men, but in turn we buried over 50 of the enemy in a space of 3 acres, and the lesson they received permitted our pickets to remain in peace during the forty-eight hours we remained in that place. My division was the advanced salient point of the line investing Corinth, and the energy and industry of our troops made our position so strong by the morning of the 29th that it would have been a bold enemy that would have disturbed us.

On the 29th Brigadier-General Rosecrans was assigned the command of the right wing of the army, including the Second Division. The day was spent in strengthening our position. During the night the continued running of cars from Corinth to our left and the beating of drums and moving of troops in the same direction induced me to report to the general that he must expect the whole weight of their attack to fall early upon our left, and preparations were made accordingly, under the personal direction of General Rosecrans. Just before sunrise the explosion of the enemy's magazines and the smoke of the burning houses apprised us that the enemy had fled. The same day we marched to Morrison's, on Tuscumbia Creek. Here we staid two days. On the 2d of June we marched to Booneville; on the 11th the division marched from Booneville to this place.

I have thus endeavored to trace out the service of this division for fifty days. Of course it is a mere outline. The labor of road-making, of camp labor, of marches through heat and dust, of privations in short rations, in bad clothing, in bare feet, all I am happy to report borne with patience and cheerfulness, have shown that our young soldiers already begin to appreciate Napoleon's maxim, that "the first quality of a soldier is constancy in enduring fatigue; that poverty and privation are the soldier's school." Neither have they ever shown that their courage may be classed as secondary to these qualities.

Before closing this report I must pay thanks to the worthy officers who have so cheerfully supported me in all my labors: to Generals Plummer and Tyler, always prompt and cheerful; to Colonels Groesbeck, J. L. Kirby Smith, and Colonel Murphy, to Colonel Loomis, all commanding brigades and demi-brigades, and to the officers of my personal staff, Maj. William D. Coleman and Surg. J. L. Crane, upon whom much of the hard labor of the campaign has fallen; to Lieutenants How and Sinclair, my aides, and to two hard-working men, Lieutenants Cherry and Edwards, quartermaster and commissary, I take this occasion to give thanks for their cheerful and constant assistance.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. S. STANLEY,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Second Div., Army of the Mississippi.

First Lieut. C. GODDARD, *A. A. A. G., Right Wing Army Miss.*

No. 24.

Report of Brig. Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, U. S. Army, commanding left wing Army of the Mississippi, of operations from April 22 to May 29.

HDQRS. LEFT WING ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
June 17, 1862.

SIR: I have to report that the division under my command at New Madrid and in the operations resulting in the capture of Island No. 10

and expedition to Fort Pillow, composed of First Brigade, under Col. William H. Worthington, consisting of Fifth Iowa, commanded by Lieut. Col. C. L. Matthias; Fifty-ninth Indiana, commanded by Col. J. J. Alexander; Second Brigade, under Col. Nicholas Perczel, consisting of the Tenth Iowa, commanded by Lieut. Col. W. E. Small; Twenty-sixth Missouri, commanded by Col. George Boomer, and Eleventh Ohio Battery, commanded by Capt. Frank C. Sands, arrived at Hamburg, after a trying passage, April 22, 1862. The troops were there reorganized.

May 3.—Eightieth Ohio, Col. E. R. Eckley, and Forty-eighth Indiana, Col. N. Eddy, joined and reported for duty.

May 5.—Fifty-sixth Illinois, Lieut. Col. W. R. Brown, and Tenth Missouri, Col. Samuel A. Holmes, joined for duty.

On the 6th Col. Nicholas Perczel was placed in command of the Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. N. B. Buford commanding the First Brigade. Owing to the impassable condition of the roads, and the necessity for a combined movement of the whole army before Corinth, the command was from April 22 to May 17 moving from Hamburg to Farmington, a distance of about 20 miles.

May 8.—The division, as reserve of the Army of the Mississippi, supporting a battery of 20-pounder Parrotts, covered and supported the operations of Generals Paine's and Stanley's divisions in a close reconnaissance of the approaches to Corinth from Farmington.

On the 9th of May, Brigadier-General Hamilton being ill, the division, under Brig. Gen. N. B. Buford, was drawn up in line to support the advance in case of necessity, but was not ordered forward, though a brigade under Brigadier-General Palmer was warmly engaged with the enemy. On this day the Seventeenth Iowa, Col. J. W. Rankin, joined the division, and was assigned to the Second Brigade.

May 12.—The Second Brigade, under Colonel Perczel, and the Fifth Wisconsin Battery, Capt. O. F. Pinney, were advanced on the Old Alabama road to the left and rear of Farmington, and threw up a strong redoubt.

May 15.—The Fourth Minnesota, Col. John B. Sanborn, joined the division, and was assigned to the First Brigade.

May 17.—The whole Army of the Mississippi moved forward to the line in and about Farmington. Strong intrenchments were thrown up and constant reconnoitering parties thrown forward.

May 22.—The troops were thrown into the intrenchments on the report of Capt. Thomas H. Botham, Third Michigan Cavalry, that the enemy was advancing in strong force. As no enemy approached, though our advanced pickets were driven in for several miles, this was by some supposed to be a false alarm, but the testimony of many citizens of the country confirms his report. They state that a force of 40,000 men, infantry, artillery, and cavalry, moved out of Corinth to attack the left flank, guarded by the Third Division, but finding it so strongly posted and the troops so vigilant, they marched down the hill and then marched up again, without attempting to make any attack.

On the night preceding this day the melancholy accident took place of Col. William H. Worthington, general officer of the day, being shot by mistake by one of our own pickets. A gentleman of scholarly attainments and amiable manners, an excellent soldier, an earnest patriot, his fate throws a gloom not only on the Third Division, but the whole Army of the Mississippi.

May 24.—A strong reconnaissance, composed of the Fifth Iowa, four companies Fourth Minnesota, with a section of Sands' battery, under

command of Lieutenant-Colonel Matthias, reconnoitered to the Memphis and Charleston road without seeing any large body of the enemy.

May 26.—The Tenth Iowa, with two companies of the Twenty-sixth Missouri and two rifled pieces from the Fifth Wisconsin Battery and two howitzers from Sands' Eleventh Ohio Battery, all under the command of Col. N. Perczel, made a bold reconnaissance on the Danville road to Corinth, and met the enemy in largely superior force. Men and officers behaved with great gallantry and coolness, and though forced to retire, did so in admirable order.

On the 28th the whole army advanced upon the outworks of Corinth except the troops left to guard the camp. Intrenchments were thrown up and batteries put in position. There were several sharp skirmishes.

May 29.—The Tenth Missouri and Seventeenth Iowa, under Colonel Holmes, had a sharp affair with the enemy, in which all the officers and men engaged behaved well and did severe execution upon the enemy. On this day Brigadier-General Hamilton was placed in command of the whole left wing of the Army of the Mississippi, consisting of eighteen regiments and four batteries.

On the night of May 29 Corinth was evacuated, and the Army of the Mississippi moved forward in pursuit of the enemy the next day. All the officers and men were anxious to meet and beat the enemy.

Special attention is called to the report of Capt. A. M. Powell, commanding his battery (M), First Missouri Light Artillery, and Lieutenant Barnett's section of the Second Illinois Artillery, of his operations during the pursuit. The left wing advanced to Booneville, with the other forces, without overtaking the enemy, and June 11 returned to their camp near Corinth on Clear Creek.

Suffering during the whole of these operations from severe illness, though constantly on the alert by day and by night, I was obliged to depend much on my staff officers. Capt. William C. Russell, assistant adjutant-general, was indefatigable in the discharge of his duties on the field and in his office. Lieutenant Gaw, Volunteer Engineers, aide-de-camp, whose services were frequently put in requisition by Major-General Pope, commanding the Army of the Mississippi, was employed upon almost every reconnaissance made by the Army of the Mississippi, and procured most of the information obtained relative to the enemy's position in front of our left. He was always cool and gallant, and his services were essentially useful. I hope he may receive the promotion his abilities and efforts have deserved and for which he has been recommended.

First Lieutenant Burt, aide-de-camp, has also constantly been ready, active, and fearless in the discharge of duty, and the same remarks apply to Lieut. James E. Merriman, Twenty-sixth Illinois, acting aide-de-camp, and to First Lieutenant Nazro, quartermaster and commissary. Dr. Charles H. Rawson, medical director, is entitled to high praise for his wise suggestions as to and enforcement of sanitary measures.

A list of the killed, wounded, and missing and the reports of subordinate commanders are inclosed herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SCHUYLER HAMILTON,

Brig. Gen. Vols., Comdg. Left Wing Army of the Mississippi.

Brigadier-General ELLIOTT,

Chief of Staff, Army of the Mississippi.

No. 25.

Report of Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Division, of operations from May 25 to June 12.

HDQRS. 4TH DIV., LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE MISS.,
June 14, 1862.

MAJOR: The division under my command arrived at Hamburg Landing and was debarked during the 25th and 26th ultimo. Owing to delay and procuring teams, in lieu of broken down ones left at Cape Girardeau, the troops were unable to take the line of march before the morning of the 27th. In obedience to instructions from Brigadier-General Rosecrans, to whose command the division has been assigned, we went into camp on the road leading from Hamburg to Farmington 2 miles from the latter place.

On the morning of the 28th, in obedience to instructions, two days' cooked rations and 100 rounds of cartridges were issued to the troops, and at 10 a. m. we took position in the intrenchments immediately in advance of Farmington, the right of my division resting on the main road leading to Corinth, with strong pickets in front. The troops occupied this position until the 30th, anxiously awaiting further orders or the enemy's appearance; either would have been enthusiastically received by the troops.

Early in the forenoon of the 30th instant information of the evacuation of Corinth by the enemy was received and orders at once given to prepare the troops for an advance. The troops under General Asboth, consisting of the Second Missouri, Fifteenth Missouri, Thirty-sixth Missouri, and Forty-fourth Illinois, were here assigned to my command as a brigade and reported. Two field batteries, under command of Captains Dillon and Pinney, were also attached and reported.

The division took its position in the column of pursuit in the general advance of our troops in the direction of Booneville, and arrived at that place on the 6th instant. Here General Asboth's command was detached from, and Colonel Carlin's brigade, consisting of the Twenty-first and Thirty-eighth Illinois, with Captain Hotchkiss' battery, was attached to, the division.

On the morning of the 11th instant the division broke up camp at Booneville, and took position on the 12th on the east side of Clear Creek.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFF. C. DAVIS,
Commanding Division.

Maj. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 26.

Report of Brig. Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. Army, commanding cavalry division, of operations from April 23 to June 10.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Corinth, June 19, 1862.

GENERAL: The division which I have the honor to command is composed of four regiments of cavalry, of twelve companies each, comprising the First Brigade, under Col. J. K. Mizner, consisting of the Third

Michigan and Seventh Illinois, and the Second Brigade, consisting of the Second Iowa and Second Michigan, under Colonel Elliott.

The division landed at Hamburg, on the Tennessee River, on the 23d of April last, and immediately commenced a series of scoutings and reconnaissances, embracing the whole country lying between the Memphis and Charleston Railroad on the south and the Monterey and Hamburg road on the north, embracing a scope of country of about 20 miles in breadth. The general character of the country thus explored was found to be a succession of high rolling ridges and intermediate low swampy bottoms, all heavily timbered, and the low lands, in addition, being covered with a dense growth of tangled vines and underwood almost impenetrable. These bottoms abound in streams, which at this time had overflowed their banks, flooding the low lands, and rendering them impassable for wagons and infantry until the construction of miles of corduroy roads and bridges. During the whole time of eighteen days occupied by the march of the army to Farmington my whole division was thus laboriously employed in the advance. Frequently the heavy rains would render the roads entirely impassable for wagons, and I was then obliged to pack out upon the saddle horses of my command the requisite supplies of rations and forage, thus doubling the labor of both men and animals.

I desire here to remark that these arduous services and frequent privations have not only been cheerfully undergone by both officers and men, but in many instances the very unusual service to mounted men of building roads and bridges, earthworks for batteries, rifle pits, and lying in the trenches as infantry have likewise been undergone without a single murmur.

Where almost every day brought with it some sharp skirmish with a vigilant enemy it seems useless to particularize, but a brief synopsis is herewith appended of some of the principal affairs in which this division has been engaged up to the arrival of the army in Farmington, a fuller account of which will be found in the subjoined reports of the officers in charge.

April 24.—Colonel Elliott, commanding Second Brigade, with a battalion each of Second and Third Michigan, Second Iowa, and Seventh Illinois, proceeded to Greer's Ford. On the 26th Captain Fowler, Second Michigan, while on escort duty with his company, was fired upon by the enemy's pickets, severely wounding Private John Fosher, Company G. The enemy retreated, and the nature of the ground forbade much pursuit. Four companies, same regiment, under Major Shaw, drove in the enemy's pickets at Atkins' Mill. Had 1 man wounded. Colonel Elliott's force for several days was continually scouring the country toward Monterey.

April 27.—Major Burton, with two companies each Third Michigan and Seventh Illinois, proceeded out on the Corinth road from Hamburg, attacked and drove in a body of 250 rebel cavalry, killing 5 and taking 22 prisoners, besides capturing 15 horses and equipments and 30 stand of arms. Captain Botham, Company L, Third Michigan Cavalry, in this affair acted with great bravery, killing 1 man and wounding another with his saber, and accompanied by Corporal Cochrane, Company L, and Private MacNab, Company M, only, he took 13 prisoners.

April 29.—The Second Brigade, Colonel Elliott commanding, made a forced reconnaissance toward Monterey, attacked the enemy's camp near Monterey, driving him from it, and following him up until he covered himself by his artillery, under a heavy fire from which the command was withdrawn, the Second Iowa losing 1 private killed, 3

wounded. Returned to camp with 9 prisoners captured. No casualties in the Second Michigan.

May 3.—The Second Iowa Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch, proceeded to a point on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad between Burnsville and Glendale, and destroyed the track by burning the trestle work, bending the rails, and destroying the switches. Captured 3 wagons, 10 mules, and 4 prisoners. One battalion of the Second Michigan, Captain Alger commanding, made a reconnaissance toward the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, encountering the enemy and taking 9 prisoners. No casualties.

May 4.—Lieutenant-Colonel Minty, Third Michigan Cavalry, with Companies A, E, I, and K, Third Michigan Cavalry, being ordered to report to General Paine, was sent in the advance on the Farmington road with three companies. He encountered the enemy, 300 strong, on Farmington Heights, drove them back after a sharp running fight of an hour, losing only 1 man wounded. This was the day of the first reconnaissance toward Farmington, and Colonel Minty, with his cavalry, occupied the field the following night. On this day also Captain Quackenbush, Company G, Third Michigan, who had been detached under command of Colonel Roberts, Forty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteers, was ordered to explore the road to Nichols' Ford. Within half a mile of the ford he came upon about 75 of the enemy, who retired. Farther on, at a cross-road, they rallied to dispute his passage, but his dismounted riflemen speedily scattered them, leaving in their flight tents, knapsacks, and blankets in abundance.

May 8.—Major Love, Second Iowa Cavalry, was sent down to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad southeast of Farmington. When within half a mile of the railroad he met the enemy's pickets, drove them in nearly to the railroad, when he encountered a large body of infantry and cavalry, whom he engaged, with a loss of 1 killed and 3 wounded. Lieutenant Washburn, having had his horse shot under him, was taken prisoner, but cut through the enemy and effected his escape. Having accomplished his reconnaissance, Major Love returned, with no further loss.

A report having reached me in the mean time that Major Love's battalion was in great danger of being surrounded by a largely-superior force, I immediately dispatched Lieutenant-Colonel Gorham, with eight companies of Second Michigan, and Lieutenant Gordon, with one company of Fourth Regular Cavalry, to his assistance; but Major Love having meanwhile extricated himself from his perilous position, they returned to their stations.

Colonel Elliott also, in the forenoon, proceeded with three battalions of his command to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad by a road leading south from Farmington, but meeting the enemy in large force, both of artillery, infantry, and cavalry, was forced to retire. On this day also Lieutenant-Colonel Minty, with two battalions of Third Michigan Cavalry, under Majors Gray and Moyers, and one battalion of Seventh Illinois, under Major Applington, proceeded to the junction of the Purdy, Corinth, and Farmington roads, in a dense wood. The wood was gallantly cleared of the enemy by a charge of Captain Wilcox, Company B, Third Michigan Cavalry. Major Gray, Third Michigan, with three companies, was ordered by General Paine to support Houghtaling's battery, which was efficiently done. Lieutenant-Colonel Minty being ordered to charge in front, did so, but finding the enemy too strong, retired. In this charge Major Applington fell while gallantly leading

his battalion, and a private of the Seventh Illinois was severely wounded in the lungs.

This was the day of our first occupation of Farmington, and subsequent events warrant me in saying that these constant movements of large bodies of my command upon our extreme left throughout the day effectually prevented the enemy from consummating his plan of a flank movement.

May 9.—The enemy having this day appeared in strong force to dispute our occupation of Farmington, Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch, Second Iowa Cavalry, was ordered by me to the front, with his regiment, the Second Michigan, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gorham, being held in reserve.

On arriving at Seven Mile Creek, 1 mile from Farmington, he found General Paine's division hotly pressed and in some confusion. Crossing the causeway and bridge over the creek, he found three batteries, sweeping every approach from the creek. The ground was much broken by hills and ravines and utterly unsuited to cavalry movements, but nevertheless, upon receiving the order from General Paine to charge, Colonel Hatch divided his force, sending Major Hepburn, with the First Battalion, to charge the left battery, while himself, accompanied by Majors Love and Coon, with the Second and Third Battalions, charged upon the center and right batteries in splendid style, driving in the strong force of the enemy's skirmishers and battery support with great fury, and completely silencing the fire of both batteries; but finding the enemy's infantry in great force in the woods in the rear of the batteries he retired in good order, but with a loss of no less than 43 killed, wounded, and missing, besides a large number of horses.

I cannot but express my conviction that this heavy loss was attributable to the entirely unfit nature of the ground over which the charge was ordered. Major Hepburn found his ground entirely impracticable, his men being unable to reach the guns in the left battery, yet the enemy, evidently alarmed at his charge, suspended their fire. Major Hepburn then retired his command to the foot of the hill in good order and with no loss. The object of the charge, however, was entirely accomplished. The infantry and artillery who were crowding the narrow causeway in much confusion were given time by it to extricate themselves, retire, and form upon the opposite side, and the gallant Hescock had time to withdraw his battery, which had been in some danger.

May 10.—Major Burton, with six companies of the Third Michigan and Seventh Illinois Cavalry, was sent on a reconnaissance toward Sharp's Mill. He found the road densely obstructed by felled trees, but no enemy. Upon returning to his camp he was fired upon by General Buford's pickets through mistake, and ere it was rectified two shots were fired from a battery of General Buford's brigade, one of which killed a private of Major Burton's command.

On this day Captain Latimer, Company E, Third Michigan, while on picket duty before Farmington, had a brisk skirmish with the enemy's pickets, losing 1 man taken prisoner and several slightly wounded. Six companies Second Iowa and six companies Second Michigan, with one battery, Colonel Elliott commanding, made a forced reconnaissance on the Alabama road. No casualties.

May 12.—One battalion Second Michigan, under Captain Campbell, and one battalion Second Iowa, under Major Hepburn, encountered the enemy's pickets near Farmington, and drove them some distance in the direction of Corinth.

May 13.—Colonel Elliott, with his brigade, consisting of the Second

Iowa and Second Michigan, the Third Michigan and a section of Powell's battery, made a heavy reconnaissance to the front of Farmington toward Corinth and to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad upon two roads to the left of Farmington. The pickets were driven in about half a mile upon the left of Corinth road, and several Parrott shells were fired at a point where Colonel Elliott supposed their grand-guard headquarters to be. This had the effect to scatter the pickets out of sight, and the object of the reconnaissance being accomplished, the command returned with no casualties.

May 15.—Two battalions Second Michigan, under Captain Campbell, with one battalion Second Iowa, under Major Coon, made a reconnaissance toward and near the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in which they had a slight skirmish, with no casualties.

On the evening of the 16th I received verbal orders from the major-general commanding to have the cavalry in readiness at daylight the next morning to move on Farmington and guard the approaches to that place, and also join him in a reconnaissance of the position, with a view to posting our *corps d'armée* upon the extreme left of the advance upon Corinth. I accordingly moved with my cavalry about 6 o'clock a. m. to Farmington, and after posting a considerable portion of it on various roads reported to General Pope in person, and from him received orders to carefully examine the position to be occupied by our left flank, which I did, and reported the result as soon as completed. This reconnaissance continued until a little past 12 o'clock m., when we returned to our camp, on the east of Seven Mile Creek. Shortly after my return I received orders from the general commanding to proceed to Farmington again, and post the whole army upon the ground generally indicated by him in the morning. I immediately directed the entire line of pickets to be advanced, and they were accordingly pushed forward nearly 2 miles, and posted one-half to three-quarters of a mile in front of Farmington. This important and hazardous service was most successfully performed by Capt. R. O. Selfridge, assistant adjutant-general.

Both General Stanley's and General Hamilton's divisions were early upon the ground, but in consequence of the dilatory movements of General Paine's division they were obliged to wait until dark ere they could be assigned to their positions.

At dusk the major-general commanding, accompanied by the Assistant Secretary of War (Scott), arrived and rode over the ground. By 9 o'clock the work of fortifying had proceeded to a considerable extent, and by daylight the next morning our works had become so formidable as to preclude any attempt by the enemy to dislodge us.

May 17.—On this day Farmington was reached and occupied by the army, the entire cavalry force, excepting the Seventh Illinois, being engaged all day in actively and diligently scouting every road leading out from Farmington.

May 19.—Major Moyers' Third Battalion Third Michigan, made a reconnaissance to the front and left of Farmington, driving back the enemy's pickets a mile to a cover of fallen timber, killing 3, with a loss on our side of 2 wounded slightly, 1 horse killed, and 2 wounded. The troops behaved with great coolness, advancing within 75 yards of the enemy's cover under a galling fire.

May 22.—Lieutenant Caldwell's company (G), Third Michigan, being on picket, was attacked by a large force as skirmishers, and though flanked, he held his position until relieved, losing 1 man wounded. Enemy's loss unknown. Colonel Mizner, with detachments of Third

Michigan and Seventh Illinois, made a reconnaissance to Burnsville and Iuka and the country lying between Chambers and Yellow Creeks. He was absent two days, thoroughly exploring the country by forced marches. He took several prisoners, but met with no enemy in force.

On the 28th May I detached Colonel Elliott, with his brigade, consisting of the Second Iowa and Second Michigan, with instructions to penetrate by some circuitous route the country to the south, and strike, if possible, the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at some point 30 or 40 miles below Corinth. This expedition, although a very hazardous and arduous service, was attended with the most complete success. Colonel Elliott succeeded in reaching the railroad at Booneville, some 30 miles below Corinth, and after a sharp skirmish with about 250 of the enemy's cavalry succeeded in obtaining possession of the town, which contained from 2,000 to 3,000 of the enemy's sick, wounded, and convalescent, together with a train of 26 cars, filled with arms, ammunition, baggage, and equipments, and 3 pieces of artillery and a locomotive, all of which he destroyed. He also burned the depot, which was filled with provisions and military stores of every description. He also cut the railroad in a number of places, and having accomplished all this immense damage to the enemy, he returned unmolested to his camp at Farmington, his entire casualties having been but 1 wounded and 9 taken prisoners.

On the 30th of May, the enemy having evacuated Corinth, I started from Farmington in pursuit with the First Brigade, under Colonel Mizner, consisting of the Third Michigan and Seventh Illinois and Powell's battery of six guns. I found the country very rugged and broken and heavily timbered, and the road strewn with blankets, knapsacks, small-arms, carriages, and wagons, broken and abandoned by the enemy in his flight. I met with no obstruction until I arrived at Tuscumbia Creek, 8 miles south of Corinth. Here the road passes down a steep hill to the bottom, over which it crosses by a narrow causeway for 300 yards to the bridge across the creek.

The causeway was greatly obstructed by felled trees the entire distance, and here I found the enemy's pickets stationed in the woods in strong force. Colonel Bissell's regiment was accompanying my command to clear away obstructions, and I ordered two companies of it to deploy as skirmishers and drive back the enemy, sending at the same time one company of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, under Major Rawalt, to pick their way around the obstructions in the road and charge over the bridge, but on proceeding 200 yards they were met by a severe fire of grape from a masked battery near the bridge, and were obliged to retreat, with a loss of 1 killed and 6 badly wounded and 6 horses killed and wounded. The two companies of engineers incontinently fled at the first fire, many of them throwing away their arms.

It having by this time become nearly dark, I retired my whole force to the open ground on the hill and bivouacked for the night. On this day Captain Kendrick, Second Iowa Cavalry, with 30 men, having taken the Ripley road, came up with the enemy about 2½ miles from Corinth, and after exchanging a few shots followed them about 2 miles farther, taking 50 prisoners and saving three bridges. He found a large force burning a bridge and attacked them, when they opened fire from a battery of three guns, and he retired in good order, with a loss of 1 man killed and 1 wounded, 2 horses killed and 2 wounded.

On Sunday, the 1st of June, the enemy having evacuated Tuscumbia Creek, I recommenced the pursuit, passing Rienzi, fording the streams with my cavalry and artillery with much difficulty, the bridges all hav-

ing been destroyed. I bivouacked 1 mile north of Booneville at 1.30 o'clock a. m., and entered that town at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 2d of June, where I remained that day, sending out from thence my cavalry in every direction toward the retreating enemy. In this service Lieutenants Dykeman, Reese, and Ives particularly distinguished themselves in obtaining accurate and extensive knowledge of the adjacent country.

Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, who had joined me at Rienzi with the First Ohio, and Colonel Ingersoll, with one battalion of the Eleventh Illinois, rendered most valuable assistance in reconnoitering.

On arriving at Booneville I ascertained that the enemy had marched from that point by four different routes—Price and Van Dorn taking the two roads to the east of the railroad, striking the lower crossing of Twenty Mile Creek some 14 miles from Booneville; other portions of their troops fled by the two roads to the west, one leading by Crockett's Crossing, Osborn's and Wolf's Creeks, and the other by Dick Smith's, both debouching at Blackland. I further learned that Polk's and Bragg's columns had passed down, and were passing at the time on roads still more to the westward, one diverging from Rienzi, the other leading direct from Corinth through Kossuth.

Being now some 10 miles in advance of our main infantry advance, I deemed it prudent to halt a portion of my force with the battery and carefully reconnoiter all the routes and country lying between Booneville, Blackland, and Twenty Mile Creek, particularly as the most reliable information I could gather led me to believe that the rebels were at these places in force. Accordingly I started scouts on all the roads above mentioned to push rapidly and vigorously on and determine the whereabouts of the enemy. At 7 o'clock messengers arrived almost simultaneously from all the scouts, reporting the enemy in force at several points on Twenty Mile Creek, particularly at the main crossings. The railroad and bridges were found to be on fire.

These reports all being confirmed by subsequent information, on the 3d of June I received orders to make a forced reconnaissance toward Baldwin. I proceeded with the Third Michigan and Seventh Illinois Cavalry, the first division under Colonel Morgan, and Powell's, Hescock's, and Houghtaling's batteries, by the main road to Baldwin, on the left-hand road from Booneville. Proceeding some 4 miles, where the road forks, I pushed forward, Captain Botham, Company L, Third Michigan, on the left, and Lieutenant Dykeman, with two companies Third Michigan, on the right hand roads. Leaving Colonel Morgan, with a part of his division and Hescock's and Houghtaling's batteries, to guard the right-hand road, I followed with Colonel Roberts' brigade, Powell's battery, and the rest of the cavalry, upon the left or main Baldwin road, upon which was now heard sharp firing.

Pressing on, I overtook at another fork of the road, near a grist mill, Captain Botham, who had driven the enemy's pickets in nearly 4 miles, with a loss of 3 men killed and wounded and several horses wounded. Stationing at the mill five companies of infantry and one company of cavalry, to command the roads that were found to branch from there into Twenty Mile Creek, I pushed on with the rest of the command. The enemy slowly retired, skirmishing. I continued to press him closely, with the Forty-second Illinois deployed in the woods as skirmishers and portions of the Third Michigan and Seventh Illinois Cavalry far out on some cleared land on my left flank, and Powell's battery by sections and the rest of Roberts' brigade closely following, in which order we arrived within 1½ miles of Twenty Mile Creek. We

ascertained from a deserter that the enemy were in strong force upon the creek, both in artillery, infantry, and cavalry, and we were rapidly pressing on to drive him from his position before dark, when I received the order to return to Booneville with the whole command, which I did, arriving in camp at 10 o'clock p. m.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to Colonel Roberts and his splendid brigade, or to Captain Powell, for the promptitude and eagerness they all manifested to closely engage the enemy, and it was a matter of regret to all that time seemed to disallow farther pursuit.

June 3.—Lieutenant Colonel Smith, First Ohio Cavalry, with seven companies, made a reconnaissance toward Ripley. At Blackland he encountered the enemy, 100 strong, whom he charged and drove in, wounding several, taking 1 prisoner, and capturing their animals, wagons, and several guns dropped by the enemy in his flight. Colonel Smith reports Sergeant-Major Scott as having been in this affair particularly distinguished for coolness and daring.

June 4.—Colonel Elliott, with his brigade and four guns of Powell's battery, was sent down the Blackland road. Arriving at Osborn's Creek, he encountered the pickets of the enemy, which the riflemen of the Second Michigan drove in for about 4 miles. Crossing the bridge at Wolf's Creek, he encountered the enemy in heavy force. The fire of the skirmishers continuing brisk, he placed Captain Powell's four guns in position, where, under Captain Powell and Lieutenant McMurray, they did excellent service. Colonel Sheridan, Second Michigan, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch, Second Iowa, Cavalry, conducted with great skill and coolness the operations of their respective commands.

Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, First Ohio Cavalry, who had reported to Colonel Elliott with Companies E, I, and M, was directed to act as a support to Lieutenant Barnett's section of artillery, which duty was gallantly done, although exposed to a fire from the enemy. His position not being tenable, Colonel Elliott retired his force in good order across the bridge. His loss was 2 killed, 8 wounded, and 2 missing. The list would have been largely increased had not the enemy fired too high. A prisoner reports the loss in killed and wounded of the enemy at 30.

On June 6 Colonel Sheridan made a reconnaissance toward Baldwin, on the left-hand road from Booneville. He proceeded about 7 miles, when he encountered a regiment of rebel cavalry and an independent Georgia company of mounted scouts. Dismounting five companies, he vigorously attacked and drove them back for 2 miles, taking prisoner Captain Avery, of the Georgia company. Meeting the enemy's infantry in considerable force on his left flank, and having advanced until his rear was in advance of the railroad bridge, where the enemy was known to be posted in force, Colonel Sheridan withdrew his command to camp. His only casualty was 1 man severely wounded. Loss of the enemy unknown.

On the same day Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch, with the Second Iowa Cavalry, made a reconnaissance on the road still farther to the east of the one taken by Colonel Sheridan, but found no enemy save a few scattering pickets.

On June 9 the Second Brigade, under Colonel Sheridan, was ordered to proceed to Baldwin by night, to ascertain if the enemy had evacuated that place. He arrived at Baldwin at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, and found the enemy had retired. Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch was then directed to proceed with a battalion each of the Second Iowa and Second Michigan in the direction of Guntown, which he did,

coming upon the rear of the enemy about 1½ miles from that town. He attacked them and drove in their pickets and guards, and compelled the enemy to turn out his artillery ere he was checked. He then returned to Baldwin, and the brigade returned to camp near Booneville, having taken 6 prisoners.

On June 4 Captain Patten, First Ohio Cavalry, on outpost duty 4 miles west of Booneville, with Companies L and D, 48 men, was attacked by, and after a sharp action of three-fourths of an hour succeeded by coolness and discipline in repulsing, 250 of the enemy's cavalry, with serious loss. Our loss, 7 wounded.

The officers and men of the division have behaved admirably. To command such troops is indeed an honor. Amid pelting rain and tropical heats, through the dense morasses or the blinding dust of the hills, by night or by day, enduring the fatigues of forced marches, with scant subsistence oftentimes for both themselves and their animals, every duty has been cheerfully undertaken and every privation submitted to without a murmur. Where all have done so well it is difficult to particularize. I may, however, without appearing invidious, mention the following as worthy of favorable consideration: Capt. R. O. Selfridge, assistant-adjutant general, and Lieut. T. G. Beaham, aide-de-camp, of my own staff, have been untiring and zealous to a degree entitling them to the gratitude of their country and the favorable consideration of the general-in-chief. Colonel Elliott. Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch, Majors Hepburn, Coon, and Love, and Captain Kendrick, of the Second Iowa; Colonel Mizner, Lieutenant-Colonel Minty, Captains Botham, Saylor, Quackenbush, and Latimer, Lieutenants Reese, Dykeman, Adamson, Newell, and Sergeant Rodgers, Company C, Third Michigan; Colonel Sheridan, Captains Alger, Campbell, and Godley, Lieutenants Nicholson, Weber, and Carter, Second Michigan; Major Rawalt, Seventh Illinois; Lieutenant-Colonel Smith and Captain Patten, First Ohio, have well and faithfully performed their whole duty, and merit the highest consideration from their general and their country.

The following are the casualties sustained by this division from April 24 to June 6, 1862:

Regiment.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
7th Illinois	3	7	.....
2d Iowa	4	43	17
2d Michigan	2	6	.....
3d Michigan	3	27	15
Total	12	83	32

Of the killed and wounded of the enemy no reliable data can be obtained. It is known, however, that his loss in killed in the various skirmishes with our cavalry was upwards of 60, which, by our own ratio of wounded in proportion to our killed, would give an aggregate of wounded 356, which is probably nearly correct. In addition we have captured over 600 prisoners, taken some 7,000 stands of small-arms, and a very large quantity of commissary stores, tents, and baggage, while in pursuit toward Baldwin.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your obedient servant,

G. GRANGER,

Brig. Gen., Comdg. Cav. Div., Army of the Mississippi.

Brig. Gen. W. L. ELLIOTT, *Chief of Staff, Army of the Miss.*

No. 27.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edward Hatch, Second Iowa Cavalry, of operations from April 29 to June 9.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND IOWA CAVALRY,
Camp, near Corinth, Miss., June 18, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report, complying with order to report, actions, scouts, and skirmishes the Second Iowa Cavalry has been engaged in subsequent to its arrival at Hamburg, Tenn. The first within my knowledge is the attack upon Monterey, Tenn.

The regiment left camp at daylight on the morning of April 29, joining Colonel Elliott's command in a reconnaissance by General Stanley. Pushing forward through heavy roads, attacked the enemy's camp at Monterey, Tenn., at 10 o'clock in the morning. The enemy fled in confusion. Detaching Major Love, with the Third Battalion, composed of Companies I, B, F, and D, to the left, Major Love followed the enemy rapidly; approached a stream south of Monterey, Tenn., when the enemy opened upon him with a masked battery as soon as his advance guard had passed a bridge only wide enough to pass by twos. Finding the battery supported, he presently withdrew under a heavy fire, losing 1 man killed and 3 wounded. Proceeding rapidly with eight companies in advance, Company K captured 11 prisoners.

The following are the names of the killed and wounded: Private William Paxton, Company B, killed; Privates William Bremner, James Boutrager, and Corp. James B. Smith, of Company I, wounded.

On the morning of May 3 received at 9 o'clock an order to proceed with the entire regiment immediately to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad between Burnsville and Glendale, and there to destroy a trestle work and otherwise render useless for the time being the railroad at that point. Left camp in the neighborhood of Widow Wolf's farm, on the Corinth and Hamburg road; proceeded southeast to a small stream, fording it upon a hard bottom, water up to the saddle-skirts of horses; on the south side of the stream came upon half a mile of very low, swampy ground, almost impassable for horses. Leaving two companies (K and L, commanded by Captain Crocker) to hold the ford, proceeded in a southerly direction 6 miles to the main Alabama road over a very broken and hilly country, well watered by small streams and springs; the hills generally clay, intermixed with gravel and iron ore. After leaving the ford 2 miles we found the enemy's pickets in small force; drove them rapidly to the crossing of the main Alabama road, where we found the enemy in some force. Leaving four companies at this point to check any advance from the enemy's camps at Farmington and Burnsville, Miss., pushed rapidly forward 6 miles southwest, the road running upon pine ridges until we reached the railroad, where we burned the trestle work, tearing up the track, heating and spoiling the rails, destroying the switches. On my return captured 3 wagons, 10 mules, and 4 prisoners. On reaching the junction of this road and the Alabama road found Companies H and F, who had been left there, commanded by Captain Sanford, were ably holding in check all attempts of the enemy to cut off our retreat, losing no man killed or wounded. From there we proceeded to camp, reaching it at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Complying with Colonel Elliott's order of May 8, moved forward with this brigade on the main Corinth road beyond Farmington. By

Colonel Elliott's order—detaching Major Love's battalion, consisting of Companies I, F, B, and D, to ascertain whether the enemy were well in force upon our left—Major Love moved forward about 2 miles, coming upon the enemy's cavalry in force, who attacked him with spirit, killing 1 man and wounding 4; names of killed and wounded annexed.*

Captain Bishop and Lieutenant Washburn—the former of Company I, the latter Company D—behaved with great gallantry in securing the retreat of the command, Lieutenant Washburn having his horse shot.

During the absence of Major Love, proceeded with the remainder of regiment under Colonel Elliott toward railroad. When within a quarter of a mile and in sight of the track the enemy's skirmishers opened fire, wounding some of our horses, with no casualties to the men; the brigade retired and we returned to camp.

Complying with order of Colonel Elliott, commanding Second Brigade, cavalry division, to report with Second Regiment Iowa Cavalry to General Granger, did so, receiving instruction from General Pope to report to general commanding the advance at Farmington, Miss. Reported at 12 o'clock to General Palmer, who ordered me to throw out two companies on the left of the main Farmington road and hold balance of the regiment in reserve under the hill where the crossing of the swamp approaches Farmington. Our infantry, who had held the field above us, being driven into brow of hill, General Paine ordered the regiment to charge the enemy's batteries. Moving column to top of hill, I ordered Major Coon, with Companies H, G, C, and part of A, of the Second Battalion, and Major Love's (Third) battalion [to charge] the battery on our right, and Major Hepburn, with First Battalion, the battery on our left, *en échelon* of squadrons, deploying the columns to the right and left. When we had passed our infantry lines we attacked the skirmishers and supports of the enemy, driving them in, and killed and wounded some. [No effect was produced on] the battery on our left, near the Farmington road, on account of the ground being impracticable, the battery and supports [being] protected by a fence. The fire from this was very severe, and though our men could not reach the guns, the enemy's gunners, evidently alarmed at the charge, ceased working their guns. Major Coon's battalion, led by him, gallantly attacked the battery near the building known as the cotton mill (the center battery). Lieutenant Reily, commanding Company F, of the Third Battalion, attacked and carried two guns in battery on our extreme right. The center battery was fairly carried, the gunners driven from their guns, the enemy limbering up his guns without taking them off the field. Finding our horses badly blown from a long charge over rough ground and the infantry of the enemy in great force, I, under a heavy fire, ordered all companies on my right to retreat to the right and rear, forming on the Swamp road, and those on my left to join the regiment in this road. I ordered Major Hepburn to move to the rear, retaining Major Coon, with two companies, to pick up the wounded and scattered. My orders were carried out better than I could have expected. My chief bugler's bugle was rendered useless in the charge; four of my orderlies having had their horses killed and two being shot out of the saddle when transmitting orders.

The conduct of officers and men was in every way commendable. Captains Lundy and Henry Egbert—Lieutenant Owen wounded near the enemy's guns—Lieutenants Horton, Moore, and Schnitzer, all had

* Nominal list omitted.

horses killed under them. Capt. D. J. Crocker and Lieutenant Moore, of Company K; Captain McConnell and Lieutenant Foster, of Company M; Captain Kendrick, of Company E; Captain Eaton and Lieutenant Belden, of Company L, all of the First Battalion, led in the finest manner by Major Hepburn, rode through the hottest fire, and were rallied by Major Hepburn on the right, when retiring in fine style, and formed in good order in the rear of swamp to wait orders. Major Coon, Capt. H. Egbert, Capt. William Lundy, Lieutenant Owen, and Lieutenant Horton, of the Second Battalion, led the charge on the right in the finest manner, riding boldly in advance of their commands. The daring of Lieutenant Queal, commanding Company B, was conspicuous, cheering his men to the very muzzles of the enemy's guns, Captain Bishop, of Company I, and Captain Graves, of Company D, obeying my orders promptly under heavy fire. Lieutenant Schnitzer, acting regimental adjutant, and Lieutenant Metcalf, battalion adjutant, did their duties to my entire satisfaction. Before and at time of charge Captain Freeman and Lieutenant Eystra, with detachments of Companies A, G, and H, as skirmishers dismounted, did excellent service in the swamp on our left, holding the enemy's skirmishers in check. There were about 400 men in the charge. Our loss will scarcely exceed 50 killed and wounded. Annexed receive returns as far as in my power to give. We have had 50 horses killed and 50 rendered unserviceable from wounds.

Complying with orders from General Granger, May 26 proceeded with eight companies of Second Iowa Cavalry and four companies of Second Michigan to destroy a force of the enemy reported between Indian and Yellow Creeks—streams which rise in the neighborhood of Burnsville and flow to the Tennessee River—a few miles south of Hamburg, Tenn. Left camp near Farmington, Miss., at 6 p. m.; proceeded to the main Alabama road; pushed on that night to Burnsville, the road leading over a broken country; roads firm and hilly. Proceeding in southeasterly direction 10 miles, came to an extensive swamp 4 miles this side of Burnsville and stream—a branch of Yellow Creek, running northeast, over which the enemy had destroyed the bridge. The bed of the creek for a long distance above and below is quicksand and nearly impassable, and with great difficulty I passed over six companies. The road from there to Burnsville is through the swamp impracticable for heavy loads, and at that time obstructed by timber which the enemy had felled. Moving my command northeast, between Yellow and Indian Creeks, I discovered the enemy (in force reported) did not exceed 80 men, and that they had already recrossed the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. On both Indian and Yellow Creeks are good fords, with good bottoms. The country in the neighborhood raises good crops and is now furnishing fair crops of cereals. Returning with my command to Burnsville, I pushed two companies toward Jacinto. The main road is a good one. Found the enemy's pickets 4 miles from Jacinto, Miss., in considerable force. Learning unquestionably there was no force of the enemy in the vicinity where I had been sent to attack them, returned to camp at 10 o'clock next morning, the command having marched 35 miles.

Complying with orders of Colonel Elliott, May 27 left camp at Farmington at 1 a. m.; marched over a very broken country to the main ford of Yellow Creek; crossed that evening the railroad above Iuka about 2 miles, keeping a southerly course. Bivouacked at 2 a. m. at a good stream 6 miles south of Iuka, a place known as Thompson's; pushed forward at daylight, marching southwest over a very rough

country, intersected by the swamps of the Tombigbee, and reached Booneville at daylight in the morning, and I was immediately ordered to move on the town, filled with sick and convalescent. Following Col. W. L. Elliott's instructions, destroyed the contents of 26 cars and depot, 13,000 stand of arms, equipments for 10,000 men, and an immense amount of stores and ammunition. Some of our men, going too far from us in their zeal to destroy, were attacked—killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. The regiment was not out of the saddle in four days and nights but twenty-three hours. The entire country is greatly broken and difficult to travel from the swamps intersecting it.

On June 4 left camp with Colonel Elliott's brigade; moved forward to Booneville, Miss., and with four pieces of artillery moved towards Blackland; the country, as usual, broken and swampy. On passing a narrow bridge 8 miles from Booneville, and over the Twenty Mile Creek, the advance came upon the enemy in force. After a sharp skirmish the guns withdrew. Our men in good order retired slowly, losing 3 men killed and 9 wounded. The regiment fell back to the rear and bivouacked at Booneville, Miss.

On June 6, by order of General Granger, with six companies, made reconnaissance to left of Baldwin. The road after leaving Booneville runs south generally on the ridge of high hills; is usually good. Found the enemy in force on Twenty Mile Creek. Returned to camp; losing no men in the skirmish.

June 9 reported to Col. P. H. Sheridan at 7 o'clock in the evening with the Second Iowa Cavalry. Proceeded from Booneville nearly all the way up the railroad, a great part of the way traversing swamps; many places the railroad bridges were burned, but all easily repaired. Reached Baldwin at daylight.

In the morning was ordered to approach the town from the south. Did so; found the enemy and nearly all the inhabitants had abandoned the town. By Colonel Sheridan's orders was moved to Guntown; came up with rear guard of the enemy 2½ miles from Guntown. The country more open than I have seen it. Two miles north of Guntown there is a ———, on which are two bridges. The enemy had removed the planks, which I replaced. On driving in their pickets found the enemy in much greater force than myself, and being ordered not to attack, retired. The country in that neighborhood has fine crops, more or less grain on hand, and a fair number of cattle.

I would state the companies have done a great deal of picket duty, and have lost men while on that duty.

Very respectfully, yours,

EDWARD HATCH,
Lieutenant-Colonel Second Iowa Cavalry, Commanding.

GEORGE LEE, *2d Mich. Cav., A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., Cav. Div.*

No. 28.

Report of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. Army, commanding right wing Army of the Tennessee, of operations from May 4 to 30.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Camp, near Corinth, Miss., June 3, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the right wing Army of the Tennessee before Corinth:

On the 4th ultimo the right wing commenced its move upon Corinth, Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's division taking up a position to the right of Monterey toward the Purdy and Corinth road, supported by Brigadier-General Hurlbut's division on his left, Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman's division taking position on the main road from Monterey to Corinth, with Generals Davies' and McKean's divisions in reserve. Major-General Sherman's right flank being much exposed, was intrenched immediately.

On the 7th ultimo the right wing again moved forward, occupying the ground from the Monterey and Corinth to the Purdy and Farmington roads, intrenching the same day.

On the 16th the right wing was again advanced across Seven Mile Creek, occupying the ground in front of the Purdy and Farmington road, and extending from the Monterey and Corinth to the Purdy and Corinth roads. This advance was made in the face of a strong resistance from the enemy, who was in force in front of each of the wings of my command. The ground taken up was strongly intrenched the same day by all the troops. From this time until our next advance there was considerable skirmishing between our pickets and those of the enemy, our pickets cautiously but steadily advancing from day to day and always holding the ground they had gained.

On the 17th ultimo, Major-General Sherman, with a regiment and a section of artillery from his division, drove in the enemy's pickets at the crossing of Phillips' Creek and occupied their position. The same day Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman drove a force of the enemy in his front across Bridge Creek, on the Monterey and Corinth road, and occupied with his pickets, supported by a strong reserve, all the ground in his front as far as the creek.

On the 21st ultimo Major-General Sherman's division, supported by Brigadier-General Hurlbut, advanced to Russell's house, General Sherman taking up and fortifying a strong position, extending from Russell's house, on the Gravel Hill road, to the main road from Purdy to Corinth, refusing his right flank. General Hurlbut, connecting with Sherman's left, extended in a southerly direction along the main ridge between Phillips' Creek and Bridge Creek. Brigadier-General Davies, connecting with Hurlbut's left, extended along the same ridge to the position held by General McArthur's brigade, of McKean's division, the latter connecting with General Schoepf's brigade, which had moved forward from its last position, and stretching across Bridge Creek, nearly east, connected with the center of Brigadier-General Sherman's division, which had advanced but little. The enemy made no serious opposition to this move, except in front of General Davies, who, in advancing his pickets before taking his position, encountered one brigade of the enemy posted on the Corinth side of Phillips' Creek. A few rounds from one of his field batteries dispersed them, and the different divisions intrenched their positions without further molestation.

About 10 o'clock a. m. that day our pickets reported that there appeared to be great commotion in Corinth, and there was every indication that the enemy would attack the right wing in force. I accordingly made all the dispositions necessary to receive them, but continued the work on the intrenchments until they were completed. Two days afterward we were informed by deserters that Bragg and Van Dorn were to have attacked us that morning, but found on sending their scouts forward that we already held the position they intended to have taken up; consequently they withdrew.

On the 28th ultimo Major-General Sherman, with his division, sup-

ported by General Hurlbut and a part of General Davies' on the left, and General Logan, of Judah's division, on his right, advanced along the main Corinth road and took up a strong position within a few hundred yards of the enemy's outer intrenchments. This advance was met with more determined opposition on the part of the enemy than any we had previously made. Every inch of ground was obstinately contested until we had gained our position, and soon after a strong effort was made by the enemy to drive us from it, which was met by our men with so much coolness and determination that it terminated in a complete withdrawal from our immediate front.

On the 29th there was comparative quiet all along the front of the right wing. Brigadier-General Sherman moved two brigades of his division across Bridge Creek, to fill up the gap between the left of General McKean's division and the right of General Buell's army corps, which had been advanced the day before.

About 5 a. m. on the 30th ultimo, several explosions being heard in the direction of Corinth, General Halleck telegraphed directly to Major-General Sherman to move forward his division, cautiously feel the enemy, and ascertain what they were doing, and sent me an order to support General Sherman's advance with as many troops as would be necessary. I immediately ordered one brigade from General Hurlbut's division to the support of Major-General Sherman, and directed Generals Davies and McKean to hold their divisions in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Major-General Sherman, anticipating General Halleck's order, was ready to move when the order was received, and moved forward, with his division in three columns, pursuing the enemy so closely that they barely had sufficient time to cross Tuscumbia Creek and destroy the bridge before the advance of General Sherman was upon their rear guard.

The cheerfulness with which labor in the trenches was performed by the officers and men, and their steady, energetic, and soldierly bearing on every advance evinces a state of discipline highly commendable, to which I take great pleasure in calling the attention of the general commanding the department. There were no casualties in the right wing on the 30th. Those occurring previously have been mentioned in the reports of the division commanders. Quite a number of prisoners were taken by Major-General Sherman's division during the pursuit on the 30th ultimo. Their number and rank will be reported to the provost-marshal by him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. G. W. CULLUM,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Department of the Mississippi.

No. 29.

Reports of Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Division, of operations from May 18 to June 10.

HDQRS. FIFTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Camp near Corinth, Miss., May 30, 1862.

SIR: On the 19th instant I reported the operations of this division in taking from the enemy the position at Russell's.* After driving

* May 17. See report No. 74, following.

the enemy away we found it one of great natural strength, and we proceeded to fortify it. Lines were laid off by the engineer, Captain Kossak, and a very excellent parapet was constructed by the men in a style that elicited the approval of General Halleck. Men worked day and night, and as soon as it was done and the dense trees and undergrowth cleared away in front, to give range to our batteries, I directed our pickets to drive the enemy farther back behind a large open field to our front and right. This was handsomely executed by the regular detail of picket guard, under the direction of the field officer of the day, Lieutenant-Colonel Loudon, of the Seventieth Ohio.

We remained in that intrenched camp at Russell's until the night of the 27th, when I received from Major-General Halleck an order by telegraph "to send a force the next day to drive the rebels from the house in our front on the Corinth road, to drive in their pickets as far as possible, and to make a strong demonstration on Corinth itself," authorizing me to call on any adjacent divisions for assistance. I asked General McClernand for one brigade and General Hurlbut for another, to co-operate with two brigades of my own division. General John A. Logan's brigade, of General Judah's division, of McClernand's reserve corps, and General Veatch's brigade, of Hurlbut's division, were placed subject to my orders, and took part with my own division in the operations of the two following days; and I now thank the officers and men of these brigades for the zeal and enthusiasm they manifested and the alacrity they displayed in the execution of every order given.

The house referred to by General Halleck was a double log building, standing on a high ridge on the upper or southern end of the large field, before referred to as the one to which we had advanced our pickets. The enemy had taken out the chinks and removed the roof, making it an excellent block-house, from which with perfect security he could annoy our pickets. The large field was perfectly overlooked by this house, as well as by the ridge along its southern line of fence, which was covered by a dense growth of heavy oaks and underbrush.

The main Corinth road runs along the eastern fence, whilst the field itself, about 300 yards wide by about 500 long, extended far to the right into the low land of Phillips' Creek, so densely wooded as to be impassable to troops or artillery. On the eastern side of the field the woods were more open. The enemy could be seen at all times in and about the house and the ridge beyond, and our pickets could not show themselves on our side of the field without attracting a shot. The problem was to clear the house and ridge of the enemy with as little loss as possible. To accomplish this I ordered General J. W. Denver, with his brigade (Third) and the Morton battery of four guns, to march in perfect silence from our lines at 8 a. m., keeping well under cover as he approached the field; General Morgan L. Smith's brigade (First), with Barrett's and Waterhouse's batteries, to move along the main road, keeping his force well masked in the woods to the left; Brigadier-General Veatch's brigade to move from General Hurlbut's lines through the woods on the left of and connecting with General Morgan L. Smith's brigade, and General John A. Logan's brigade to move down to Bowie Hill, cut off the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and thence forward and to the left, so as to connect with General Denver's brigade on the extreme right; all to march at 8 a. m., with skirmishers well to the front, to keep well concealed, and at a signal to rush quickly on to the ridge, thus avoiding as much as possible the danger of crossing the open field exposed to the fire of a concealed enemy.

It was impossible for me beforehand to ascertain the force of the enemy, and nothing is more embarrassing than to make dispositions against a concealed foe occupying, as this was, a strong natural position. I then supposed, and still think, this position was held by a small brigade of the enemy.

My preliminary arrangements having thus been made, two 20-pdr. Parrott rifled guns, of Silfversparre's battery, under the immediate supervision of Major Taylor, chief of artillery, were moved silently through the forest to a point behind a hill, from the top of which could be seen the house and grounds to be contested. The guns were unlimbered, loaded with shell, and moved by hand to the crest. At the proper time I gave the order to Major Taylor to commence firing and demolish the house or render it decidedly uncomfortable to its occupants. About a dozen shells well directed soon accomplished this. Then designating a single shot of the 20-pounder Parrott gun of Silfversparre as a signal for the brigades to advance, I waited till all were in position, and ordered the signal, when the troops dashed forward in fine style, crossed the field, drove the enemy across the ridge and field beyond into another dense and seemingly impenetrable forest.

The enemy was evidently surprised, and only killed 2 of our men and wounded 9. After we had reached the ridge he opened on us with a two-gun battery on the right and another from the front and left, doing my brigades but little harm, but killing 3 of General Veatch's men. With our artillery we soon silenced his, and by 10 a. m. we were masters of the position. Generals Grant and Thomas were present during this affair and witnessed the movement, which was admirably executed, all the officers and men keeping their places like real soldiers. Immediately throwing forward a strong line of skirmishers in front of each brigade, we found the enemy re-enforcing his front skirmishers, but the woods were so dense as completely to mask his operations. An irregular piece of cleared land lay immediately in front of General Denver's position, and extended obliquely to the left in front of and across Morgan Smith's and Veatch's brigades, which were posted on the right and left of the main Corinth road, looking directly south.

For some time I was in doubt whether the artillery fire we had sustained had come from the enemy's fixed or field batteries, and intended to move forward at great hazard to ascertain the fact, when about 3 p. m. we were startled by the quick rattle of musketry along our whole picket line, followed by the cheers and yells of an attacking column of the enemy. Our artillery and Mann's battery of Veatch's brigade had been judiciously posted by Major Taylor, and before the yell of the enemy had died away arose our reply in the cannon's voice. The firing was very good, rapid, and well directed, and the shells burst in the right place. Our pickets were at first driven in a little, but soon recovered their ground and held it, and the enemy retreated in utter confusion. On further examination of the ground, with its connection on the left with General Hurlbut and right resting on the railroad near Bowie Hill Cut, it was determined to intrench. The lines were laid off after dark, and the work substantially finished by morning.

All this time we were within 1,300 yards of the enemy's main intrenchments, which were absolutely concealed from us by the dense foliage of the oak forest, and without a real battle, which was at that time to be avoided, we could not push out our skirmishers more than 200 yards to the front. For our own security I had to destroy two farm houses, both of which had been loop-holed and occupied by the enemy. By 9 a. m. of yesterday (29th) our works were substantially

done, our artillery in position, and at 4 p. m. the siege train was brought forward, and Colonel McDowell's brigade (Second) of my division had come from our former lines at Russell's and had relieved General John A. Logan's brigade. I feel under special obligations to this officer (General Logan), who during the two days he served under me held the critical ground on my right extending down to the railroad. All the time he had in his front a large force of the enemy, but so dense was the foliage that he could not reckon their strength save from what he could see in the railroad track. He will doubtless make his own report, and give the names of the wounded among his pickets. I had then my whole division in a slightly curved line, facing south, my right resting on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad near a deep cut, known as Bowie Hill Cut, and left resting on the main Corinth road at the crest of the ridge, there connecting with General Hurlbut, who in turn on his left connected with General Davies, and so on down the whole line to its extremity. So near was the enemy that we could hear the sound of his drums and sometimes of voices in command and the railroad cars arriving and departing at Corinth were easily distinguished.

For some days and nights cars had been arriving and departing very frequently, especially in the night-time, but last night (29th) more so than usual, and my suspicions were aroused. Before daybreak I instructed the brigade commanders and the field officers of the day to feel forward as far as possible, but all reported the enemy's pickets still in force in the dense woods to our front; but about 6 a. m. a curious explosion, sounding like a volley of large siege pieces, followed by others singly and in twos and threes, arrested our attention, and soon after a large smoke arose from the direction of Corinth, when I telegraphed to General Halleck to ascertain the cause. He answered that he could not explain it, but ordered me to advance my division and feel the enemy if still in my front. I immediately put in motion two regiments of each brigade by different roads, and soon after followed with the whole division—infantry, artillery, and cavalry. Somewhat to our surprise the enemy's chief redoubt was found within 1,300 yards of our lines of intrenchments, but completely masked from us by the dense forest and undergrowth.

General Morgan L. Smith's brigade moved rapidly down the main road, entering the first redoubt of the enemy at 6.30 a. m. It was completely evacuated, and he pushed on into Corinth and beyond to College Hill, there awaiting my orders and arrival. General Denver entered the enemy's lines about the same time, 6.30 a. m., at a point midway between the wagon and rail roads, and proceeded on to Corinth about 3 miles from our camp, and Colonel McDowell kept farther to the right, near the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. By 8 a. m. all my division was at Corinth and beyond.

On the whole ridge, extending from my camp into Corinth and to the right and left, could be seen the remains of the abandoned camps of the enemy—flour and provisions scattered about, and everything to indicate a speedy and confused retreat. In the town itself many houses were still burning, and the ruins of warehouses and buildings containing commissary and other Confederate stores were still smoldering; but there still remained piles of cannon balls, shell and shot, sugar, molasses, beans, rice, and other property, which the enemy had failed to carry off or destroy. Major Fisher, of the Ohio Fifty-fourth, was left in Corinth, with a provost guard, to prevent pillage and protect the public stores still left. From the best information picked up from the few citizens who remained at Corinth it appeared the enemy had for some days been

removing their sick and valuable stores, and had sent away on railroad cars a part of their effective force on the night of the 28th, but of course even the vast amount of their rolling stock could not carry away an army of 100,000 men. The enemy, therefore, was compelled to march away, and began the march by 10 o'clock on the night of the 29th, the columns filling all the roads leading south and west all night, the rear guard firing the train which led to the explosion and conflagration, and gave us the first real notice that Corinth was to be evacuated. The enemy did not relieve his pickets that morning, and many of them have been captured, who did not have the slightest intimation of the purpose.

Finding Corinth abandoned by the enemy, I ordered General Morgan L. Smith to pursue on the Ripley road, by which it seemed they had taken the bulk of their artillery. Captain Hammond, my chief of staff, had been and continued with General Smith's brigade, and pushed the pursuit up to the bridges and narrow causeway by which the bottom of Tuscumbia Creek is passed. The enemy opened with canister on a small party of cavalry, and burned every bridge, leaving the woods full of straggling soldiers. Many of these were gathered up and sent to the rear, but the main army had escaped across Tuscumbia Creek, and farther pursuit by a small party would have been absurd, so I kept my division at College Hill until I received General Thomas' orders to return and resume our camps of the night before, which we did slowly and quietly in the cool of the evening.

The evacuation of Corinth at the time and in the manner it was done was a clear back-down from the high and arrogant tone heretofore assumed by the rebels. The ground was of their own choice. The fortifications, though poor and indifferent, were all they supposed necessary to our defeat, as they had had two months to make them, with an immense force to work at their disposal. If with two such railroads as they possessed they could not supply their army with re-enforcements and provisions, how can they attempt it in this poor, arid, and exhausted part of the country?

I have experienced much difficulty in giving an intelligent account of the events of the past three days, because of the many little events, unimportant in themselves, but which in the aggregate form material data to account for results.

My division has constructed seven distinct intrenched camps since leaving Shiloh, the men working cheerfully and well all the time night and day. Hardly had we finished our camps before we were called on to move forward and build another, but I have been delighted at this feature in the character of my division and take this method of making it known. Our intrenchments here and at Russell's, each built substantially in one night, are stronger works of art than the much-boasted forts of the enemy at Corinth. I must also in justice to my men remark their great improvement on the march, the absence of that straggling which is too common in the volunteer service, and, still more, their improved character on picket and as skirmishers. Our line of march has been along a strongly-marked ridge, followed by the Purdy and Corinth road, and ever since leaving the "Locusts" our pickets have been fighting—hardly an hour night or day for two weeks without the exchange of hostile shots; but we have steadily and surely gained ground, slowly to be sure, but with that steady certainty that presaged the inevitable result. In these picket skirmishes we have inflicted and sustained losses, but it is impossible for me to recapitulate them. These must be accounted for on the company muster rolls. We have taken many

prisoners, which have been sent to the Provost-Marshal-General, and with this report I will send some 40 or 50 picked up in the course of the past two days. Indeed, I think if disarmed very many of these prisoners would never give trouble again, whilst, on the other hand, the real secessionists seem more bitter now than ever.

I will send the reports of brigadiers and colonels as soon as completed and handed in.

Inclosed is a sketch* made by Captain Kossak, without which, I fear, my descriptions and history of movements would not be understood.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIFTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Camp at Chewalla, June 10, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 2d instant, about 2 p. m., in camp before Corinth, I received General Halleck's orders, "You will immediately move with your division and that of General Hurlbut through Corinth, and dislodge the enemy from their position near the Memphis and Charleston Railroad." On inquiry by telegraph of the major-general commanding, I learned the enemy in question was supposed to be at or near Smith's bridge, across the Tuscumbia Creek, 7 miles southwest of Corinth. The division was immediately put in motion, followed by that of Brigadier-General Hurlbut. We marched into and through Corinth in a violent rain-storm, and took the road toward the west. The rain made the road so heavy that we only made 4 miles, when darkness overtook us, and we lay in mud and rain that night by the road-side; but I directed Colonel Dickey, of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, to proceed 3 miles farther on the road, and to send out a party to Smith's Bridge to ascertain the position of the enemy, his strength, &c.

At daybreak of the 3d I put the column in motion, and soon met Colonel Dickey, whose command had been down to Smith's Bridge, which had been burned and destroyed by the enemy. Satisfied that no enemy was there to dislodge, I then proceeded to carry out the second part of my instructions, viz: "Assist in getting up and repairing all the locomotives and cars you can find." Stationing General Hurlbut's division near Young's Station, on the Memphis and Charleston road, which covered the approach from Smith's Bridge, I then conducted my own division to the high ridge back of Chewalla, and there bivouacked. Large working parties were at once sent forward on the railroad about 3 miles west of Chewalla, where the enemy had prematurely burned the bridge over Cypress Creek, thereby preventing the escape of 7 locomotives and trains of cars filled with their own stores. They had destroyed all, or nearly all, this property by fire, and the burned mass of wreck encumbered the railway track for a mile. We set to work forthwith to clear the track, repair the locomotives, and the few platform cars which had not been utterly ruined, with the vast amount

* Not found.

of truck-wheels, couplings, and iron work. In this we have saved 7 locomotives, one of which was flat on its side in the ditch, about a dozen platform cars, and over 200 pairs of truck-wheels, with the iron work of about 60 cars, all of which has been sent to Corinth or remains at Chewalla on a side track. This work has been prosecuted night and day till yesterday afternoon, when orders were received from Major-General Halleck to discontinue it, and move with my own and General Hurlbut's division farther west.

All the bridges to the west, whether on the railroad or common roads, have been burned and the roads otherwise obstructed, but I have already sent forward parties to make the necessary repairs, and shall to-morrow move the whole command to Pocahontas and beyond.

In the vast amount of labor done here the Fifty-second Indiana, known as the railroad regiment, under the command of Major Main, has done a leading part, and is entitled to the credit of having saved for the use of the army the rolling stock, so much needed in the railroads now subject to our use and control.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding Division and Expedition.

Capt. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 30.

Report of Brig. Gen. James W. Denver, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of operations from May 17 to 30.

HDQRS. THIRD BRIG., FIFTH DIV., ARMY TENNESSEE,
June 7, 1862.

SIR: Having assumed command of this brigade, composed of the Forty-eighth, Fifty-third, Seventieth, and Seventy-second Regiments Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on the 16th ultimo, the general commanding the division ordered me the next day to send two regiments to take part in the contemplated movement on Russell's house. Taking the Seventy-second and Forty-eighth, according to instructions, I passed along the ridge road, and after reaching the line of outer pickets I halted the command, deployed and sent forward the skirmishers, and prepared the reserves. While this was being done the firing commenced, and became quite sharp in the direction of the main road in front of General M. L. Smith's brigade. My skirmishers moved forward rapidly, and at the point where the Morton battery was afterward planted, at Camp No. 7, the firing between them and the enemy became quite brisk, and as we passed along we saw unmistakable evidences of the effect of their fire.

Following down the road, the command arrived at the summit of the next little ridge of ground, when the artillery on the main road opened on Russell's house. From the direction of the sound I became satisfied that I had got too far in advance and halted. In a short time I was informed that the woods were full of the enemy, and that they were getting between my skirmishers and the head of the column. Ordering forward two companies to re-enforce the skirmishers, I rode up myself, and discovered the supposed enemy to be some of General

M. L. Smith's men, and it was with some difficulty that they were prevented from firing on each other.

In this affair I am happy to inform you that I did not lose a man. In the different picket camps of the enemy through which we passed the blood-marks, and abandoned muskets, equipments, and provisions indicated some considerable loss on their part.

On the 21st the whole division moved forward and fortified at Russell's.

On the 28th we moved forward to Camp No. 8, and it was well known that the ground we intended to take was strongly occupied by the enemy. Advancing southward through the woods and thick brush with my whole brigade and the Morton battery, Captain Miller, we arrived at the north side of a large field and directly in range of the enemy's guns, and while Captain Miller's battery was getting into position one of the gunners was struck and severely, if not mortally, wounded. The opposite woods having been shelled for some time, at a signal given by the general commanding the division, the skirmishers, under Major McFarren, of the Seventieth, jumped over the fence, crossed the field at a run, and gained the opposite wood before the enemy had time to rally. They were followed closely by the Seventieth and Seventy-second, the Forty-eighth and Fifty-third being kept in reserve. The artillery then moved up, and the position was secured and fortified that night. One man of the Seventieth was also severely wounded in this day's fight.

Early on the morning of the 30th General Sherman ordered me to take two regiments—the Forty-eighth and Seventy-second Ohio—and to advance in the direction of Corinth and endeavor to feel for the position of the enemy. On the way we were informed by the outer line of our pickets that the woods in our front were full of the enemy; that they had been seen there but a short time before, and that we must expect an obstinate resistance. Pushing forward the skirmishers, we steadily advanced through a very thick growth of underbrush without meeting with any other obstacle until we arrived in full view of the enemy's fortifications. It was some time before we could at that distance make out whether they were occupied or not. The artillery could not follow through the woods we had just passed, and we had no way of drawing their fire. In this emergency my chief of staff, Capt. C. F. Clarke, in the most gallant manner, rode forward alone, and found them deserted. We then pressed forward to Corinth, where we came under the immediate observation of the general commanding the division.

Through all these movements the officers and men of my command, including those of the Morton battery, are deserving of all praise for their steadiness, perseverance, and patience. Where all have done so well it might be unnecessary to particularize, but I will refer especially to some of those who came under my own personal observation. To Colonel Buckland, Seventy-second Ohio; Colonel Cockerill, Seventieth Ohio; Colonel Jones, Fifty-third Ohio, and Captain Peterson, Forty-eighth Ohio, all commanding their respective regiments; also to Lieutenant-Colonel Loudon and Major McFarren, of the Seventieth Ohio; Captain Snyder, of the Seventy-second Ohio, who commanded the skirmishers on the 30th ultimo, and Lieutenant Russell, Seventy-second Ohio, who performed the same duty on the 17th ultimo. I would also refer to the following members of my staff for the zeal and efficiency they have displayed in the performance of their respective duties: Capt. C. F. Clarke, Sixth Kansas, acting assistant adjutant-general;

Capt. J. Condit Smith, assistant quartermaster, and Lieut. M. T. Williamson, Seventy-second Ohio, aide-de-camp.

I inclose herewith copies of the reports of the officers commanding regiments in my brigade.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DENVER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Fifth Division, Army of the Tennessee.

[Indorsement.]

This report of General Denver briefly but clearly gives the history of events connected with his command. I confirm his account, and indorse fully his terms of praise to his officers and men as well as those more specially mentioned.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

No. 31.

Report of Capt. Samuel G. W. Peterson, Forty-eighth Ohio Infantry, of operations from May 13 to 30.

The Fourth Brigade, Fifth Division, Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Colonel Buckland, was reorganized on the 13th day of May, 1862, at Camp No. 5, near Corinth, Miss., was renumbered as the Third Brigade, consisting of the Seventieth and Seventy-second and Forty-eighth and Fifty-third Regiments, and placed under the command of Brigadier-General Denver. On the 13th instant the Forty-eighth, with remaining regiments of brigade, moved forward 1¾ miles toward Corinth to Camp No. 6, and threw up heavy breastworks. On the 14th the enemy attempted to take a bridge one-half mile in front of our trenches. Enemy were driven back. Two companies of the Forty-eighth Regiment were on picket, and were stationed near this bridge. The 17th, regiment was ordered out on a scouting expedition, together with four regiments of infantry, two batteries artillery, and a squadron of cavalry, all from the Fifth Division. The Seventy-second and Forty-eighth Regiments and a battery took a road one-quarter of a mile to the right of main road to Corinth, and proceeded about a mile and one-half. There was severe skirmishing on the left and front. The Forty-eighth was not engaged, having no skirmishers thrown forward. The 21st, Forty-eighth, with balance of brigade, moved forward to Camp No. 7 and threw up heavy breastworks. The 28th, the Forty-eighth Regiment, with balance of brigade, also the First Brigade, were ordered forward. Considerable skirmishing and cannonading.

Friday, May 30, the Forty-eighth and Seventy-second Regiments moved forward without opposition over the works of the enemy through Corinth and halted 1 mile outside of the town. In the evening returned to our present camp.

S. G. W. PETERSON,
Captain, Commanding Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteers.

No. 32.

Report of Col. Wells S. Jones, Fifty-third Ohio Infantry, of operations from May 16 to 30.

HDQRS. FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Corinth, June 2, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to submit to you an account of the part taken by the Fifty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteers in the operations of the Third Brigade since May 16, 1862. At that time we were encamped at Camp No. 6, and engaged in intrenching. It being considered that we were in danger of an attack from the rebels, during the most of our stay there the men slept in line of battle. Our pickets were continually exchanging shots with those of the enemy.

May 17.—Companies G and K, on picket duty, were engaged in a sharp skirmish, driving the rebels across the run to our front and over the hill beyond, maintaining their position until ordered to retire. Their conduct on this occasion elicited commendation from the officer in command.

It may be well to state here that I have always cautioned our pickets never to fire for the mere purpose of killing those of the enemy, but only when ordered to advance or when attacked or to arrest a movement on the part of the rebels, so that we might always be able to judge of the nature of the movement from the firing.

May 19.—We were ordered out on picket with the brigade, and were stationed on the right of the main road leading across the run, sending a company to the right to guard the road there and two companies forward on the main road. We were relieved May 20, and on the 21st advanced to Camp No. 7, and during the afternoon and night threw up intrenchments.

Wednesday, May 28, we were ordered to advance with fixed bayonets. Our position was assigned on the right of the Forty-eighth Ohio Volunteers, acting as a reserve to the Seventieth Ohio Volunteers, deployed as skirmishers, and the Seventy-second their support. We advanced rapidly through the woods, the skirmishers driving the enemy through and beyond the open field. By your order I halted in the ravine, the shot and shell from the rebel battery passing over us. One or two of our men were struck by spent musket-balls while here, but not materially injured. Soon after we advanced to the hill, and during the night and day following threw up a breastwork. Friday morning we received orders from you to move forward, and immediately started for Corinth. Arriving in sight of the enemy's works, we soon found the rumors of evacuation confirmed, and advancing rapidly, followed on the road taken by a portion of the retreating rebels some distance south of Corinth. Here we were ordered to halt, and soon after returned to our present camp.

My acknowledgments are due to the officers and men of my command for the promptness and willingness they have always shown during the march from Shiloh to Corinth. With few exceptions they have done their whole duty.

We have suffered considerably in the last two or three camps from the scarcity and quality of the water.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours, &c.,
W. S. JONES,
Colonel, Commanding Fifty-third Regiment Ohio Vol. Infantry.

Brig. Gen. J. W. DENVER, *Comdg. Third Brig., Fifth Div.*

No. 33.

Report of Col. Joseph R. Cockerill, Seventieth Ohio Infantry, of operations from May 15 to 30.

GENERAL: I desire to submit a report of the operations of the Seventieth Regiment Ohio Volunteers since you assumed command, on the 15th of May, at Camp No. 6. We completed an excellent work at this camp, and the men performed their duties with courage and alacrity. On the 17th ultimo General Sherman, with a large part of the division, attacked the enemy's outpost at Russell's, and after a sharp skirmish drove them off, and held this important position. This regiment was not in this fight, as we were ordered to remain and man the works. On Monday, the Seventieth, Forty-eighth, and Fifty-third performed the division advance guard and picket duty. These troops were under my immediate command, and visited from time to time by yourself. All the troops and pickets, though in the direct front of the enemy, and firing almost incessantly, behaved finely, and deserve great credit for their coolness and bravery.

On the 21st ultimo the above division was moved to the front, and occupied Camp No. 7, at Russell's, the enemy's pickets being driven back. We stood to arms nearly the entire day, sending strong working parties to assist in placing the guns in position. Late in the afternoon all hands went to work, and quickly there arose a splendid line of field works, and at 10 o'clock the men were completely in trenched. During the time we remained in this camp we were several times called to arms, and my regiment always responded with alacrity, and all the companies sent on picket duty performed their parts admirably.

On the morning of the 28th ultimo the Second and Third Brigades of the division were ordered forward, and in your brigade my regiment was placed in advance. We formed line of battle about three-quarters of a mile from our camp, in the edge of the wood, an open field and house in front and another wood and ridge beyond. This wood was filled with a large force of the enemy, who kept up an incessant fire. Our artillery poured several shots into the wood and somewhat silenced the fire of the enemy. The Seventieth now advanced. Companies A, F, and B were thrown forward 100 yards as skirmishers, under the superintendence of the major, who took them across the field at double-quick, and with loud hurrahs into the wood on the ridge, and drove the enemy into the fields and wood toward his intrenchments. Immediately in rear of this advance guard came the Seventieth Regiment, at quick-time, and all skirmishing companies and the entire regiment swept across the field in fine style, and manifested great bravery and undaunted resolution. We formed in line of battle, and while in this position had 1 man wounded. We stood to arms during the day, exposed to ball and bullet occasionally, as the enemy opened fire upon us. During the night all hands went to work, and in the morning a most formidable field work covered our front. Our men labored with good will, and have become proficient in the building of field works. Much firing was kept up in front on the 29th, and on the 30th we learned that the enemy had fled, and then came the order, "All hands to Corinth." We marched about half a mile south of the town, and after remaining several hours returned to camp.

My officers and men have my thanks for their bravery and good conduct.

J. R. COCKERILL,
Colonel, Commanding Seventieth Ohio Regiment.

General DENVER,
Comdg. Third Brig., Fifth Div., Army of the Tennessee.

No. 34.

Report of Col. Ralph P. Buckland, Seventy-second Ohio Infantry, of operations from May 17 to 30.

HDQRS. SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Camp No. 8, near Corinth, June 2, 1862.

SIR: You having assumed command of the Third Brigade at Camp No. 6, May 16, 1862, I resumed the command of the Seventy-second Regiment Ohio Volunteers, which since the battle of Shiloh had been under the command of Capt. C. G. Eaton, of Company A. I take this opportunity to express my entire approbation of the conduct of Captain Eaton as commander of the regiment; also to return my thanks to the commanders of other regiments of the brigade, their officers and soldiers, for their uniform courteous bearing toward me while I had the honor of commanding the brigade and for the cheerful and prompt manner in which they executed every order. The duties and labor on the march from Shiloh, both for officers and men, were very arduous, but were always performed with the greatest promptness and alacrity, notwithstanding the great amount of sickness in all the regiments. Scarcely any one could be said to be in good health.

Having completed the intrenchments of Camp No. 6 on Saturday, the 17th of May, at 3 o'clock p. m., the Seventy-second and Forty-eighth Regiments and the Morton battery marched in reconnaissance on the road to the right of Russell's under your command, General Smith with his brigade taking the direct road to Russell's. On reaching our line of pickets Company A, under command of Lieutenant Russell, was deployed as skirmishers, and Company C, Captain Snyder, and F, Captain Moore, were ordered forward to support the skirmishers. We moved forward cautiously. The skirmishers soon encountered the enemy's pickets and skirmishers. Our skirmishers pressed forward, jumping from tree to tree in admirable style until we reached a point in advance of Russell's house, where our skirmishers united with those of General Smith's brigade, and where we halted. Our skirmishers were in advance of those of General Smith, and we had some difficulty in preventing General Smith's skirmishers firing upon ours. The enemy, driven by our skirmishers, left some guns and some blood behind them at different places.

About sundown you ordered us to fall back about 40 rods and encamp for the night, when you returned to camp, leaving me in command. On reaching the point indicated I found it not a very good point to establish the battery on account of the density of the forest, and upon consultation with the commandant of the battery concluded to fall back still farther, to the hill where the battery on the right of Camp No. 7 was afterwards located. Here we encamped, and slept on our arms during the night, the battery in the center, the Seventy-second on the right, and the Forty-eighth on the left. It had become

quite dark before we got into position at this point. I threw out guards as well as could be done under the circumstances. At 3 o'clock next morning I ordered every man into line, and ordered one company from the Seventy-second forward on a road leading to the right and a company from the Forty-eighth on the road to the front. We expected an attack at daylight, and we prepared to give the enemy a warm reception. About 6 o'clock we were ordered by General Smith to fall back still farther, which we did, and formed in line of battle. About 7 o'clock we were ordered back to camp. The conduct of officers and men of both regiments and battery was most admirable. We fully expected an attack by a superior force.

On the 21st of May the Third Brigade moved forward and encamped at the point where we encamped Saturday night and intrenched. In a few hours our whole front was well intrenched, the men working with wonderful energy and spirit. On the 28th we moved forward to this camp. The order of march was to move at 8 o'clock a. m. by the left flank of the brigade. On reaching the ridge back of the open field you ordered the Seventy-second into line on the right of the Seventieth, and in this order we moved forward through this woods and across the open field, following in sight and not far in the rear of the skirmishers, all expecting an attack on entering the field; but our men passed eagerly forward in perfect order, whilst the skirmishers in front kept up a constant fire. The Seventy-second was encamped in the edge of the woods near the open field in front of our present camp. At evening it was determined to intrench during the night, and tools were sent for, but did not arrive until about 12 o'clock, when I immediately went through my regiment, waked up the men, sleeping soundly, and soon had the work commenced, giving charge of the working party to Captain Snyder, who, with his usual energy, kept up the work by regular details during the night and the next day until the work was completed, the men jumping from their slumbers to the work with the same alacrity and spirit as at previous camps.

On Friday, the 30th ultimo, early in the morning, the explosions at Corinth were heard, and soon clouds of smoke were seen rising. Various were the conjectures as to what it meant. About 7 a. m. I received an order to proceed with the Seventy-second and Forty-eighth Regiments to reconnoiter toward the enemy's lines. We were soon under way. We marched across the field in front of our breastworks and formed in line of battle in the edge of the wood beyond our picket line, throwing forward three companies of the Seventy-second and one of the Forty-eighth, under command of Captain Snyder, as skirmishers. In this order we marched through the wood, so dense with underbrush that we could see scarcely a rod in front, and came out on the other side in full view of the enemy's works. We halted a few moments and ordered parties forward, to be assured that the enemy had surely fled. The fact was soon apparent, and we went forward, you leading the way. We marched in line of battle up to the intrenchments, halted, and gave three hearty cheers for the Stars and Stripes. Each regiment then marched by its right flank, entering the intrenchments at different points, the Seventy-second somewhat in advance. We marched through the enemy's works to Corinth, halted a while in line of battle, and then, by your order, marched through Corinth beyond College Hill. There we remained until 2.30 o'clock, when we returned through Corinth and the enemy's works by a different route to our camp.

The Seventy-second has met with no serious casualties, except that Francis Smith, of Company E, was badly, and probably mortally,

wounded through the shoulder on picket Thursday evening, the 29th ultimo, and Douglass Tucker, of Company B, was shot in the foot on the 29th ultimo, whilst after water, near the picket line.

It gives me great pleasure to say that all the officers and men of the Seventy-second Regiment have performed their duties so well that I have no occasion to discriminate. I feel quite justified in assuring you that the Seventy-second Regiment can be relied upon to do its whole duty in any emergency.

Your obedient servant,

R. P. BUCKLAND,
Colonel, Comdg. Seventy-second Regt. Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Brig. Gen. J. W. DENVER,
Comdg. Third Brig., Fifth Div., Army of the Tennessee.

No. 35.

Report of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand, U. S. Army, commanding Reserve Corps, Army of the Tennessee, of operations from April 24 to May 30.

HDQRS. RESERVE CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Camp Jackson, July 4, 1862.

GENERAL: My report of the part taken by my command, consisting of the First Division of the Army of the Tennessee, in the battle of Shiloh, explains how the enemy was driven from my camp on the 7th, and forced with great loss to abandon the ground he had gained on the 6th of April. I will not dwell upon the incidents of that great event now. It would be supererogatory to do so. They have passed into glorious and imperishable history, and there let them rest.

Devoting my attention during the interval to measures necessary to repair the consequences of a protracted and sanguinary battle, and to restore the vigor and efficiency of my command, and having prepared the way by the construction of bridges, on the 24th, pursuant to order, I moved it to the front and extreme right of the first advance made after the battle. Halting on the east side of Owl Creek, and resting the right of the division on the bluffs overlooking the creek, we pitched our tents and remained here until the 30th, meantime guarding the passes of Owl Creek, and making frequent cavalry reconnaissances westerly in the direction of Purdy and southerly on each side of the creek in the direction of Pea Ridge. Here, as a precaution against surprise, I threw up earthworks, consisting of lunettes and intrenchments, covering my camp. These were the first that had been thrown up south of the bluffs overlooking Pittsburg Landing.

The enemy, having taken refuge behind Lick Creek upon a lofty range called Pea Ridge, commanding the approaches across the valley of that stream, felt secure in making sudden and frequent descents upon our advance pickets. To arrest and punish these annoyances, on the 25th I ordered Col. M. K. Lawler (Eighteenth Illinois), with six regiments of infantry, three companies of cavalry, and a section of McAllister's battery, to reconnoiter in front and on the left of our position in the direction of Pea Ridge, to drive in the enemy's pickets and outposts, and avoiding an engagement with a superior force, ascertain, if practicable, his position, and then fall back upon our camp. Rapidly

moving forward in execution of this order, he had approached within a short distance of the enemy's picket, when, in pursuance of instructions from Major-General Grant, I ordered him to halt and return his column to camp. On the 29th, however, a general advance was made in the direction of Pea Ridge and Farmington. The First Division, being in advance, was halted about 4 miles from Monterey, in view of some of the enemy's tents on Pea Ridge. The enemy's pickets fled before our advance, leaving us in possession of the ground they had occupied.

Near and in the rear of this point, known as Mickey's White House, we took the position behind a branch of Lick Creek which had been assigned to us, and pitched our tents. While here I caused a new road for some 3 miles and several double-track bridges, in the direction of Pittsburg Landing, to be made, and repaired the road still beyond to that place. At the same time and place I received your order assigning me to the command of the Third Division of the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Maj. Gen. L. Wallace, and the Fifth Division of the Army of the Ohio, commanded by Brigadier-General Crittenden, with the cavalry and artillery attached, including the siege trains, in addition to my own division—together constituting the Army Corps of the Reserve. I immediately assumed command of the corps, but before the Fifth Division had joined me, it, with one of the siege trains, was reassigned to Major-General Buell.

On the 4th of May the reserves were moved forward by me, the Third Division from their position near the Pittsburg and Purdy Bridge across Owl Creek to Mickey's White House, and the First Division, under command of Brigadier-General Judah, to the vicinity of Monterey. Encountering a heavy rain-storm on the march the road became very bad, and Lick Creek so swollen as to be impassable without being rebridged. This I caused to be done, under the direction of Lieut. H. C. Freeman, engineer of the corps. Nor should I omit to state that during this march I received an order to send back a detachment of cavalry, under instructions, to proceed to the most convenient bridge across Owl Creek, and thence to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, at or near Bethel, for the purpose of destroying it. In conveying this order amid the storm and the press of troops and trains, Captain Norton, my acting assistant adjutant-general, coming in contact with a miry, floundering horse, met with the misfortune of having one of his legs broken; pressing on, however, he delivered the order.

Lieut. Col. William McCullough, with the small available force at hand, consisting of only 250 Illinois mounted men, started about nightfall, and marching through rain and mire all night 17 miles came to the road, and dismounting his men under the enemy's fire, destroyed three bridges, a portion of the road track and of the telegraph wire, throwing the latter into Cypress Creek. Having accomplished this daring feat, he turned his small force against the enemy's cavalry, and boldly attacking them drove them back in confusion upon and through Purdy, killing a number of them and losing 1 man and several horses. This achievement prevented the enemy from turning our flank at Pea Ridge and while advancing upon Corinth. All credit is due to the officers and men accomplishing it.

Encamping the Third Division at Mickey's White House and the First Division south of Lick Creek and within a mile of Monterey, they remained here until the 11th. Meantime heavy rains had fallen, sweeping away the bridge upon the main road across Lick Creek and overflowing the banks of the stream. For the purpose of preserving

and facilitating our communications with the base at Pittsburg Landing, I ordered a detail of 2,000 men, who, under the direction of Lieutenant Freeman, of my staff, and Lieutenant Tresilian, engineer of the First Division, renewed the old bridge, constructed a new one, corduroyed the valley of the stream, and repaired the road for the space of some 5 miles back. At this camp Col. M. K. Lawler, Eighteenth Illinois, who had been in command of the First Brigade during the illness of Brig. Gen. John A. Logan, was relieved by that officer. Brig. Gen. L. F. Ross was in command of the Second Brigade, and Col. J. E. Smith, Forty-fifth Illinois, in the absence of Colonel Marsh, Twentieth Illinois, on sick leave, was in command of the Third Brigade. Colonel Smith was here relieved of the command of the Third Brigade by Colonel Lawler, his senior in rank. Being visited by His Excellency Richard Yates, Governor of the State of Illinois, at this place, the First Division was drawn out and passed in review before him, receiving the honor of his congratulations for their patriotic devotion, the luster they had shed upon Illinois, and their soldierly appearance and expertness. At this camp General Logan resumed command of the First Brigade.

On the 11th the same division struck their tents and moved forward about two miles and a half in the direction of Corinth, to the crossing of the old State line with the Purdy and Farmington road, encamping here near Fielder's house. A reconnaissance in the direction of Corinth was immediately made by Companies C and D, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, under command of Capt. C. D. Townsend, accompanied by Lieut. S. R. Tresilian, of General Logan's staff. Pushing forward his reconnaissance in advance of any that had been previously made, Captain Townsend came in contact with the enemy's picket near Easel's house, on the Hack road, leading from Purdy to Corinth, and drove back their accumulating numbers some distance. This position at the cross-roads was vital to the line of our advance upon the enemy at Corinth, as it protected our right flank from attack. To strengthen and secure so important a position rifle pits were dug and earthworks thrown up as a cover both for our infantry and artillery. Among several outposts one was established upon the Little Muddy Creek near Harris' house, which, although much exposed and often threatened by the enemy, was firmly held by the Twentieth Illinois and a section of artillery under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Richards. Numerous reconnaissances were also made, resulting in repeatedly meeting the enemy's pickets and reconnoitering parties and driving them back. On the 14th the Second Brigade, under command of General Ross, was detached from the division and moved still farther forward about a mile and a half to a position which had been just vacated by another division.

Hearing that the enemy were using the Mobile and Ohio Railroad as a means of so disposing his forces as to enable him to turn our right flank, attack us in the rear, and cut off our communication with the base at Pittsburg, I ordered General Wallace to advance one of the brigades of his division to an intermediate point on the line between his camp and the cross-roads. Colonel Woods (Seventy-sixth Ohio), commanding the Third Brigade of the Third Division, accordingly moved forward with his brigade, and took and strongly fortified a commanding position. In combination with this movement, at 4 o'clock in the morning General Ross, with his brigade, battalion of cavalry, and eight pieces of cannon, supported by General Logan's brigade as a reserve, under command of Brigadier-General Judah, moved forward to the railroad. Upon reaching the road he instantly encountered a detach-

ment of the enemy's forces which had been placed there to guard it, and rapidly driving them back, tore up the road for some distance, spoiling the rails by placing them on ties and other timbers, which were fired, and thus destroyed. The celerity of this movement took the enemy by surprise, leaving him no opportunity to re-enforce the detachment thus put to flight. After having successfully accomplished the object of the movement and marched near 10 miles, our forces were returned to their camp by 10 o'clock a. m.

On the 21st General Logan's brigade, leaving the cross-roads, moved forward and took a fortified position within 3 miles of the enemy's defenses around Corinth, near Easel's house. At this date the two divisions comprising the reserves were disposed in different detachments from the point named on the extreme right of our general line of advance northward some 18 miles on the east side of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and Owl Creek quite to Pittsburg Landing. This disposition stamped them with the double character of an advance force and a reserve, and subjected them to severe, unceasing, and most dangerous duty. It was expected of them to prevent the enemy from turning our right flank and interrupting our communications with the source of our supplies at Pittsburg Landing. This they did.

A farther advance upon Corinth having been determined upon, on the 28th General Logan's and General Ross' brigades were moved to the front and right of our general line of advance, under command of General Judah, in pursuance of my order. Immediately co-operating with General Sherman's division in making a strong demonstration of attacking Corinth, they first directed their march to the Bowie Cut on the railroad. Finding the enemy's picket here, between whom and our own such an agreement existed, we notified them to retire, which, after an interview between Major Stewart, of my staff, and Captain Cochran, of the Louisiana Cavalry, they did, yielding us possession of the ground they had occupied and the control of the road track within 2 miles of the enemy's defenses. This was the most advanced position which had been hitherto taken on the right of our general line, and was retained and intrenched by General Ross on account of its great strategic value.

About the time General Ross had taken possession of this position General Logan moved his brigade obliquely to the left and united with General Denver's brigade, forming the right of General Sherman's division, the effect of this disposition being to extend the line of battle so as to flank the enemy's position on the west. This portion of my command, in conjunction with General Sherman's division, now advanced to attack him. Skirmishers were thrown out about 300 yards in front of the brigade, under charge of Major Smith, of the Forty-fifth Illinois, acting as officer of the day, and were met by skirmishers of the enemy. Sharp firing soon ensued, and another company from the Eighth Illinois, under command of Captain Wilson, was thrown forward to support their comrades already engaged. A spirited combat ensued, in which several of our men were wounded, and among the number Sergt. B. Zick, of Company B, Eighth Illinois, severely, in the arm. Our farther advance being restrained, we were left in the dark as to the loss sustained by the enemy, which, however, is believed to have been considerable. Afterward and near night the enemy's skirmishers, being increased, retaliated by making an attack upon our skirmishers, confident of success by reason of the superiority of his numbers. To his disappointment, however, Captains Lieb and Wilson, of the Eighth Illinois, boldly advanced their companies, and after two rounds of musketry again drove him back discomfited. In this second

skirmish 1 of our men was wounded, 7 of the enemy killed, and still more wounded who were carried from the field. Night followed, during which the brigade laid upon its arms, in the face of the enemy, prepared to meet any emergency.

The conspicuous and pregnant fact that the enemy had allowed us to approach within artillery range of his defenses at this point without offering any formidable resistance reasonably induced the belief that he had evacuated or was evacuating his camp at Corinth. General Logan's opinion agreeing with my own upon this point, he would have made a demonstration to prove the fact, with my approbation, but for want of authority.

On the evening of the 29th, after General Logan's brigade had commenced marching in returning to their camp near Easel's, the enemy's guard renewed their attack upon his picket line. Halting the regiments which had started and retaining those which had not yet moved in their position, he ordered Captains Lieb and Cowen, of the Eighth and Forty-fifth Illinois Regiments, to advance their companies. These officers promptly doing so, a very severe skirmish ensued, in which this small force again signalized Western courage by beating and driving back superior numbers. According to information subsequently obtained, the enemy lost 40 men killed and wounded in this combat, which the lateness of the evening and the nearness of his position to his works enabled him to carry off.

Having been relieved by other of General Sherman's troops, which had come up, the brigade returned to their camp the same night. This was the last engagement which took place before the enemy evacuated Corinth and we occupied that place.

In commenting upon these operations I have only to add that the officers and men under my command, while performing the duties both of an advance column and a reserve corps, won both my approval and admiration. The arduous and responsible task of protecting the right flank of our grand army and our communications for some 18 miles back to Pittsburg Landing was successfully executed. At no time was our flank allowed to be surprised or our line of communication interrupted, but throughout the siege all kinds of supplies, whether of commissary, quartermaster, or ordnance stores, continued safely to be brought up to our advancing line.

To the members of my staff I have occasion to renew my grateful acknowledgments for their habitual zeal, activity, and devotion in furthering my views throughout the siege. Col. T. E. G. Ransom, inspector-general of the reserves; Col. F. Anneke, chief of artillery; Maj. J. J. Mudd, Maj. W. Stewart, Maj. E. S. Jones, Capt. W. Rives, Capt. H. C. Freeman, engineer, and Lieut. H. P. Christie, all members of my staff, were unceasing in their efforts to obtain information and advise me of the successive movements, positions, and purposes of the enemy, and several times risked their lives by their near approach to his lines.

Our reconnaissance particularly deserves to be noticed, in which on the second day before the evacuation Major Stewart and Captain Rives pushed their advance so far as to make the first discovery of the enemy's works, and to draw upon themselves his fire, which providentially proved harmless. Nor can I forbear in justice to mention with earnest and emphatic commendation the admirable urbanity, skill, fidelity, and success with which Capt. C. T. Hotchkiss, acting assistant adjutant-general of the reserves, performed the important and responsible duties of his office.

On the 30th our forces entered the evacuated camp of the enemy at Corinth, thereby adding to the series of successes which have crowned the arms of the West.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commanding Department of the Mississippi.

No. 36.

Report of Brig. Gen. John A. Logan, U. S. Army, commanding First Division, of operations from April 19 to May 29.

HDQRS., 1ST DIV. RES. CORPS, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Bethel, Tenn., June —, 1862.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the different arms of the First Division since my connection with it, in pursuance of a request from your headquarters of date June 11, 1862:

I was assigned to and took command of the First Brigade, consisting of the Eighth Illinois Infantry, Col. F. L. Rhoads; Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, Col. M. K. Lawler; Thirtieth Illinois Infantry, Col. E. S. Dennis; Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, Col. L. Ozburn, and Twelfth Michigan Infantry, Col. F. Quinn, on the 19th day of April, 1862, by General Field Orders, No. 402 from your headquarters, and occupied Camp No. 1, which may be designated as General Oglesby's old camp, 1 mile north of Shiloh Church, one-quarter of a mile from your headquarters, on the Corinth and Pittsburg Landing road, and 2 miles from said Landing.

On the 23d day of April I received marching orders, dated from your headquarters, to be ready at 8 a. m. April 24 to move forward, taking all camp and garrison equipage. After constructing a road across a branch of Owl Creek I advanced my brigade, as ordered, about 2 miles, taking position about three degrees north of a direct westerly line, with my right resting on a bluff overlooking Owl Creek. This camp was, by special order from your headquarters, designated as Camp Stanton. We here constructed the first field fortifications, consisting of enfilading rifle pits and lunettes.

On the 25th day of April Colonel Lawler was ordered to take six regiments, three companies of cavalry, and one section of artillery, and make a reconnaissance in front of and to the left of our position in the direction of Monterey. I also instructed Colonel Lawler to feel the enemy. The expedition started at daylight on the next morning, as ordered, and proceeded in the direction indicated until he received an order by the hands of a messenger, dated headquarters Army of the Tennessee, to halt his column and return to camp, which he obeyed.

On the 29th of April I again received orders to march early on the morning of the 30th, and on that day marched my command, in conjunction with the division, with camp and garrison equipage, a distance of about 3 miles on the road to Monterey, and took position on the right of the division, which rested its left on the Monterey road about 9

miles from that place, and near the McCook Hospital. This was Camp No. 3. Roads were repaired and constructed from Camp Stanton to Camp No. 3 by the division, and in the rear of Camp Stanton toward Pittsburg Landing to the extent of 3 miles.

Upon the assignment of the major-general commanding the division to the command of the Reserve Corps of the Army of the Tennessee I was by General Orders, No. 1, issued from your headquarters, under date of May 2, 1862, assigned to the command of the Third Division (late First) on account of seniority of rank.

On the 3d day of May, in conformity with Special Field Orders, No. 40, from department headquarters, I was relieved from the command of the division by the assignment of Brig. Gen. H. M. Judah to the command. Being in ill health, I deferred assuming command of my brigade until I became able. My brigade at that time was under orders to move forward with the division early on the 4th of May. Col. M. K. Lawler, whom I had previously assigned to the command of the First Brigade, conducted its march on the right of the division on that day with military skill and ability. The division moved forward a distance of about 6 miles, and established a camp on the south bank of Lick Creek, on the main Corinth road, and 1 mile in rear of Monterey. This was Camp No. 4. Two bridges, constructed across Lick Creek and the road, including that part across Lick Creek Bottom, were reconstructed from this camp to Pittsburg Landing, for the accommodation of the supply trains. At the above camp I resumed command of my brigade. Frequent cavalry reconnaissances were made from this point, but I have no official knowledge of their results.

In the afternoon of the 10th day of May I was under orders to move my command forward with the division on the morning of the 11th at an early hour on the road to and in the direction of Corinth, to a house known as Coggsdale's. Upon arriving there I was informed that we would move forward to the camp lately occupied by Major-General Sherman, at the crossing of the old State-line road with the Purdy and Farmington road. Upon arriving at the place thus previously designated one regiment from my brigade was thrown out 1 mile in front as a picket guard. We then proceeded to establish the camp, my brigade taking position on the right, Col. M. K. Lawler, who had been assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, on the left, Brig. Gen. L. F. Ross, commanding Second Brigade, in rear of the center, one battery of artillery on the right of my brigade, two in the center of the division, and one on the left, and the cavalry in rear of the whole command. The Twentieth Illinois (Lieutenant-Colonel Richards commanding), of the Third Brigade, with two pieces of artillery, was ordered in advance for outpost duty, and took position on a line with the infantry pickets on the old State-line road overlooking Muddy Creek, at the crossing near Hain's house.

It will not be out of place at this juncture to mention that Capt. S. R. Tresilian, of my staff, in charge of one company of cavalry, advanced beyond the creek and drove the enemy's pickets beyond Easel's house, on the Hack road, leading from Purdy to Corinth. Three companies of the Eleventh Illinois Infantry were ordered on outpost duty 1 mile on the right of the division, on the road leading from Farmington to Purdy. Cavalry reconnaissances were made daily from this camp, resulting in almost every instance in meeting the enemy's pickets and driving them from their position, of which, however, I am not officially advised in regard to, not being in command of the division at the time. We at this camp (No. 5) completed the fortifications commenced by

Major-General Sherman, and constructed additional rifle pits. It was from this camp that two companies of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry and Dollins' cavalry, under command of Lieut. M. Fitts, Capts. M. J. O'Harnett and E. Carmichael's independent companies of cavalry, all under command of Lieut. Col. William McCullough, made a reconnaissance in the direction of and beyond Purdy, destroying the Mobile and Ohio Railroad bridge across Cypress Creek near Jones' Mill, and about 5 miles south of Bethel. They also captured a locomotive with 4 men on board, and, placing the men under guard, ran the engine into the creek, destroying it. In their advance they met the enemy's picket, about 3 miles from Purdy, where a heavy skirmish took place, the enemy's pickets retreating. On the third stand the enemy was discovered drawn up in line of battle, when our force advanced, giving them a volley, causing a panic, which broke their lines, when they immediately retreated, scattering in all directions, continuing to fire, however, from cover of trees, &c. The cavalry of Colonel McCullough was then dismounted by his order, deployed as skirmishers, and ordered to advance. The enemy was still slowly retreating and firing until our force came closely upon them, when they turned, and it became a perfect rout, the enemy passing through Purdy, dispersing in all directions. The cavalry again mounted and made a charge through the town, with the hope of taking some of them prisoners. Our cavalry then advanced to the railroad bridge over Cypress Creek, as before stated, and after executing their orders returned to camp without any loss. While at this camp my command, in conjunction with Brigadier-General Ross' brigade, a battery of eight guns, and a battalion of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, were ordered to make a reconnaissance, under command of the division commander, in the direction of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, for the purpose of ascertaining what force, if any, was in the direction of or on the railroad, and to drive them beyond and destroy the track. The expedition moved forward at 4 a. m., Brigadier-General Ross, with a battalion of cavalry, taking the advance, my brigade in the rear as a reserve. No enemy appeared before reaching the road where we found the enemy's pickets posted, and fired upon them, killing 1 man, when they fell back. General Ross advanced hurriedly, and commenced the work of destroying the road. After doing so the expedition was ordered to return, arriving in camp at 10 a. m., having marched 7 miles and destroyed the railroad in six hours.

About the 4th of May Brigadier-General Ross was ordered to move forward his brigade with the Fourteenth Indiana Battery of Artillery and two companies of cavalry and take position on the main Corinth road 1½ miles from Camp No. 5. On the 21st of May my command was ordered to move forward, taking all camp and garrison equipage, and occupy the position vacated on that day by Major-General Sherman. This was Camp No. 6, near Easel's house, on the road to Corinth. On the 28th of May, at 1.30 a. m., I received orders to move up the first brigade, without camp equipage or transportation, to the extreme right of General Sherman's division, by 7.55 a. m., with instructions to assist in driving the rebels from the house, on Sherman's front, also in driving back their pickets, and to make a strong demonstration of attacking Corinth. General Ross' brigade was at the same time ordered and came up in my rear. Through some misdirection we advanced too far to the right, and approached the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Bowie Cut. The enemy's pickets were in sight at a house on the hill on the opposite side of the road. An agreement having been made between the pickets that they would not fire on each other, an officer was sent

to inform them that we desired the position held by them. They immediately retired, and we occupied the position. In the mean time messengers had been sent to find out and report the position of General Sherman's division, that we might take position as ordered. None of them giving a report of his position that would enable us to reach him, Capt. J. J. Dollins, senior aide-de-camp on my staff, was dispatched to ascertain and report correctly his position, which he did, and directed the march to the place assigned to my brigade, to wit: My left resting on the right of General Denver's brigade and my right resting on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; General Ross' brigade occupied the position at Bowie Cut, where fortifications were thrown up, under the direction of Brigadier-General Judah.

Upon arriving at the position assigned me on the right of General Sherman I immediately threw out skirmishers about 300 yards in front of my brigade, under charge of Maj. M. Smith, of the Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry, acting as officer of the day, a brave officer, and in every respect worthy of the duty assigned him. Skirmishing immediately took place, with but little execution being done on either side until the afternoon, when I re-enforced my skirmishers with one other company, commanded by Captain Wilson, from the Eighth Illinois Regiment, for the purpose of driving the enemy's pickets and obtaining a different position. In the engagement which followed the advance Orderly Sergt. Barnard Zick, Company B, Eighth Illinois Regiment, was severely wounded in the arm and one or two others slightly wounded. I had no means of ascertaining what damage the enemy sustained, not being allowed to advance beyond a certain point. Afterward and near night the enemy's pickets, being apparently increased, made a dash at our line, with the evident intention of driving our pickets in, but the men, under the command of the gallant Captains Lieb and Wilson, of the Eighth Illinois Infantry, nobly maintained their position, and after firing two volleys at the enemy advanced and drove him back. Only 1 of my command was wounded in this action, while 7 of the enemy were killed and a large number wounded, but carried off the field. When night arrived I ordered the men to lay on their arms and be ready to meet an attack should one be made. Everything remained quiet, however, through the night, only a few shots being fired.

Early in the morning shots became more frequent, which apparently indicated a movement by the enemy, but believing only a small force to be in front of my line I asked permission to advance, but was refused authority to do so. Unsteady firing was kept up at intervals during the forenoon and until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At about 1 p. m. I was notified that Colonel McDowell's brigade would relieve my command at 4 o'clock that evening. At the time specified two regiments of Colonel McDowell's command relieved the Eighth and Forty-fifth Illinois Regiments, which I started back on their way to the old camp, and was waiting in person for the remaining two regiments of my command, when my picket line immediately in front was briskly attacked and with great force, volley after volley being fired from the enemy into our ranks, many of the balls passing over the heads of the men standing in line of battle in the rear. I immediately ordered Captain Townes, assistant adjutant-general, to halt the two regiments who were returning to camp and instruct them to await further orders. In this attack the men again exhibited that true Western courage which has characterized them in so many engagements, and maintained their position like veteran soldiers. After receiving the fire of the enemy they returned it with great vigor, and immediately advanced, under command

of Captains Lieb and Cowen, of the Eighth and Forty-fifth Regiments respectively, and fought the enemy, of three times their number, alone. The enemy succeeded in carrying away all his killed and wounded, which I am informed amounted to near 40 men. This was the last skirmish had on the right of the line occupied by General Sherman and myself. Everything becoming quiet on the lines, and the two regiments of my command being relieved, I ordered the whole command to return, and arrived at camp that evening (May 29) at or near sundown.

Great credit is due to the members of my staff, Capt. R. R. Townes, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. J. J. Dollins, senior aide-de-camp; Capt. S. R. Tresilian, division engineer, and Capts. A. L. Page, D. C. Moore, and William C. Carroll, aides-de-camp, for their active and efficient services rendered on the march, in camp, and on the field.

On the next morning I received official notice of the evacuation of Corinth, and that the American flag, as it waved over the rebel fortifications, was greeted by the thundering shouts of our soldiery.

* * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. LOGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. C. T. HOTCHKISS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Reserve Corps.

No. 37.

Reports of General G. T. Beauregard, C. S. Army, commanding Department No. 2, with correspondence, orders, and supplementary statements concerning operations from April 8 to June 10.

THIRTY MILES SOUTH OF CORINTH, MISS.,
On Mobile and Ohio Railroad, June 3, 1862.

General S. COOPER:

We evacuated Corinth successfully on 30th ultimo; a complete surprise to the enemy. Rear guard arrived here unmolested last night. We brought away all our heavy guns, tents, &c., but had to burn a few trains, cut off by gross neglect in getting to a bridge.

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Tupelo, Miss., June 13, 1862.

GENERAL: In relation to recent military operations in this quarter I have to submit the following for the information of the War Department:

The purposes and ends for which I had occupied and held Corinth having been mainly accomplished by the last of May, and by the 25th of that month having ascertained definitely that the enemy had received large accessions to his already superior force, while ours had been reduced day by day by disease, resulting from bad water and inferior food, I felt it clearly my duty to evacuate that position without delay. I was further induced to this step by the fact that the enemy had declined my offer of battle twice made him outside of my intrenched

lines, and sedulously avoided the separation of his corps, which he advanced with uncommon caution under cover of heavy guns, strong intrenchments, constructed with unusual labor and with singular delay, considering his strength and our relative inferiority in numbers.

The transparent object of the Federal commander had been to cut off my resources by destroying the Mobile and Ohio and the Memphis and Charleston Railroads. This was substantially foiled by the evacuation and withdrawal along the line of the former road, and, if followed by the enemy remote from his base, I confidently anticipated an opportunity for resumption of the offensive with chances for signal success.

Under these plain conditions, on the 26th ultimo I issued verbally several orders, copies of which are herewith, marked A, B, and C, partially modified subsequently, as will be seen by the papers, &c., herewith, marked D, E, F, and G. These orders were executed, I am happy to say, with singular precision, as will be found fully admitted in the correspondence, from the scene, of the Chicago Tribune, herewith transmitted. [Inclosure I.]

At the time finally prescribed the movement commenced, and was accomplished without the knowledge of the enemy, who only began to suspect the evacuation after broad daylight on the morning of May 30, when, having opened on our lines from his formidable batteries of heavy and long-range guns, erected the night previous, he received no answer from any direction; but, as our cavalry pickets still maintained their positions of the previous day, he was not apparently fully satisfied of our movements until some stores, of little value, in the town were burned, which could not be moved. It was then, to his surprise, the enemy became satisfied that a large army, approached and invested with such extraordinary preparations, expense, labor, and timidity, had disappeared from his front with all its munitions and heavy guns, leaving him without knowledge, as I am assured, whither it had gone; for his scouts were scattered in all directions, as I have since ascertained, to inquire what directions our forces had taken. Even now, indeed, I have reason to believe the Federal commander has little knowledge of the position and disposition of my main forces. But for some unfortunate and needless delay on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad of some five trains of box cars (three miscellaneously freighted and two empty) in passing beyond the bridges over the Hatchie River and its branches, which in the plan of evacuation had been directed to be destroyed at a certain hour in the morning of the 30th ultimo, not an incident would have marred in the least the success of the evacuation in the face of a force so largely superior. It was, however, through a too rigid execution of orders that these bridges were burned, and we were obliged to destroy the trains as far as practicable and burn the stores, including some valuable subsistence; to what extent will be more precisely reported as soon as practicable.

The troops moved off in good spirits and order, prepared to give battle if pursued; but no serious pursuit was attempted. Remaining in rear of the Tuscumbia and its affluents, some 6 miles from Corinth, long enough to collect stragglers incident to new levies, my main forces resumed the march, and were concentrated at Baldwin with rear guards left to hold the bridges across the Tuscumbia and tributaries, which were not drawn back until the evening of the 2d instant.

While at Rienzi, half way to Baldwin, I was informed that on the morning of the 30th ultimo a detachment of the enemy's cavalry had penetrated to Booneville, 8 miles south of Rienzi, and had captured and

burned a railroad train of ammunition, baggage, and subsistence, delayed there some forty-eight hours by mismanagement. I regret to add that the enemy also burned the railroad depot, in which were at the moment a number of dead bodies and at least four sick soldiers of this army, who were consumed—an act of barbarism scarcely credible and without a precedent to my knowledge in civilized warfare. Upon the opportune appearance in a short time, however, of an inferior force of our cavalry, the enemy left in great haste and confusion after having received one volley. Only one of our men was carried away by him. Quite a considerable number of stragglers and of our sick and convalescents, *en route* to Southern hospitals, who for a few moments had fallen into the enemy's hands, were rescued. These are the 2,000 men untruthfully reported by Generals Pope and Halleck to their War Department as captured and paroled on that occasion.

I desire to record that one Colonel Elliott, of the Federal Army, commanded in this raid, and is responsible for the cruel death of our sick. As for the 10,000 stands of small-arms also reported by those officers as destroyed, the truth is that not to exceed 1,500, mostly inferior muskets, were lost on that occasion.

I had intimations of this expedition the day before the evacuation, and had detached immediately suitable commands of infantry and cavalry to foil its purposes and protect the bridges on the line of my march. Unfortunately the infantry passed through and south of Booneville but a little while before the enemy made his descent; the cavalry, as before said, reached there in time only to rescue our men who had been captured.

Equally inaccurate, reckless, and unworthy are the statements of these Federal commanders in their several official reports by telegraph, bearing dates of May 30 and 31, and June 1, 2, and 4, as published in Cincinnati and Chicago journals, touching the amount of property and stores destroyed by us at Corinth and General Pope's alleged pressing pursuit. Major-General Halleck's dispatch of June 4 may particularly be characterized as disgracefully untrue. Possibly, however, he was duped by his subordinate. Nothing, for example, can be wider from the truth than that 10,000 men and 15,000 small-arms of this army were captured or lost in addition to those destroyed at Booneville. Some 500 inferior small-arms were accidently left by convalescents in a camp 4 miles south of Corinth. No artillery of any description was lost; no clothing; no tents worth removal were left standing. In fine, the letters of newspaper correspondents, inclosed, give a correct statement both as to the conduct of the retreat, the scanty spoils of war left behind, the actual barrenness of substantial results to the enemy, and exhibit his doubt, perplexity, and ignorance concerning the movements of this army.

Baldwin was found to offer no advantages of a defensive character, and being badly provided with water, I determined to fall back upon this point, some 20 miles south, 52 miles from Corinth, and here to await the development of the enemy's plans and movements. Accordingly, leaving Baldwin on the 7th (see papers appended, marked H), the main body of my forces was assembled here on the 9th instant, leaving all the approaches from Corinth carefully guarded by a competent force of cavalry under an efficient officer, who occupies a line 15 miles north of this place. Supported by my general officers, I am doing all that is practicable to organize for offensive operations whensoever any movement of the enemy may give the opportunity, which I anticipate as not remote.

I feel au horized to say by the evacuation the plan of campaign of the enemy was utterly foiled—his delay of seven weeks and vast expenditures were of little value, and he has reached Corinth to find it a barren locality, which he must abandon as wholly worthless for his purposes.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General C. S. Army, Richmond, Va.

P. S.—My effective force on the morning of the evacuation (May 30) did not exceed 47,000 men, of all arms. That of the enemy, obtained from the best sources of information, could not have been less than 90,000 men, of all arms.

[Inclosure A.]

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. CAVALRY OF WESTERN DEPT., *Corinth, Miss., May* 26, 1862.

I. Captain Mauldin, commanding company of cavalry at Bear Creek Bridge, will hold his command in readiness to move at a moment's notice toward Baldwin or Guntown, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. He will, when orders to move are received, thoroughly destroy all bridges, both of railroad and ordinary roads, on Bear Creek and its tributaries, and all bridges on his line of march. Should the enemy force him to fall back before orders to do so have been received, he will burn all the bridges, as above instructed.

II. The commanding officer of the cavalry on and near the Tennessee River will, if compelled by the enemy to fall back, move in the direction of Tuscaloosa, Ala., or Columbus, Miss.

III. The commanding officer of cavalry at or near Rienzi will follow the movements of the army when it passes Rienzi with his entire force.

IV. The commanding officer of the cavalry forces at or near Jacinto will report at once in person to General Van Dorn for orders, and will, until further orders, receive all his orders from General Van Dorn.

V. The commanding officers of the troops at Chewalla and Cypress will hold their troops in readiness to move on short notice by the most direct route to Kossuth. When commencing this movement they will thoroughly destroy the Cypress Bridge and all the railroad and mud-road bridges in their rear and all bridges that might be of service to the enemy. They will take their artillery with them, and, on reaching Kossuth, will follow up the general movement of the army and protect its rear.

VI. The commanding officer of the cavalry at Pocahontas and vicinity will hold his command in readiness to move on short notice to Ripley. On commencing the move he will destroy all the railroad and mud-road bridges in his rear, and all other bridges that may be of service to the enemy will be destroyed. He will take all of his artillery with him and move from Ripley to Pontotoc, and will protect the rear of the forces moving in that direction. When at Ripley he will communicate with general headquarters at Baldwin for orders.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. N. R. Beall:

BEALL HEMPSTEAD,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure B.]

Memorandum of orders.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Corinth, Miss., May 27, 1862.

The following memorandum is furnished to General Bragg for the intended movement of his army from this place to Baldwin at the time hereinafter indicated:

1st. Hardee's corps will move on the direct road from his position to Danville by Cleburne's camp, which lies on the east of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad part of the way; thence to Rienzi and Baldwin.

2d. Bragg's corps via the Tennessee pike to Kossuth until it reaches the south side of the Tuscumbia; thence by the Rienzi and Blackland road to Carrollsville and Baldwin.

3d. Breckinridge's corps (or reserve) via the turnpike to Kossuth; thence to Blackland, Carrollsville, and Baldwin.

4th. Polk's corps via the turnpike to Kossuth; thence by the Western road to Blackland, Carrollsville, and Baldwin.

5th. The baggage trains of these corps must leave their position at 12 m. precisely on the 28th instant, and stop for the night on the south side of the Tuscumbia on the best available ground. The provision trains will follow the baggage trains.

6th. The ammunition and ambulance trains must be parked at the most convenient point to their brigades and moved in rear of the provision trains to the south side of the Tuscumbia, where they will await further orders. All of these trains are to be accompanied by one pioneer and two infantry companies, properly distributed per brigade. The brigade and regimental quartermasters must accompany and be responsible for their trains.

7th. The officers in charge of the baggage trains will receive sealed orders as to their point of destination, and which they will open at the first-mentioned stopping place.

8th. As it may become necessary to take the offensive, the troops will take their position in the trenches as soon as practicable after disposing of their baggage in the wagon trains. One brigade per corps will be put in line of battle in the best position for the offensive in front of the trenches. The reserve will remain in position as already indicated to its general commanding. These troops will all bivouac in position, and at 3 a. m. on the 29th instant, if not attacked by the enemy, will take up their line of march to Baldwin by the routes indicated in Article I, leaving properly distributed cavalry pickets in front of their lines to guard and protect this retrograde movement. These pickets will remain in position until recalled by the chief of cavalry, who will remain in Corinth for the purpose of directing the retrograde movement of cavalry, and when each regiment must follow the route taken by the corps to which it shall have been temporarily assigned for the protection of its rear and flanks.

9th. Under no circumstances will these cavalry regiments abandon their positions in front of the lines (unless compelled by overpowering numbers) until the rear of the columns of the Army of the Mississippi shall have crossed the Tuscumbia, when the general commanding each corps will communicate that fact to the chief of cavalry for his information and guidance.

10th. The cavalry pickets will continue the usual skirmishing with the enemy in front of the lines, and when retiring they will destroy the

roads and bridges in their rear as far as practicable, and, after having crossed the Tuscumbia, they will guard the crossings until recalled by the general commanding.

11th. The chief of cavalry will order, if practicable, one regiment to report to Major-General Polk, one to Major-General Hardee, one to General Bragg, and one to Major-General Van Dorn, independently of the regiment now at Jacinto already ordered to report to the latter officer.

12th. After the departure of the troops from the intrenched line a sufficient number of drums from each brigade must be left to beat reveille at the usual hour, after which they can rejoin their commands.

13th. The commanding officer of the corps of the Army of the Mississippi will leave on the south side of the Tuscumbia 500 infantry and two pieces of artillery, to guard the four crossings of that stream and to effectually destroy the bridges and obstruct the roads after the passage of the cavalry.

14th. On arriving at Baldwin the best defensive position will be taken by the Army of the Mississippi, due regard being had to a proper and sufficient supply of wood and water for the troops and horses of the different commands.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

[Inclosure C.]

Memorandum of movements on Baldwin for General Van Dorn.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Corinth, Miss., May 27, 1862.

1st. The baggage trains of his army must leave their position at daybreak on the 28th instant by the road on the east of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, to stop temporarily at about 6 miles from his headquarters, but with secret orders to the officer in charge of them to continue rapidly on the direct road to the vicinity of Baldwin. The provision trains will follow the baggage trains.

2d. The ammunition and ambulance trains must be parked at the most convenient point to their brigades or near the general headquarters, where they will remain until the troops shall have been moved to the front to take up their line of battle, when these trains will be ordered to follow the provision trains. All of these trains must be accompanied by one pioneer company and two infantry companies (properly distributed) per brigade. The brigade and regimental quartermasters must accompany and be responsible for their trains. The officers in charge of the baggage trains will receive sealed orders as to their point of destination, which they will open at the already-mentioned stopping place.

3d. As it may become necessary to take the offensive, the troops will take their position in line of battle as soon as practicable after disposing of their baggage in the wagon trains. These troops will bivouac in position, and at 3 a. m. on the 29th instant, if not attacked by the enemy, will take up their line of march to Baldwin, by the route indicated (Article I), leaving properly-distributed cavalry pickets in front of their lines, to guard and protect this retrograde movement. These pickets shall remain in position until recalled by the chief of cavalry, who will remain in Corinth for the purpose of directing the retrograde movement of the cavalry, when each regiment will follow

the route taken by the corps to which it shall have been temporarily assigned for the protection of its rear and flanks.

4th. Under no circumstances will the cavalry regiments abandon their position in front of the lines (unless compelled by overpowering numbers) until the rear of the column of the Army of the West shall have crossed Clear Creek, when the general commanding shall communicate the fact to the chief of cavalry for his information and guidance.

5th. The cavalry pickets will continue the usual skirmishing with the enemy in front of the lines, and when retiring will destroy, as far as practicable, the roads and bridges in their rear, and after having crossed Clear Creek they will guard the crossing until recalled by the general commanding.

6th. The chief of cavalry will order, if practicable, one regiment to report to Major-General Polk, one to Major-General Hardee, one to General Bragg, and one to Major-General Van Dorn, independently of the regiment now at Jacinto already ordered to report to the latter officer.

7th. After the departure of the troops from the intrenched lines a sufficient number of drums from each brigade must be left to beat the reveille at the usual hour, after which they can rejoin their commands.

8th. The commanding officer of the Army of the West will leave, if necessary, on the south side of Clear Creek about 500 infantry and two pieces of artillery, to defend the crossing of said stream and to effectually destroy the bridge and obstruct the road after the passage of the cavalry.

9th. On arriving in the vicinity of Guntown the best defensive position will be taken in rear of Twenty Mile Creek, due regard being had to a proper and sufficient supply of wood and water for the troops.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

[Inclosure D.]

CONFIDENTIAL.] CORINTH, MISS., *May* 28, 1862.

GENERAL: Considering that we have still so much yet to be removed from this place, I have decided that the retrograde movement shall not take place until the 30th instant, at the hours appointed, instead of the 29th. You will please issue all necessary orders to that effect to the forces under your command. It would be advisable to stop at once the ammunition and provision trains at convenient points to this place.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Commanding Army of the Mississippi, Corinth, Miss.

[Inclosure E.]

CORINTH, MISS., *May* 28, 1862.

GENERAL: I approve of your request to leave at 12 o'clock (not 11) to-night, if it be clear, sending artillery at sundown 2 miles back, so as to be beyond reach of sound to the enemy. Be careful, however, not to send it too far. As Bragg's rear guards will not leave until 3 p. m. yours ought not to leave before 2.30 o'clock, for Hardee's left would then be uncovered while moving in rear of your present position and before crossing the railroad. Hardee will destroy the bridges (dirt

and railroad) on the Tuscumbia, provided he is guarding them; but have the matter clearly understood with him, so as to admit of no error. I referred in my note to the small bridge on Clear Creek, over which you must pass. You must, of course, have out as few details as possible. You must be the sole judge of that.

The telegraph operator must remain at his post as long as possible—say until your main forces move to the rear—for at any moment we may be called upon to move forward.

I am glad to hear of the sham balloon. I hope it is so, for I fear that more than their artillery at this moment.

Your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. EARL VAN DORN,
Danville Road, Miss.

P. S.—You must not forget to obstruct thoroughly the road across Clear Creek, near General Jones' lines. You or Hardee must keep a strong guard of infantry and two pieces of artillery at the Clear Creek railroad bridge until the last cars shall have left the depot here. Please arrange this matter distinctly with him. Would it not be prudent to send one regiment, two pieces of artillery, and some cavalry to protect your train? I think I would keep Price back in the best position to move either to the rear to protect the trains, if necessary, or to the front in case of battle.

[Inclosure F.]

CORINTH, MISS., *May* 28, 1862.

GENERAL: From information received, Guntown, 4½ miles below Baldwin, is considered a better position for the defensive; hence we will go there. Please give the necessary orders. Small details must be kept in or about old camps to keep up usual fires on account of balloon, with orders to join their commands at 10 o'clock on the march to the rear or in front in case of battle. Not too many fires must be kept on the lines to-night, so as not to reveal too clearly our position. A brigade (the best one) from each corps will be selected to guard and bring up the rear of each column, to move off about two hours after the rest of the column, and from which a small detail will be left at each bridge to destroy it after the passage of cavalry; detail to be in proportion to importance of bridge. Would it not be advisable for the main forces to start at 1 a. m. and the rear guards at 3 a. m.? No rockets must be fired to-night.

Your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Corinth, Miss.*

[Inclosure G.]

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Corinth, Miss., May 29, 1862.

GENERAL: The following modifications have been made in the order relative to the retrograde movement from this place:

1st. At sundown the light batteries must be sent to about 1 mile from the intrenched lines, in order to avoid communicating to the enemy any information of the movement. These batteries must be so placed

outside of the road as to follow their brigades at night without any difficulty.

2d. At 8 p. m. the heavy batteries of the lines must be removed, without noise, to the cars and sent to the central depot.

3d. At 10 p. m. the retrograde movement of the forces is to commence, as already instructed.

4th. At 12 p. m., or as soon thereafter as possible, the rear guard is to follow the movement.

5th. As soon as the Army of the Mississippi shall have got beyond the Tuscumbia, and the Army of the West beyond Ridge Creek, General Beall, chief of cavalry, at Corinth, shall be informed of the fact, and the positions in rear of said streams shall be held until all the trains shall be considered beyond the reach of the enemy.

6th. Camp fires must be kept up all night by the troops in position and then by the cavalry.

7th. Three signal rockets shall be sent up at 3 o'clock in the morning by the cavalry pickets of Generals Van Dorn, Bragg, and Polk.

8th. All artesian and other wells must be destroyed this evening by a detachment from each brigade. All artesian-well machinery must be sent forthwith to the depot for transportation to Saltillo.

9th. Whenever the railroad engine whistles during the night near the intrenchments the troops in the vicinity will cheer repeatedly, as though re-enforcements had been received.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

General BRAXTON BRAGG.
Maj. Gen. EARL VAN DORN.
Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK.
Maj. Gen. W. J. HARDEE.
Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE.

[Inclosure H.]

Memorandum of orders.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Baldwin, Miss., June 6, 1862—5 p. m.

I. General Van Dorn's army will start at 3 a. m. on the 7th instant on its way to Tupelo via the road from Baldwin to Priceville. It will halt for the night at Sand Creek, a distance of about 17 miles from Baldwin. It will resume its line of march the next morning at 3 a. m., and will take position for the present at Priceville, leaving a brigade at the cross of the road with the Ripley and Cotton-Gin roads, near Smith's or Brooks' house, and a cavalry force at or about the Hearn saw-mill. One brigade will be sent to Mooresville or vicinity, and a force of cavalry to guard the Twenty Mile Creek Ferry, on the road from Fulton, with a strong picket at the latter place. The cavalry regiment at Marietta will not leave that position until the 8th instant at 4 a. m.

II. General Hardee's corps will start for Tupelo at 4 p. m. on the 7th instant via the same road as General Van Dorn's army, stopping for the night at a creek about 9 miles from its present position. He will send at 4 a. m. on that day one regiment and two pieces of artillery to the cross road with the Natchez trail road, to guard the Twenty Mile Creek crossing. His corps will resume its line of march at 4 a. m. on the 8th instant, and will get to Tupelo that night if practicable. His

rear guard of cavalry will remain in its present position until 12 p. m. on the 7th instant, and afterward in the vicinity of Baldwin, guarding the rear of Hardee's corps, until about 4 a. m. on the 8th instant.

III. General Breckinridge's corps of reserve will leave for Tupelo, via Carrollville and Birmingham, at 3 a. m. on the 7th instant, stopping for the night at Yanoby Creek, a few miles beyond the latter town, and will resume its line of march at 3 a. m. on the 8th instant.

IV. General Bragg's corps will leave by the same road as General Breckinridge's (passing to the westward of Carrollsville) at 2 p. m. on the 7th instant, stopping for the night at or near Birmingham; leaving there at 3 a. m. for Tupelo. His cavalry will follow (on the same road) the movement from where it is now posted at 3 a. m. on the 8th instant. The regiment at Ripley will move on the road from that place to Tupelo, and all said cavalry will be posted as already indicated to General Bragg on the map.

V. General Polk's corps will conform its movement to that of General Bragg, starting at 2 p. m. on the 7th instant on the direct road to Saltillo, west of the railroad, halting at that place until further orders. His cavalry will remain where at present posted, and will follow his movement along the same road, guarding his rear, at 3 a. m. on the 8th instant.

VI. All infantry outposts should be recalled in time to join their commands.

VII. All finger-boards and mile-posts should be taken down by the cavalry of the rear guards.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

[Inclosure I.]

[Special correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PITTSBURG LANDING, TENN.,
May 30, 1862.

Just after I had written my letter dated this morning a dispatch was received from General Halleck's headquarters stating that our flag waved over the court-house at Corinth. The news caused much surprise here, as it was wholly unexpected, for the rebels had been disputing the ground with us inch by inch during the past few days, and with a stubbornness that indicated an intention to make a desperate resistance behind their main works of defense. Whether the reasons of the evacuation were merely strategical or that the supply of provisions was running short yet remains to be seen. I learn from a professed Union man, a deserter from the rebels, that they had for some time been on short rations, the men getting only a quarter ration and the horses three ears of corn per day. Their animals are said to be in a very bad condition. The water in and around Corinth is also very bad. It smells so offensively that the men have to hold their noses while drinking it. As our men advanced they found the water much deteriorated and very difficult to obtain.

When our forces entered the place, about 7 a. m., after shelling it for some time, they found but two or three men and a few women and children in it. These were gathered around the little heaps of furniture they had snatched from the burning buildings. Whether the buildings were set on fire by our shells or the retreating rebels is not known. During the night our pickets, and indeed the entire advance

of the army, heard repeated explosions, doubtless caused by the blowing up of the magazines. Nothing of any use to us whatever was found, not even a quaker gun. These were of no use, however, at Corinth, as they could not have been seen by us.

The retreat of the enemy was conducted in the best of order. Before our men had entered the place all had got off safely. General Halleck has thus achieved one of the most barren triumphs of the war. In fact, it is tantamount to a defeat. It gives the enemy an opportunity to select a new position as formidable as that at Corinth, and in which it will be far more difficult for us to attack him, on account of the distance our army will have to transport its supplies. Supposing the enemy take up their second position of defense at Grand Junction, about 60 miles from here, 4,000 additional wagons will be required. At $113 each this would involve an expense of nearly $500,000, to say nothing of mules, pay of teamsters, forage, &c. Then there is the fatigue to our men, the attacks of guerrilla parties in our rear, &c. I look upon the evacuation there as a victory for Beauregard, or at least as one of the most masterly pieces of strategy that has been displayed during this war. It prolongs the contest in the Southwest for at least six months.

It is rumored that the main body of the rebels is stationed at Kossuth, a few miles from Corinth, while some 25,000 have gone on to Grand Junction, which the enemy have been fortifying for some time past.

Up to last night the enemy kept up a display of force along his whole line, thus completely deceiving our generals.

I learn that the lines of fortification at Corinth are numerous and formidable, but I have yet no authentic statement of their real strength and condition.

General Halleck must feel deeply mortified at the evacuation. It clearly shows that he knew nothing of the position and strength of the enemy and of his ulterior designs. This in a great measure arises from the exclusion of contrabands from the camp. If this war is ever to be brought to a close it must be by making use of the negro in every possible way.

F.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

General McCook's division preliminary to the evacuation of Corinth.

EDITORS OF THE COMMERCIAL:

CORINTH, MISS., *May* 30, 1862.

I have only time for a very brief epistle before the mail goes, and luckily I have not much to say.

* * * * * * *

On Wednesday night breastworks were thrown up and Terrill's battery planted on an eminence in the woods about 700 yards from the rebel works. The position being secured, it was enlarged upon and strengthened yesterday—W. T. Sherman's (late Thomas') division moving up in line on the right and Nelson's on the left of McCook.

On the day the Second Division moved out, advances, with heavy cannonading, were made by Thomas on the right and Pope on the left, but not a response in kind was elicited from the enemy. During that night we could hear teams being driven off and boxes being nailed in the rebel camp. Deserters, however, I understand, reported that they

were making a stand and would fight the next day. Considerable cannonading was done by our forces and yet no response, and yesterday the same. Last night the same band sounded retreat, tattoo, and taps all along the rebel lines, moving from place to place, and this morning suspicion was ripened into certainty when we saw dense volumes of smoke arise in the direction of Corinth and heard the report of an exploding magazine. Corinth was evacuated and Beauregard had achieved another triumph.

I do not know how the matter strikes abler military men, but I think we have been fooled. The works are far from being invulnerable, and the old joke of quaker guns has been played off on us. They were real wooden guns, with stuffed "paddies" for gunners. I saw them. We approached clear from Shiloh in line of battle and made preparations to defend ourselves, compared with which the preparations of Beauregard sink into insignificance. This morning we could have poured shot and shell from over 300 guns into works that never saw the day when General McCook could not have taken his division into them. The indications are that the rebel force here did not exceed 60,000 men. With what light I had I regarded the mode of our advance upon Corinth as deep wisdom; with the light I now have I do not.

The First Ohio was among the first to mount the works; but I believe the Twenty-fourth Ohio was the very first, and their new flag, lately received from the Sixth, was the first to wave in triumph over the now famous village of Corinth.

When we got into Corinth I suppose the fires kindled by the rebels had destroyed all they meant to destroy (which was everything movable that they could not remove); but much more damage would have been done but for our timely arrival. The place is entirely deserted, except by one or two families.

KAPPA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *May* 30, 1862.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department this morning:

HEADQUARTERS, *Near Corinth, Miss., May* 30, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

The enemy's position and works in front of Corinth were exceedingly strong. He cannot occupy a stronger position in his flight. This morning he destroyed an immense amount of public and private property, stores, provisions, wagons, tents, &c. For miles out of town the roads are filled with arms, haversacks, &c., thrown away by his fleeing troops. A large number of prisoners and deserters have been captured, estimated by General Pope at 2,000. General Beauregard evidently distrusts his army, or he would have defended so strong a position. His troops are generally much discouraged and demoralized. For the last few days their resistance has been slight.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 2, 1862.

The following dispatch has been received at the War Department in reply to an inquiry of General Meigs:

CORINTH, MISS., *May* 31, 1862.

M. C. MEIGS, *Quartermaster-General:*

If Beauregard has been at Richmond others have forged his signature, as I have receipted letters from him about the exchange of prisoners nearly every day for the last fortnight. The evacuation of Corinth commenced on Wednesday and was com-

pleted on Thursday night, but in great haste, as an immense amount of property was destroyed and abandoned. No troops have gone from here to Richmond unless within the past two days.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Commanding.

The retreat of the enemy from Corinth—Great destruction of property—A bold cavalry reconnaissance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 2, 1862.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department this morning:

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS,
Camp near Corinth, Miss., June 1, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

The following dispatch has been received from General Pope:

"Major-General HALLECK:

"It gives me pleasure to report to-day the brilliant success of the expedition sent out on the 28th instant, under Colonel Elliott, with the Second Iowa Cavalry. After forced marches day and night, through a very difficult country and obstructed by the enemy, he finally succeeded in reaching the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Booneville at 2 a. m. on the 30th. He destroyed the track in many places south and north of the town; blew up one culvert; destroyed the switch and track; burned up the depot and a locomotive and a train of 26 cars loaded with supplies of every kind; destroyed 10,000 stand of small-arms, 3 pieces of artillery, and a great quantity of clothing and ammunition, and paroled 2,000 prisoners, which he could not keep with his cavalry. The enemy had heard of his movements and had a train of box and flat cars, with flying artillery and 5,000 infantry, running up and down the road to prevent him from reaching it. The whole road was lined with pickets for several days. Colonel Elliott's command subsisted on meat alone, such as they could find in the country. For daring and dispatch this expedition has been distinguished in the highest degree, and entitles Colonel Elliott and his command to high distinction. The results will be embarrassing to the enemy and contribute greatly to their loss and demoralization. He reports the road full of small parties of the retreating enemy, scattering in all directions.

"JOHN POPE,
"*Major-General.*"

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June* 4, 1862.

The following dispatch was received this afternoon at the War Department:

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, *June* 4, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

General Pope, with 40,000 men, is 30 miles south of Florence, pushing the enemy hard. He already reports 10,000 prisoners and deserters from the enemy and 15,000 stand of arms captured.* Thousands of the enemy are throwing away their arms. A farmer says that when Beauregard learned that Colonel Elliott had cut the railroad on his line of retreat he became frantic, and told the men to save themselves the best way they could. We captured nine locomotives and a number of cars. One of the former is already repaired and is running to-day. Several more will be in running order in a few days. The result is all that I could possibly desire.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Addenda.]

MOBILE, ALA., *June* 22, 1862.

Answer to interrogatories contained in a letter of instructions from President Jefferson Davis to Col. W. P. Johnston, aide-de-camp, dated Richmond, June 14, 1862.†

Question No. 1. I desire to know what were the circumstances and purposes of the retreat from the Charleston and Memphis Railroad to the position now occupied.

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* See also Colonel Johnston's report, No. 38.

† See note on p. 669.

Answer No. 1. My detailed report of the evacuation of Corinth was sent by special messenger to the War Department on the — instant (about one week since). The retreat was not of choice, but of necessity. The position had been held as long as prudence and the necessities of the case required. We had received our last available re-enforcements. Our force was reduced by sickness and other causes to about 45,000 effective men of all arms, exclusive of cavalry, scattered over a large extent of country, to watch the movements of the enemy and protect our railroad communications, while his force was known to be at least twice as strong as ours, better disciplined, and more amply supplied in every respect; but before adopting so important a measure it was submitted to a meeting of general officers, composed of Generals Bragg, Polk, Van Dorn, Hardee, Price, and Breckinridge, who unanimously approved of the movement. In retiring toward Tupelo it was hoped the enemy would have followed the movement with a part of his forces, affording me the opportunity of taking the offensive with a lesser disparity of numbers and afforded me the chances of cutting off his line of communication. The retrograde movement was made in preference along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, because it was the true line of retreat, covering our main depots and lines of communication with the East, and was approved by General R. E. Lee, acting general-in-chief, in his letter of the 26th ultimo.

Question No. 2. What is the plan of future operations, and whether an advance of the army is contemplated, and what prospect there is of a recovery of the territory which has been yielded?

Answer No. 2. The plan of future operations must depend to a great extent on the movements of the enemy. Should he divide his forces, the offensive must be taken as soon as the condition of our troops and our means of transportation will permit; but should he keep his forces together, he must be made to divide them by demonstrations on his right or left and false reports in the newspapers.

Question No. 3. Why was it not deemed advisable to occupy the hills north and east of Corinth, and could not a stronger line than that around Corinth have been then selected?

Answer No. 3. The defensive lines at Corinth were selected by General Bragg and his engineers, and were approved by General A. S. Johnston and myself when we arrived there. They consisted of a series of elevated ridges, protected in front and flank by extensive forests and two creeks and bottoms, which the enemy had to cross immediately under the guns and musketry of the lines. The best proof of the judgment shown in their selection is that they compelled him to advance by a system approximating to regular approaches against a force only half as strong as his own and much inferior in discipline and all the appurtenances of war. These lines were mere rifle pits, with slightly-constructed batteries enfilading the roads from the front. Hills are not *per se* defensive lines, especially when nothing more than elevated positions, isolated by ravines, thick woods, and underbrush, and situated in a country made easily passable in every direction with a little labor. They are also badly supplied with water for a large force; whereas in the lines adopted the defensive forces were more concentrated around the intersection of the Memphis and Charleston with the Mobile and Ohio Railroads and within easy supporting distance of each other. They were also nearer to the Tuscumbia Creek, which afforded a good line to retire behind whenever it should become necessary to abandon Corinth. If a stronger line could have been

taken in the vicinity of Corinth, answering the same purposes, Generals Johnston, Bragg, and myself were unable to discover it.

Question No. 4. What was the cause of the sickness at Camp Corinth? Would it have been avoided by occupying the higher grounds in front? Has it been corrected by retiring to the present position?

Answer No. 4. There were several causes for this sickness. 1st. The want of good water. 2d. The want of proper food, the salt meat furnished to the troops being often not fit to eat; also the almost tota want of fresh beef and vegetables, beef having been furnished once a week or every ten days, instead of five times a week, as ordered. The Commissary-General assured General Johnston a few days before the battle of Shiloh that he had made ample provisions for the supply of fresh beef to this army, and requested that the matter should be left solely to his own (Colonel Northrop's) agents. This supply has since been ascertained to have been about 16,000 head of poor cattle, collected in the parish of Calcasieu, Louisiana, for the purpose of fattening, and now substantially cut off by the fall of the Mississippi River into the hands of the enemy. Every effort is now being made by the commissary of Department No. 2 to relieve the wants of the troops. I will mention here that some of our own troops were affected with the commencement of scurvy. It is doubtful in my mind whether the health of the army would have been much benefited by the occupation of the hills referred to, even had it been practicable in a military point of view. General Van Dorn's army corps occupied the hills 3 or 4 miles southeast of Corinth (a beautiful location to look at), but was as sickly as the troops located nearer the depot. The present position at Tupelo (on the verge of the prairies) is considered very healthy; the water appears very good, a greater quantity of cattle are being obtained from the vicinity, and a marked improvement seemed to have already taken place in the condition of the troops when I left there on the 17th inst.

Question No. 5. Was it at no time practicable to have cut the enemy's line of communication, so as to compel him to abandon the Tennessee River or to permit us to reoccupy Nashville?

Answer No. 5. If it had been possible to effect either object I would not have been slow in attempting it. I shall never be accused of being too slow in taking the offensive or in carrying the "war into Africa" whenever practicable with any prospect of success. Several attempts were made by me about the beginning of May (especially on the 9th and 23d) to draw the enemy out of his intrenched positions and separate his closed masses for a battle, but he was too prudent to separate from his heavy guns and his adopted system of regular approaches. He steadily declined coming to an engagement until he had accumulated all his available forces in front of Corinth.

Question No. 6. What means were employed after the fall of Island No. 10 to prevent the descent of the Mississippi River by the enemy's gunboats? What dispositions were made to defend Memphis, and what was the cause of a failure to preserve that most important of our lines of communication?

Answer No. 6. By fortifying Fort Pillow, as was done, and sending there the best troops and most energetic young officer at my command, Brigadier-General Villepigue, who with open batteries effectually defied and held at bay the enemy's gun and mortar boats as long as the operations of the campaign permitted him to hold that position. The best way to defend Memphis, having no forces or guns to send there, was to hold Fort Pillow and Corinth. Its fate had necessarily to follow that of those two places, which fell, like so many other most important posi

tions, from the want of sufficient means (men and materials) to hold them longer than was done.

Question No. 7. What loss of troops, stores, or arms occurred at the time of the retreat from Corinth?

Answer No. 7. This loss is slight and trifling in comparison to the importance of the object effected. My inspectors-general have been engaged in determining the facts called for. As soon as ascertained they shall be communicated to the War Department. I suppose about 200 stragglers and deserters, about 1,500 arms burned at Booneville, and about 500 left in the dark at a convalescent camp 4 miles south of Corinth, will cover those two items of losses. With regard to the ordnance stores and provisions, I could obtain no return from the respective chiefs of those departments, although repeatedly called for by me before leaving Tupelo. I firmly believe that all we lost at Corinth and during the retreat would amount to much less than one day's expenses of the enemy's army in this quarter.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding Department No. 2.

[Col. WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON.]

MOBILE, ALA., *June* 24, 1862.

Memorandum of a conversation with General Beauregard, in accordance with my letter of instructions of June* 14, 1862, *held after receiving his letter in reply to the interrogatories therein, June* 24, 1862, *at Mobile.*†

General Beauregard informs me that his army numbered less than 45,000 effective men, after deducting those who were reported present for duty, but were sent back on railroad as unfit for service, some 3,000 or 4,000 in number. He places the enemy's numbers at 90,000 effective men, and certainly not less than 85,000. The prisoners and deserters reported Halleck's army at 125,000 or 130,000 men, but General Beauregard bases his estimate on the facts, as he learns them, that they have three corps and a reserve corps, four in all, and estimates to each corps four divisions, to each division three brigades, to each brigade four regiments, to each regiment 500 men; making about the number estimated, inclusive of reserve corps. General Beauregard informs me that to the best of his knowledge the reserves of the enemy were concentrated in front of his position, all of the troops in reserve in Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and Illinois having been brought forward, except Curtis' force in Arkansas, which he places at 10,000 men. He is unable to form a definite idea of the numbers of the reserve thus brought forward.

General Beauregard informs me that the informal meeting of general officers mentioned in his reply approved of the retreat; but that of course he did not consult them as to his line or place of retreat; that these were his own. The general says he learns that Wallace's division has been moved to Grand Junction, and half of Buell's troops across the Tennessee River, and that this corps threatens Chattanooga. Our army remains near Tupelo, ready to take the offensive, except General Breckinridge's division, which has been moved to Oxford, Miss. General Beauregard has formed no definite plan of attack or of cutting the communications of the enemy, on whose movements he is dependent, and of whose errors he proposes to avail himself. He informs me that the means of transportation (wagons and horses) are very deficient, but that he is making every effort to remedy the defect.

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* See report No. 38. † See p. 774.

In reply to my request to know whether Corinth had been originally selected as a position to be held permanently, I was told that it was intended to be held as long as circumstances would permit; that it was a strategic point of the first importance. In reply to my interrogatory as to what means he had adopted to make it tenable, General Beauregard informed me that the defenses were slight, consisting of some rifle pits and earthworks probably less formidable than those at Manassas, for the reason that it was not a point that could be held in the face of largely-superior forces, owing to the ease with which the railroad communications in the rear could be cut by the enemy's cavalry. The creeks and bottoms mentioned as strengthening his front were not passed by the enemy until after the retreat of our army.

In reply to my request for information as to the defects of the Commissary Department, he tells me that an agent of the Commissary-General promised to furnish an ample supply of fresh beef, but that he afterward announced that he was unable to do so for want of funds, which the department failed to furnish him. Further, that the department had requested that its agents should not be interfered with in the purchase of beef; but that the commissary of Department No. 2 should co-operate with these agents for the supplies necessary for this army. General Beauregard says that the supply of salt beef is bad, and he is informed by his chief commissary will not last sixty days. He has sufficient flour, with the arrangements he has perfected for a supply of corn meal. He expects, through his agents in Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida, to obtain a sufficient present supply of fresh beef, say 25,000 head of cattle.

General Beauregard complains that their requisitions made on the department for funds have not been responded to, and that the commissary department of his army has been left without funds or credit or adequate supplies. He has, on application to the Memphis banks, received from them a credit of $500,000, which he has not yet used.

The general thinks the health of the army better at Tupelo than at Corinth. General Beauregard informs me that an attack on the enemy was not feasible.

On May 9 our army advanced to attack the army of General Pope, but only one of his divisions was in position, and that gave way so rapidly that it could not be followed up.

On May 23 our army advanced for a general attack, hoping to surprise the enemy; but General Van Dorn's forces, which ought to have been in position by 3 o'clock in the morning or early dawn, were detained until 3 o'clock in the afternoon by the mistakes of his guides. The enemy having become apprised of the movement, no surprise could be effected, and victory was otherwise impossible, and thus we failed to achieve what would otherwise have been one of the most remarkable victories of the war, in his opinion.

I alluded to a rumor I had somewhere heard that his army had on May 9 gotten between the forces of Halleck and Pope, so as to cut the latter off. He treated it as idle, absurd, and ridiculous, as doubtless it was.

In reply to a question as to the possibility of having kept in check that portion of Halleck's army moving toward Memphis by destroying the bridges on the railroad to that city and falling back along that line with a small force, General Beauregard replied that he ordered all of the bridges between Grand Junction and Corinth to be destroyed; that there were no bridges of consequence between Grand Junction and Memphis, and no point between Corinth and Memphis tenable against

the enemy, and that a force retreating on that line was liable to be cut off by a movement on Ripley, Holly Springs, or Oxford by the enemy.

Fort Pillow could not have been maintained longer, except by a sacrifice of its garrison. The general does not remember the armament or garrison, but thinks the latter numbered about 2,000 or 2,500 men. Its land defenses had been constructed (before he took charge) for a defense by about 10,000 men. It could, as garrisoned, have been reduced by a proper force of the enemy, say about 10,000 men.

I asked the general whether seven locomotives and sixty-three cars, loaded with bacon and medical stores, had not been lost in the retreat, and also as to the circumstances of the loss. He admitted seven locomotives and five trains (three loaded and two unloaded box cars), but declined to express an opinion in regard to their contents and destruction, as the circumstances were undergoing investigation and he knew nothing positive on the subject.

The general says he did not suffer much loss from actual desertion, and that our forces reported to him by commanders of corps were nearly the same immediately after our arrival at Tupelo as when we left Corinth, and is now still increasing by convalescents returning. Finally, he informed me that the *morale* of the troops was not injured by the retreat, but that they are in good spirits and satisfied with the wisdom of the movement.

In the course of the conversation the general requested me to call the President's attention to the necessity of conferring on generals in the field the power of summarily dismissing officers who are incompetent and unworthy. I suggested to him that such arbitrary action was a high prerogative, and that suspension until the action of the Executive could be learned seemed to me to furnish a remedy. He said the power was necessary, and that his reports on important matters to Richmond often did not receive prompt attention. The general also complained of the elective feature of the conscript act, and said it had nearly demoralized and disorganized his army. He thinks strong measures will have to be used to improve the present organization of his army.

The general inquired of me to what end my mission to him tended, and said that if any shadow of doubt rested in the mind of the Executive as to the propriety of the movement in retreat he would ask for a court of inquiry. He was willing to repose his reputation on this movement, and considered it equivalent to a brilliant victory, considering the relative condition and numbers of the two contending armies. I replied that the President had not selected me for a channel to express distrust to the general, but for the purpose of obtaining for him full information in regard to the matters discussed, of which he had received little or no authentic information when I left Richmond. My letter of instructions and authority and my orders to inspect the army, which had been submitted to the general, comprised the extent of my mission.

I expressed to General Beauregard my thanks for the patience and courtesy with which he had explained to me, as above, the points suggested by me for further explanation. He referred me for fuller details of the above transaction and facts to his staff.

WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON,
Colonel, and Aide-de-Camp to the President.

A true copy and approved.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

No. 38.

Report of Col. William P. Johnston, Aide-de-Camp and Special Inspector, in reference to operations in Department No. 2.

RICHMOND, VA., *July* 15, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to orders of June 14* I went to Mobile, Ala., where I found General Beauregard. I had the honor to transmit to you from Mobile General Beauregard's replies to your interrogatories and his inclosure of a letter published by him in the Mobile newspapers, together with my memoranda† of a conversation with him, as certified to by him. I then proceeded to Tupelo, Miss., to carry out your further orders, a copy of which is annexed, marked A, and reported to General Bragg, the commanding general. Full information and cordial assistance were rendered me by General Bragg and by all other persons with whom my duty brought me in contact.

I submit to Your Excellency the following exhibits, furnished me by the assistant adjutant-general, Colonel Jordan:

Exhibit B‡ shows the organization of the Army April 6 and 7. The names of the commanding general and of the general second in command are omitted by the assistant adjutant-general, doubtless through inadvertence.

Exhibit C shows the organization of the army June 30, General Braxton Bragg commanding.

Exhibit D§ shows the field return of the Confederate forces that marched from Corinth to the Tennessee River April 3 in Table 1. The aggregate force was 59,774 and the effective total 38,773. Table 2 shows the field return after the battle of Shiloh: Aggregate, 64,500; effective total, 32,212. Table 3 shows the killed, wounded, and missing at Shiloh: Total loss, 10,699.

Exhibit E shows in Table 1 the field return prior to the evacuation of Corinth: Aggregate, 112,092; effective total, 52,706. Table 2 shows field return on arrival at Tupelo: Aggregate, 94,784; effective total, 45,365; the reduction being caused in part by the detachment of General Breckinridge's Reserve Corps. Table 3 shows the field return July 1: Aggregate,‖ 96,549; effective total, 45,393, exclusive of the cavalry and subsequent to detachment of McCown's division.

Exhibit F‖ is the order of General Bragg, assuming command of Department No. 2, July 2, subdividing it into districts and reorganizing the Army of the Mississippi.

The tables do not afford the means in themselves of verifying the results.

The present organization of the army is anomalous and not in accordance with the law, and will require Executive and perhaps Congressional action to remedy its evils. The conscript act (so called), perpetuating the organization of twelve-months' men and prescribing a new election of officers, has worked most disastrously in this army. The twelve-months' volunteers had made their business arrangements with

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* See Exhibit A.

† Answers to interrogatories and memorandum of conversation follow General Beauregard's report. See pp. 774–779. The published letter not found.

‡ See report No. 134, battle of Shiloh, p. 382.

§ See reports Nos. 136, 137 (and for Table 3, see inclosure B to No. 135), battle of Shiloh, pp. 398, 399, 395.

‖ Will appear in operations June 10 to October 31, 1862, in Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, &c.

reference to their term of service. Some months prolongation of this term might have been patiently submitted to as an exigency of the war. A right to reorganize at will might have satisfied all of those whom an imperious necessity did not call to their homes; but to be drafted for the war into companies, which experience had proved distasteful to them, engendered a spirit of bitter discontent, which in many instances was fanned by designing men. While the spirit of insubordination was rife the election of new officers took place, and a large number of valuable and experienced officers were replaced by men grossly incompetent and unable to pass an examination on their duties before the most indulgent boards. Their legal successors were equally unfit, and some regiments seemed tending toward disorganization and anarchy. Temporary appointments were made by the commanding general which in some instances have been ratified by the soldiers, but in others are still contested by rival claimants. The more intelligent opinion of the army seems to be that the purging power of the examining boards and the arbitrary action of the commanding general had improved the organization of the army. It would be well if the organization could be conformed to the law or the law to the organization. The organization has been improved by the arrangement of regiments in brigades by States. The Thirteenth Arkansas Regiment having been exchanged with General Cleburne's brigade for the Twenty-fourth Tennessee Regiment, the corps recently commanded by General Polk now consists entirely of Tennessee troops. Room for improvement still exists.

The discipline of the army seems excellent. The ordinary forms of respect to officers seem cheerfully paid. The respect for private property is very creditable. In the vicinity of the camps composing the Army of the Mississippi the fences are unharmed and the fields unwasted. In the Army of the West, also, respect is shown to the rights of private property.

The older regiments show great skill and promptness in drill and the progress of the new levies is satisfactory. The daily exercise occupies five hours, which is ample. The carriage of the men is soldierly and guard duty is apparently well performed. The great improvement which I learn has been made since the retreat from Corinth in these details, as well as in police and other duties, is due in some measure to the better and more rigid system of inspection that has been inaugurated. Further improvement in this direction might be expected if the law authorized the appointment of brigade inspectors and if more thorough instruction in their duties was given this branch of the staff. I am informed that the need of an educated staff is sorely felt. The duties of regimental adjutants are badly done, as their returns show.

At present the staff is generally appointed on the recommendation of the officer to whom it is assigned. The considerations which lead to the recommendation tend frequently to prevent a strict exaction of the performance of duty by the staff. This has grown to be a great evil. It is therefore recommended that, excepting the personal staff of officers, a thorough change be made in the assignment to duty of staff officers, and that disbursing officers be required to settle their accounts more frequently and without warning. The interests of the service would be advanced.

The medical department is in a state of great confusion and disorganization. Few of the acting surgeons have been regularly appointed. They have been assigned to duty by medical directors, by generals, and even by colonels, or employed by contract. The position of these gen-

tlemen is undefined, and the respect and consideration necessary to the performance of their duties is not shown to them. The returns are not regularly or properly made, and the requisite blanks and stationery are not properly supplied. The medical stores are said to be sufficient.

I did not examine the hospitals established in the rear of the army. The complaint is general that they are conducted with little attention to order or system or to those details which render such places endurable. The superintendence of a large hospital is a business, and eminence in consultation is not the sole qualification for it. The relaxation of discipline and want of hospital accommodation which permitted the dispersion of the sick on plantations has saved many valuable lives. The broad hospitality and unwearying kindness of the people of Mississippi were extended to our sick soldiers with a liberality so bountiful that the thanks of our whole people are due to them. No eulogy could do them justice. In view of the almost utter hopelessness of adequate hospital arrangements, notwithstanding the disadvantages of scattering sick soldiers and releasing them from the immediate supervision of military authority, some system should be devised for the distribution of the sick on plantations, where they could enjoy comforts and careful nursing and yet receive medical attention.

The army having heretofore relied greatly on railroads for transportation of supplies, the requisite wagon trains are not in possession of the quartermaster's department. Efforts are being made to secure them, and in a short time there will be adequate transportation of this kind. The mules are generally large and in order. The transportation is of fair quality and in good condition. That belonging to the army corps of Major-General Polk is especially commendable; in the Army of the West it seems to have suffered most. The supply of corn in the prairie country south of Tupelo will be ample for forage, but experience has shown that the animals suffer greatly in winter without long forage, and it is therefore recommended that timely efforts be made to obtain a supply, even if it be only of the coarse swamp grass of the South.

Great abuses have been perpetrated by persons in the employment of the quartermaster's department in "pressing" the property of private citizens. The seizure by government of private property is a right to be used in extreme cases only, is always odious, and cannot be safely exercised by subordinates. Some stern example will be necessary to check the oppression of minor officials.

Just complaint exists of the quality of the rations and the irregularity of their issue. Great suffering occurred from this cause at Corinth and on the retreat. Since then there has been improvement. It is stated that a portion of the salt beef issued was put up in poplar boxes instead of tight casks, and was consequently spoiled and unwholesome. Investigation should be instituted as to the packers of this beef. Energy will be required to supply the army hereafter with fresh beef. Four thousand head of cattle were reported to General Bragg as having crossed the Mississippi at the mouth of Red River. More were waiting to cross at the same point.

The supply of flour from this year's crop will be small. The Indian corn crop will be unprecedented, owing to the vast area of cotton land planted in this grain. The soldiers prefer corn meal—to the use and preparation of which they are accustomed—to wheat flour. I saw them exchanging measure for measure. Enough flour cannot be procured to subsist the army. It would be well to substitute corn meal in

whole or in part for the ration of flour, and to serve out this grain also in the form of hominy. I understood from General Beauregard that a steam-mill was intended to be put in operation to grind meal at or near Okolona. As yet nothing seems to have been done. The establishment of this and other mills requires prompt attention. The chief difficulty in the use of corn or meal is the danger of heating in depot. This might be obviated by the establishment of kilns for drying the corn. The coarseness of the meal as issued is another objection. This might be remedied by issuing sieves, or, better still, by bolting at the mill. The bran is valuable as forage. The best points for depots are at Montgomery, Ala., and at some point near Aberdeen, Miss., on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Much waste occurs in the quartermaster's and commissary departments from the improvidence, negligence, and dishonesty of those in charge of the public stores on the railroads and at the depots. Greater precautions should be used in the selection of the guards for these stores and a more rigid accountability exacted of those in charge, and a system of mercantile shipments and receipts adopted and enforced with the railroads.

I respectfully submit exhibit marked G, containing extracts from the reports of Col. M. L. Clark, chief of artillery and ordnance, made May 25 and June 29.

The army is at present encamped on both sides of the Tupelo Swamp, on a series of sandy ridges, covered with a growth of oak, black-jack, and hickory. The position is healthy, pleasant, and capable of defense. The most common shelter is a canvas fly, 10 men to a fly. Bush huts are sometimes used and in rare instances tents. The flies are the best. They give greater regularity in the arrangement of camps than bivouacs, and consequently tend to cleanliness and better discipline. They are better ventilated and more portable than tents. In the event of a forward movement even these will be left behind, and in that climate and season without inconvenience.

The men mess in small squads and cook badly; yet they have improved somewhat by the lessons of experience. Most of the brigades have brigade bake-ovens, generally faced with brick. The bread supplied by many of these is excellent, while from others, for want of competent bakers, it is bad and little used by the men. In some regiments small company ovens are used. Where the nature of the soil permits their construction, they present some advantages over brigade ovens. They can be made in a few hours, are ready for use in a day or two, teach the men to rely upon their own resources, and do not compel a change in the mode of cookery when the army is in motion.

Wells had been dug in sufficient number, and the supply of water, at from 18 to 20 feet below the surface, is cool, clear, ample, and of good quality. The camps are cleanly swept. The sinks are properly arranged and attended to. The kitchens are frequently furnished with a small pit, conveniently located, for the refuse. In a word, the police of the camps is admirable, and indicative of a high state of discipline.

The prospects of the army seem most encouraging; the moral tone of the men is good and their spirits are improving. The skeleton organization of the regiments is filling up by the return of convalescents. The hope of an advance has added to the energy and cheerfulness of the soldiers, and the certain evidences of improvement everywhere manifested give assurance that the Confederacy will soon possess there a disciplined and effective army.

General Beauregard, in his conversation with me, referred me for fuller and more detailed information of the events and circumstances attending the retreat from Corinth to his subordinates. The information derived from them and their concurrent opinion fully sustain his view as to the necessity of the evacuation of Corinth at the time it was performed. Another day's delay might have proved fatal to the army. The letter of General Hardee, approved by General Beauregard (marked H*), expresses the well-settled conviction of the most intelligent officers of the army. Bad food, neglect of police duty, inaction, and labor, and especially the water insufficient, and charged with magnesia and rotten limestone, had produced obstinate types of diarrhea and typhoid fever. No sound men were left. The attempt to bore artesian wells had failed. With an aggregate 112,092 the effective total had wasted way to 52,706 men. The sick and absent numbered 49,590, including officers. No sudden epidemic had smitten the camp; the sickness was the effect of causes evident from the day of the occupation of the position, and increased with an accelerated ratio. The value of Corinth as a temporary base from which to attack the enemy was vast, but as it was untenable for permanent occupation on account of its unhealthfulness, it seems unfortunate that the army should have been retained there until a wreck only remained, to be crowded out by the steady pressure of the advancing, but cautious, foe. There was a time when the experiment of Shiloh might have been repeated with success. Our army had suffered at Shiloh, but they had won back their former prestige. The demoralization of troops flushed with victory could not have been so great as that of the retreating columns which were gathered at Corinth and precipitated on the Federals with such splendid results on Sunday, April 6. When General Van Dorn's army arrived his effective total was estimated at 17,000 men, which, added to the 32,212 men then reported, made an army of nearly 50,000 effective Southern soldiers. If this army—one-third larger than that which fought at Shiloh—had been led against the disintegrated and demoralized battalions of the enemy before he recovered from the shock of Shiloh or received his re-enforcements of reserves and took his subsequent intrenched position at Farmington, his columns might again have been compelled to huddle under cover of their gunboats. When this opportunity had passed no other occurred. The enemy refused the offer of battle, preferring his own plan of campaign, by which he slowly, but surely, forced us from our chosen position. It appears evident, therefore, that Corinth could only be held by beating the enemy, and that, so soon as he was allowed to take position at Farmington in such manner that we could not compel him to fight, Corinth was no longer tenable. Hence not only does the retreat of General Beauregard appear to have been at the time a necessity, but also that it might have been made with propriety a month earlier.

General Van Dorn's failure to attack on the 9th of May was attributed by General Beauregard to the wrong direction in which he was led by his guides. General Hardee, who was with General Van Dorn, informs me that the troops were brought to the point designated in the plan of battle, but that the approaches to the enemy's position were not such as were contemplated by General Beauregard. Instead of an open country, through which we could advance in line of battle on the enemy's flank, the choice was left to advance by the flank on a

*Not found herewith. It is probably Hardee's letter of May 25, in "Correspondence, etc.," pp. 544, 545, Series I, Vol. X, Part II.

single ridge road, with a swamp in our rear, and the enemy between us and our intrenchments, or by a single road through a swampy country, heavily timbered. Success was very improbable; a reverse would have been fatal. The plan of battle was a very good plan of battle, but the topography of the country in which it was to be fought would not permit its execution. It is advisable that more accurate topographical surveys be made of contested ground of which we have the possession for any time.

It was difficult to obtain definite information of our losses on the retreat. Exhibit I shows a list of the ordnance and ordnance stores destroyed by the Federals at Booneville, Miss., June 1, including 6 loaded cars, with 2,200 stands of small-arms and ammunition and accouterments. The details of the loss by the destruction of 7 locomotives and a number of loaded cars, by reason of the premature burning of a bridge by Colonel Cleburne, were not furnished me. It was promised that the return of loss of stores will be forwarded at an early day. The chief of ordnance stated that many small-arms were burned in the tents. He discovered their abandonment after firing the tents by the rapid discharges that occurred. Having learned the fact, a good many were saved. In the vast number of stragglers who deserted the line of retreat, many, weakened by disease and discouraged, abandoned their fire-arms, which, it is feared, are irretrievably lost. General Bragg intended to appoint agents to collect as many of them as possible. It was melancholy to see so many soldiers returning without their guns, and, owing to the irregularities of the adjutants' and medical records and returns, impossible to distinguish between the unfortunate and the offending. The loss of small-arms from this cause is large. No great number of soldiers abandoned their standards with the intention of permanently deserting the army, and very few to go over to the enemy.

I submit exhibit, marked K,* containing General Beauregard's instructions for the guidance of General Villepigue in evacuating Fort Pillow.

According to the best information had by General Bragg when I left Tupelo, July 4, Pope's command of 30,000 men remained at Corinth and in its vicinity. Buell had crossed the Tennessee River with 25,000 men. General Sherman had 12,000 men (two divisions) at Grand Junction, supported by reserves of 10,000 more at Jackson, Bethel, and Moscow. General Fitch had gone down the Mississippi with a brigade from Memphis, and Wallace remained there with some force.

General Bragg had not determined his plan of action. He proposed to avail himself of the railroad to advance immediately 22 miles to Baldwin. He deliberated between attacking at Corinth and leaving that army behind to cross the Tennessee and attack Buell. The danger of the latter plan was, being assailed while crossing and the small chance of being able to obtain the means of crossing. The want of water seemed the chief impediment in advancing near the line of the railroad. He seemed to prefer the chance of attacking the enemy on the flank by a movement through Burnsville on Corinth. I do not know that he is considering the propriety of joining General E. Kirby Smith and operating from Chattanooga as a base. Each of these plans is surrounded with difficulties which will present themselves to Your Excellency.

*Not found herewith. See Beauregard and Villepigue, May 28, in reports of the evacuation of Fort Pillow, &c., June 3-5.

When General Bragg determines his plan of action he will advise you fully.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

To His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States of America.

[Exhibit A.]

RICHMOND, VA., *June* 14, 1862.

Col. WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON, *Aide-de-Camp:*

COLONEL: You are hereby directed to proceed to the headquarters of the army commanded by General Beauregard for the purpose of inspection and report. You will report to General Beauregard in person; and hand to him this, your letter of authority as well as of special instructions. You will ask of the general, to be communicated to me, the following interrogatories, and having received his reply, will have such conference with him as will enable you thoroughly to inform me as to the several points submitted:

1. I desire to know what were the circumstances and purposes of the retreat from the Charleston and Memphis Railroad to the position now occupied.

2. What is the plan of future operations, and whether an advance of the army is contemplated, and what prospect there is of the recovery of the territory which has been yielded?

3. Why was it not deemed advisable to occupy the hills north and east of Corinth, and could not a stronger line than that around Corinth have been selected?

4. What was the cause of the sickness at Camp Corinth? Would it have been avoided by occupying the higher ground in front? Has it been corrected by retiring to the present position?

5. Was it at no time practicable to cut the enemy's line of communication, so as to compel him to abandon the Tennessee River or to permit us to reoccupy Nashville?

6. What means were employed after the fall of Island No. 10 to prevent the descent of the Mississippi River by the enemy's gunboats? What dispositions were made to defend Memphis, and what was the cause of failure to preserve that most important of our lines of communication?

7. What loss of troops, stores, or arms occurred at the time of the retreat from Corinth?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, VA., *June* 14, 1862.

Col. WM. PRESTON JOHNSTON, *Aide-de-Camp, &c.:*

SIR: You are hereby directed, as soon as practicable after your arrival at the headquarters of the army commanded by General Beauregard, to inspect the troops, to make due inquiry into their organization, their supplies of quartermaster's, commissary, and ordnance stores, camp equipage, messing, general administration, including the regularity of all issues and the condition of the troops, especially as to their comfort and the measures taken to preserve their health; on all of which points you will prepare to report for my information.

Respectfully,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

[Exhibit C.]

Confederate States forces, General Braxton Bragg commanding, Army of the Mississippi, June 30, 1862.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES CLARK.

First Brigade.

Col. R. M. RUSSELL.

12th Tennessee.
13th Tennessee.
47th Tennessee.
154th Tennessee.
Bankhead's battery.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. P. STEWART.

13th Arkansas.
4th Tennessee.
5th Tennessee.
31st Tennessee.
33d Tennessee.
Stanford's battery.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. B. F. CHEATHAM.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. D. S. DONELSON.

8th Tennessee.
15th Tennessee.
16th Tennessee.
51st Tennessee.
Carnes' battery.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE MANEY.

1st Tennessee.
6th Tennessee.
9th Tennessee.
27th Tennessee.
Smith's battery.

DETACHED BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. S. B. MAXEY.

41st Georgia.
24th Mississippi.
9th Texas.
Eldridge's battery.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES commanding.

First Brigade.

Brigadier-General PATTON ANDERSON.

25th Louisiana.
30th Mississippi.
37th Mississippi.
41st Mississippi.
Florida and Confederate Battalion.
Slocomb's battery.

Second Brigade.

Col. A. REICHARD.

45th Alabama.
11th Louisiana.
16th Louisiana.
18th Louisiana.
19th Louisiana.
20th Louisiana.
Burnett's battery.

Third Brigade.

Brigadier-General WALKER.

1st Arkansas.
21st Louisiana.
13th Louisiana.
Crescent (Louisiana).
Tennessee (independent).
38th Tennessee.
Lumsden's battery.
Barret's battery.

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. W. J. HARDEE commanding.

First Brigade.

Col. ST. J. R. LIDDELL.

2d Arkansas.
5th Arkansas.
6th Arkansas.
7th Arkansas.
8th Arkansas.
Pioneer Company.
Roberts' battery

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. P. R. CLEBURNE.

15th Arkansas.
2d Tennessee.
5th [35th] Tennessee.
24th Tennessee.
48th Tennessee.
Calvert's battery.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. S. A. M. WOOD.

16th Alabama.
32d Mississippi.
33d Mississippi.
44th Tennessee.
Baxter's battery.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. S. MARMADUKE.

3d Confederate.
25th Tennessee.
29th Tennessee.
37th Tennessee.
Swett's battery.

Fifth Brigade.

Col. A. T. HAWTHORN.

33d Alabama.
17th Tennessee.
21st Tennessee.
23d Tennessee.
Austin's battery.

RESERVE CORPS.

Brig. Gen. J. M. WITHERS commanding.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FRANK GARDNER.

19th Alabama.
22d Alabama.
25th Alabama.
26th Alabama.
39th Alabama.
Sharpshooters.
Robertson's battery.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. R. CHALMERS.

5th Mississippi.
7th Mississippi.
9th Mississippi.
10th Mississippi.
29th Mississippi.
Blythe's Mississippi.
Ketchum's battery.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. K. JACKSON.

17th Alabama.
18th Alabama.
21st Alabama.
24th Alabama.
5th Georgia.
Burtwell's battery.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. A. M. MANIGAULT.

28th Alabama.
34th Alabama.
1st Louisiana Infantry, detached.
10th South Carolina.
19th South Carolina.
Waters' battery.

ARMY OF THE WEST.

Maj. Gen. J. P. MCCOWN commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HENRY LITTLE.

First Brigade.

Col. ELIJAH GATES.

16th Arkansas.
1st Missouri Cavalry, dismounted.
2d Missouri Infantry.
3d Missouri Infantry.
Battalion Missouri Infantry.
Wade's battery.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. P. O. HÉBERT.

14th Arkansas Infantry.
17th Arkansas Infantry.
3d Louisiana Infantry.
Whitfield's Texas Legion Cavalry, dismounted.
Greer's Regiment Texas Cavalry, dismounted.
MacDonald's battery.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. M. E. GREEN.

4th Missouri Infantry.
Battalion Missouri Infantry.
Battalion Missouri Cavalry, dismounted.
Confederate Rangers, dismounted.
King's battery.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. J. P. MCCOWN.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. L. CABELL.

McCray's Arkansas Regiment Infantry.
14th Texas Cavalry, dismounted.
10th Texas Cavalry, dismounted.
11th Texas Cavalry, dismounted.
Andrews' Texas Regiment Infantry.
Good's battery.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. T. J. CHURCHILL.

4th Arkansas Regiment Infantry.
1st Arkansas Riflemen, dismounted.
2d Arkansas Riflemen, dismounted.
4th Arkansas Battalion Infantry.
Turnbull's Arkansas Battalion Infantry.
Reves' Missouri Scouts.
Humphreys' battery.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. D. H. MAURY.

First Brigade.

Col. T. P. DOCKERY.

18th Arkansas Regiment.
19th Arkansas Regiment.
20th Arkansas Regiment.
McCairns' Arkansas Battalion.
Jones' Arkansas Battalion.
——— battery.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. C. MOORE.

Hobbs' Arkansas Regiment Infantry.
Adams' Arkansas Regiment Infantry.
35th Mississippi Regiment Infantry.
2d Texas Regiment Infantry.
Bledsoe's battery.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. C. W. PHIFER.

3d Arkansas Cavalry, dismounted.
6th Texas Cavalry, dismounted.
9th Texas Cavalry, dismounted.
Brooks' battalion.
McNally's battery.

RESERVED BATTERIES.—Captains Hoxton's, Landis', Guibor's, and Brown's.

CAVALRY.—Forrest's regiment, Webb's squadron, Savery's company, McCulloch's regiment, and Price's body guard.

Respectfully submitted and forwarded.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Tupelo, Miss., June 30, 1862.

[Exhibit E.]

TABLE 1.—*Field return of the Confederate forces prior to the evacuation of Corinth* [*about May* 28, 1862].

Command.	PRESENT.											ABSENT.								PRESENT AND ABSENT.	
	For duty.		Sick.		Extra duty.		In arrest.		Effective total.	Total.	Aggregate.	Detached duty.		With leave.		Without leave.		Sick.		Total.	Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.				Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
INFANTRY.																					
Army of the Mississippi	2,870	32,168	611	12,697	60	2,483	18	99	34,750	47,447	51,006	170	2,721	570	11,019	82	2,798	244	5,897	69,882	74,547
Army of the West	1,093	11,531	209	3,456	27	832	4	18	12,381	15,837	17,170	81	1,669	220	7,286	12	676	1	9	25,475	27,122
Total	3,963	43,699	820	16,153	87	3,315	22	117	47,131	63,284	68,176	251	4,388	790	18,305	94	3,474	245	5,906	95,357	101,669
ARTILLERY.																					
Army of the Mississippi	80	836	6	301	1	91	....	1	955	1,256	1,343	6	109	8	212	1	92	7	243	1,913	2,021
Army of the West	47	488	13	140	1	31	....	1	520	660	721	2	32	.....	3	....	3	7	324	1,022	1,092
Total	127	1,351	19	441	2	122	....	2	1,475	1,916	2,064	8	141	8	215	1	95	14	567	2,935	3,113
Cavalry	236	3,868	25	824	4	232	....	.....	4,100	4,924	5,189	31	540	36	715	9	119	24	637	6,935	7,310
Grand total	4,326	48,918	864	17,418	93	3,669	22	119	52,706	70,124	75,429	290	5,069	834	19,235	104	3,688	283	7,164	105,227	112,092

Respectfully submitted.

[BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.]

TABLE 2.—*Field return of the Confederate forces on their arrival at Tupelo* [*about June* 9, 1862].

Command.	PRESENT.											ABSENT.								PRESENT AND ABSENT.	
	For duty.		Sick.		Extra duty.		In arrest.		Effective total.	Total.	Aggregate.	Detached duty.		With leave.		Without leave.		Sick.		Total.	Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.				Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
INFANTRY.*																					
Army of the Mississippi	2,376	27,446	158	3,459	44	1,246	2	57	29,920	36,595	39,423	150	2,209	341	7,572	38	2,248	335	10,368	59,053	62,747
Army of the West	1,049	11,111	363	6,675	76	2,324	22	154	12,414	15,873	17,126	55	1,582	220	7,550	9	480	.....	.....	25,485	27,022
Total	3,425	38,557	521	10,134	120	3,570	24	211	42,334	52,468	56,549	205	3,791	561	15,122	47	2,728	335	10,368	84,538	89,769
ARTILLERY.																					
Army of the Mississippi	57	1,492	3	219	....	37	....	1	1,530	1,749	1,809	10	76	11	266	....	128	7	233	2,452	2,542
Army of the West	71	679	1	89	....	46	....	1	726	815	863	3	47	10	105	....	15	.....	.....	982	1,043
Total	128	2,171	4	308	....	83	....	2	2,256	2,564	2,672	13	123	21	371	....	143	7	233	3,434	3,585
Cavalry†	44	755	3	155	....	2	....	18	775	930	977	5	87	4	316	....	1	34	6	1,374	1,430
Grand total	3,597	41,483	528	10,597	120	3,655	24	231	45,365	55,962	60,198	223	4,001	586	15,809	47	2,872	376	10,607	89,346	94,784

* Difference in aggregate of this and preceding return is accounted for by the reserve having been detached from the department.
† Complete returns are wanting from cavalry of the department.

Respectfully submitted.

[BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.]

[Exhibit G.]

Extract from the artillery report of the Army of the West, commanded by Major-General Van Dorn, prior to the evacuation of Corinth.

May 25, aggregate number of men present in camp	879
May 25, aggregate of men present and absent	1,060
May 25, total number of guns	48
June 29, aggregate of men present in camp	824
June 29, aggregate of men present and absent	1,036
June 29, total number of guns	49

Extract from the artillery report of the Army of the Mississippi, commanded by General Bragg, prior to the evacuation of Corinth.

May 25, aggregate of men present in camp	2,965
May 25, aggregate of men present and absent	3,807
May 25, total number of guns	97
June 29, aggregate of men present in camp	1,976
June 29, aggregate of men present and absent	2,710
June 29, total number of guns	85

This last report (June 29) does not embrace the command of General Breckinridge, now absent with 16 guns and 568 men, nor 9 siege pieces and 337 men now at Columbus, Miss., and included in report of May 25.

[Exhibit I.]

Report of arms, ordnance, and ordnance stores destroyed by fire by the Federals at Booneville, Miss., June 1, 1862.

Rounds of ammunition for small-arms (assorted kinds)	100,000
Stand of small-arms in one car	2,200
Cars loaded with accouterments, knapsacks, and haversacks	3
Cars loaded with horseshoes and sundries	1
12-pounder fixed canister	690
12-pounder spherical case	80
12-pounder fixed ball-cartridges	230
12-pounder strapped spherical case	240
12-pounder howitzer spherical case	160
12-pounder army spherical case, fixed	12
Read balls for 3-inch rifle gun	425
24-pounder strapped shell	54
6-pounder spherical case	80
6-pounder shot, fixed	98
Blank cartridges for 3-inch rifle gun	80
Sets of harness for horse artillery	50
Artillery valises	12
Pairs of artillery harness	28
Collars	25
Artillery saddles	97
Halters	5
Sets of traces and harness	2
Pole-straps	4
Artillery bridles	9
Leg-guards	2
Whips	8
Pairs of artillery traces	20
Breast-straps	10
Breeching and snap straps	10
Front straps	10
Back-bands	10
Breast-hooks	10

The train consisted of 10 cars, 4 of which were saved.

I certify that the above is a correct list of stores and arms burned at Booneville, as far as the same can be ascertained at present.

M. LEWIS CLARK,
Colonel, Acting Chief of Ordnance and Artillery, West. Dept.

TUPELO, MISS., *July* 2, 1862.

No. 39.

Findings of a Court of Inquiry upon the conduct of the Quartermaster's Department of the Confederate Army of the Mississippi.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 81. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., June* 11, 1863.

I. A court of inquiry having been convened by direction of the President, on the application of Lieut. Col. Eugene E. McLean, assistant quartermaster-general, under Special Orders, No. 282, paragraph XV, of 1862, to examine into and report upon the conduct of the quartermaster's department of the Army of the Mississippi while under the control of Lieutenant-Colonel (then Major) McLean, and having made the required examination and report, the result is, by direction of the President, published for the information of all concerned.

II. The court having maturely considered the evidence adduced, report as the

SUMMARY OF FACTS,

regarded by the court of inquiry in the case of Lieut. Col. E. E. McLean as proved by the evidence elicited and of record—

1. That the Army of the Mississippi, as commanded by General Braxton Bragg, was an organization separate and distinct from the Army of the West, commanded by Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn; both these armies, when concentrated at Corinth and Tupelo, being under General Beauregard as commander of the forces.

2. That the Army of the Mississippi was composed of three army corps, commanded, respectively, by Generals Bragg, Polk, and Hardee, and of a Reserve Corps, commanded by General Breckinridge.

3. That the evacuation of Corinth by the Confederate forces under General Beauregard was first fixed for May 28, 1862.

4. That the evacuation of Corinth was postponed to May 29, 1862.

5. That the evacuation of Corinth was accomplished during the night of May 29 and morning of May 30, 1862.

6. That General Bragg relieved General Beauregard in the command of the forces at Tupelo in the latter part of June, 1862.

7. That Lieutenant-Colonel (then Major) McLean was acting as chief quartermaster of the Army of the Mississippi about March 12, 1862.

8. That Major McLean was appointed chief quartermaster of the Army of the Mississippi by General A. Sidney Johnston on March 30, 1862.

9. That Lieutenant-Colonel McLean was relieved from duty as chief quartermaster of the forces by General Bragg on July 4, 1862, at Tupelo, Miss.

10. That the Army of the Mississippi, while Lieutenant-Colonel McLean was its chief quartermaster, both at Corinth and Tupelo, was amply supplied with money, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, wagons, public animals, field transportation in general, and with all quartermaster's stores, with the exception of full rations of forage at Corinth and of certain other articles, which were applied for and subsequently obtained by the quartermaster's department or the parties requiring them at the time.

11. That there were throughout the army occasional complaints of the want, for a short time, of certain quartermaster's supplies, which the evidence shows were sufficiently accounted for, or promptly sup-

plied, as far as possible, and the circumstances would permit of its being done

12. That the supply of forage at Corinth was sufficient, though not full, and for a time restricted in amount and kind, owing to the nature of the surrounding country and other circumstances. While at Tupelo it was ample, the army then being located in the vicinity of a country abounding in forage.

13. That there was but little forage within reach of Corinth by wagon transportation, and that little was consumed at an early day of our occupation of that post and the adjacent counties.

14. That the facilities afforded by the railroads concentrating at that point, especially after their partial abandonment to the enemy, were not sufficient for the transportation of a full supply of forage for the army at Corinth, and at the same time to supply that army with all other quartermaster's, commissary, and ordnance stores required, and at the same time meet the sudden and unexpected demands for the transportation of large numbers of troops, the sick, &c.

15. That an abundant supply of corn, and as much long forage as could be found, was purchased by the quartermaster's department, and deposited along the lines of the different railroads for shipment to Corinth, and when cars could be obtained they were generally kept loaded with such forage, ready to be attached to the passing trains.

16. That the railroads were worked to their utmost capacity, but that many cases occurred where, from inability to transport them, the cars found ready loaded with forage were left by the passing trains on the side tracks of the railroads, and thus detained or delayed in arriving at their place of destination.

17. That all side tracks required for the efficient working of the different railroads were laid down by the quartermaster's department wherever found insufficient for the accommodation of the increased business of the railroads.

18. That a competent military superintendent of the railroads (a major in the quartermaster's department) was selected by the presidents of the railroads, and, with their concurrence, appointed by General Beauregard, to take upon himself the entire and exclusive control of all the army transportation by railroad, under the immediate supervision of General Beauregard, then commanding the forces.

19. That the quartermaster's department, while under the control of Lieutenant-Colonel McLean, established and had in successful operation throughout the district of country under his charge many and extensive manufactories for the supply of the army with quartermaster's stores.

20. That hospitals were erected and otherwise supplied for the use of the army, including that of the Mississippi, and were in many instances furnished and supplied from the stores of the quartermaster's department while under the control of Lieutenant-Colonel McLean.

21. That artesian wells were, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel McLean, successfully bored at Corinth to supply the army at that place with water.

22. That corrals were established by the quartermaster's department of the Army of the Mississippi in the rear of the army for the disabled and worn-down public animals, where they were in large numbers properly attended and successfully recruited for the service.

23. That for ordinary purposes a sufficient and permanent force of negro laborers was employed by the quartermaster's department for loading and unloading the cars at the railroad depots.

24. That in cases of emergency sufficient assistance was obtained by details from the army upon the application of the parties desiring them, as was the case of the post and ordnance department at the evacuation of Corinth.

25. That there was a sufficient number of competent and efficient officers of the quartermaster's department at all times at the railroad depot at Corinth to superintend and control the railroad transportation of the army during the evacuation of that place.

26. That the transportation operations on the occasion of the evacuation of Corinth were expeditiously and successfully conducted by energetic and competent officers of the quartermaster's department, assigned to the special duty of superintending the transportation of army stores and troops from that place by rail.

27. That material aid was rendered by General Bragg and sêveral members of his staff and some members of the staff of General Beauregard; also by other officers, as well as by Colonel Benton's regiment and other details from the army.

28. That there was no public property left in Corinth upon the evacuation of the place, except a few tents and broken wagons, some old harness, and some few shells and other ordnance stores, most of which property appears to have been damaged or condemned or not worth the cost of its transportation under the attending circumstances.

29. That there was a loss of a number of railroad engines and cars loaded with army stores upon the Memphis and Charleston Railroad on the morning of May 30, occasioned by the burning of the railroad bridges across the Hatchie and Tuscumbia Rivers, in obedience to specific orders given the officers in command at those bridges to destroy them at a certain hour.

30. That the quartermaster's department had no notice that the bridges were to be destroyed, otherwise the trains lost might have been dispatched in time to have passed the bridges or turned down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and thus saved.

31. That there was a loss of a train of cars containing certain Government property at Booneville while standing on the track of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad on the morning of May 30, occasioned by a raid of the enemy's cavalry, over which the quartermaster's department had no control.

32. That Lieutenant-Colonel McLean was at one time during his administration of the quartermaster's department of the Army of the Mississippi and other forces afflicted with a disease which was local and not of a nature permanently to disable him from attending to all the duties required of him as chief of his department.

33. That with the exception of a few days' illness at Corinth, about a week previous to the evacuation of that place, Lieutenant-Colonel McLean was not unable at any time while chief quartermaster of the army to attend to all the duties which were required of him, and that he did so attend promptly to all the duties devolving upon him at the time.

34. That Lieutenant-Colonel McLean is shown by the evidence to have been prompt, energetic, efficient, courteous, and considerate in the discharge of his duties as chief quartermaster of the army successively under Generals Johnston, Beauregard, and Bragg, and especially solicitous for the welfare and success of the department intrusted to his charge and for which he was responsible.

OPINION OF THE COURT.

It is the opinion of this court that, from the facts elicited in the investigation of the conduct of the quartermaster's department of the Army of the Mississippi while under the control of Lieut. Col. (then Maj.) Eugene E. McLean, it appears that the department was managed with all the energy, efficiency, forethought, and success which could have been expected under the difficult circumstances attending the sudden concentration of our armies; the unexpected occupation by the enemy of our principal fields of supply; the scarcity of the means of field transportation; the inability to obtain forage within reasonable reach of the army by means of wagon transportation; the failure or inability of the railroads of the country to transport from a distance, when purchased, forage to the army; the closing of the great markets of New Orleans, Memphis, and Nashville; the interference by agents of other branches of the service with the departments of purchases of forage and of transportation, under Lieutenant-Colonel McLean; the original scarcity throughout the country of all supplies needed; the continuance of such scarcity in consequence of the existing blockade of the ports of the Confederacy, and the inexperience of nearly all quartermasters' agents in the beginning of the war.

It further appears from the evidence that in the arduous duties attending the evacuation of Corinth by the Confederate Army under General Beauregard, the quartermaster's department was fully represented by able and efficient officers, present at the railroad depot day and night, and to their activity and judgment is the successful removal of the public stores, for which the quartermaster's department was responsible at that place, mainly attributable. That the quartermaster's department during the day and night preceding the evacuation was efficiently aided by the personal exertions of General Bragg and several members of his and General Beauregard's staff, and by the exertions of Colonel Benton's regiment, together with other details from the army.

It also appears from the evidence that the evacuation of Corinth, so far as the quartermaster's department was concerned, was a complete military success, and that, although so short a time was allowed to remove the stores, but little property was lost, and that but of small value, being mostly worthless or condemned stores. The severe losses of the engines and cars, together with the public property contained in the latter, destroyed on the morning of the evacuation on the Hatchie and Tuscumbia Bridges, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad by our troops, and on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Booneville by a raid of the enemy's cavalry, are shown from the evidence to be in no way attributable to the quartermaster's department.

The court is also of opinion that the investigation has further shown that in the conduct of the department committed to his charge Lieutenant-Colonel McLean was prompt, energetic, and efficient in the discharge of all the duties of his office while chief quartermaster of the army, and that while in the execution of those duties his instructions to and teachings of his subordinates contributed much to the success attendant on their exertions and to the introduction and maintenance of the proper system and order in the various branches of the department intrusted to his supervision and control.

III. The court of inquiry of which Col. M. Lewis Clark was president is hereby dissolved.

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

No. 40.

Report of Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, of skirmish at Monterey, Tenn., April 29.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
Army of the Mississippi, May 3, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that as early as guides could be procured on the morning of the 29th of April I marched to attempt the surprise of the rebel force at Monterey and make a reconnaissance of the country. My force consisted of the First Brigade of my division, Col. John Groesbeck commanding; sixteen companies of cavalry, Col. W. L. Elliott commanding, with Dees' and Spoor's batteries. We met the first of the enemy's pickets 2 miles north of Monterey, and soon after learned that the enemy were probably retreating. In accordance with Colonel Elliott's desire, I directed him to follow with the entire cavalry force at speed, passing through their deserted camp and the village of Monterey. The cavalry fell upon the retreating enemy, scattering them and taking some 20 prisoners. Major Love, Second Iowa Cavalry, pushed on the main Corinth road at a run until crossing a small bridge over a creek he was fired on by a cross-fire of four pieces of artillery, not over 50 yards distant, shooting canister. He here lost 1 man killed and 4 wounded. As he found the creek impassable, excepting by the bridge, he returned to me for orders. Believing that the major-general's instructions and the nature of the case did not justify an attack in force upon the enemy's position, I marched my force back to camp. To Colonel Elliott and the cavalry belong the credit of this little dash, and I am happy to bear testimony to their gallantry and readiness for service.

Inclosed please find reports of Colonel Elliott and Major Love.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Division.

Maj. S. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Mississippi.

No. 41.

Report of Col. Washington L. Elliott, Second Iowa Cavalry, of skirmish at Monterey, Tenn., April 29.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., CAV. DIV., ARMY MISSISSIPPI,
May 1, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with verbal instructions from the major-general commanding, I proceeded with four battalions, two of the Second Iowa (Hepburn's and Love's), Lieutenant Colonel Hatch, Second Iowa Cavalry, commanding, and eight companies of the Second Michigan Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Gorham commanding, and reported to Brigadier-General Stanley, and with his command proceeded to Monterey, Tenn. About 1½ miles east of Monterey I was ordered to proceed rapidly with the cavalry force, passing through the camp of the enemy on the edge of the town. The camp had been abandoned late the previous night.

Upon reaching the center of the town I discovered two of the enemy running in the direction of Corinth. Lieutenant Weber, Second Michigan Cavalry, aide-de-camp, with several of my orderlies, gallantly dashed ahead and endeavored to cut them off. Seeing that a larger party was near the edge of the timber to support the two of the enemy, I caused the recall to be sounded; about the same time detached a portion of the advance guard—Captain Crocker, Company K, Second Iowa Cavalry, and the Third Battalion, Second Iowa Cavalry (Love's)—to support the small party. They had put to flight superior numbers, wounding 1 and taking 11 prisoners.

Finding that Major Love's battalion had not returned after the recall and that there was occasional firing, I moved nearer to him, and learning from him the nature of the ground, withdrew to more open ground, and awaited the arrival and instructions of General Stanley. Upon consultation with him it was deemed best not to push the reconnaissance beyond the town of Monterey.

After remaining until the wounded were cared for, and not having the means of taking off the hundred wall and Sibley tents of the enemy, I caused them to be burned, took off ammunition for use, and destroyed some powder found in a building formerly used by the enemy as a store-house, and returned to camp. Inclosed, marked A [No. 42], find Major Love's report, with list of killed and wounded.

From Lieutenant Marden, Second Iowa Cavalry, acting adjutant-general; Lieutenant Weber, Second Michigan Cavalry, aide-de-camp; and Capt. P. S. Schuyler, Second Michigan Cavalry, *en route* to join his company, who volunteered to accompany me, I received much assistance in carrying my orders, reconnoitering the ground, &c. Officers and men conducted themselves well. Major Love, with his battalion of the Second Iowa Cavalry, although it had received the fire of a masked battery in attempting to cross upon a narrow bridge over an impassable stream, was not thrown into the least confusion, officers and men eager to again attempt to cross and charge upon the battery. About 18 prisoners were taken from them. I learned that the Fourth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-fifth Louisiana Regiments, from 200 to 250 cavalry, and four pieces of artillery, composed the force of the enemy near Monterey.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. ELLIOTT,

Colonel Second Iowa Cav., Comdg. Second Brig., Cav. Div.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Hdqrs. Second Division (Stanley's), Army of the Mississippi.

No. 42.

Report of Maj. Hiram W. Love, Second Iowa Cavalry, of skirmish at Monterey, Tenn., April 29.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND IOWA CAVALRY,

Camp on Corinth Road, April 30, 1862.

I have the honor to report that in the attack made by Colonel Elliott, Second Iowa Cavalry, upon the enemy's camp at Monterey, April 29, 1862, I was detached by Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch, Second Iowa Cavalry, and ordered to cut off his (the enemy's) retreat, if possible. After

moving for a half mile through a thickly-wooded and broken country, I met with signs of a hasty retreat. Pushing forward as rapidly as the bad roads would permit, my advance guard, while crossing a narrow bridge, received the fire of a masked battery of four guns throwing grape and canister. The guns then opened on the main column, killing William Paxton, Company B, and wounding Corporal Smith, Privates Bremner and Boutrager, Company I. The battery was upon a side hill, near the top, masked by bushes, its fire covering the bridge. We received nineteen shots, mostly too high to damage us. I moved my men out of range, and then examined the stream above and below the bridge for some distance; could find no point practicable for crossing without bridging. I therefore withdrew to Monterey, and was ordered back to the regiment by Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch, Second Iowa Cavalry, commanding. During the entire action the whole command conducted itself with a coolness and bravery worthy of commendation.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

HIRAM W. LOVE,
Major, Second Iowa Cavalry, Commanding Third Battalion.

Lieut. C. F. MARDEN,
A. A. A. G., Second Brig., Cav. Div., Army Mississippi.

No. 43.

Report of Brig. Gen. Patton Anderson, C. S. Army, of skirmish at Monterey, Tenn., April 29.

ADKINS' HOUSE, ON MONTEREY ROAD, TENN.,
April 29, 1862—12.45 p. m.

MAJOR: A few minutes after my last note was written the cavalry which had been left at Monterey came dashing through my lines a little beyond this, reporting the enemy in hot pursuit in largely-superior cavalry force and infantry; not known how many. Most of Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly's command were halted and formed in front some 400 to 600 yards; many, however, passed through and have probably gone to Corinth. My dispositions had been made. A few precautions were, however, added. The artillery (three pieces Washington Artillery) was in the center of the right wing, sweeping the road. Our cavalry was soon fired upon by large squadrons, perhaps 500 men, and, returning the fire feebly, fell back. The enemy came in pursuit, and as soon as his columns were unmasked, as previously directed, Lieutenant Vaught, commanding the artillery, opened upon the head of his column with canister and round shot and soon put the whole to flight, killing one or two and several horses. I had not the cavalry to pursue vigorously, but sent 50 men, under an officer, to follow on and learn where he had gone. They followed to within 1 mile of Monterey and report infantry and six pieces of artillery there.

Major Smith, commanding 150 mounted men, on his way from Corinth to Sand Hill, came up while the firing was going on and promptly reported to me for service. I ordered him to divide and form on my right and left and to send out small parties for observation, &c., all of which he promptly executed.

After the enemy's cavalry had retreated beyond the range of our artillery I ceased firing and occupied the position until half an hour

ago, when I fell back through a boggy wood to this position, on the hill commanding Mr. Atkins' house.

I had expected the infantry and artillery to move up after the cavalry was repulsed; but waiting three hours for him, and finding this to be a better position, I crossed the creek near Adkins' and took the position I now occupy. I was much influenced in this move by a report which Lieutenant Forrest, of Forrest's cavalry, made me after the repulse. He came, attracted by the firing, and reported the enemy moving up the Hamburg and Corinth road in a column of 10,000 infantry. He had been posted with 20 men on this road yesterday morning at a point near Babb's house. This morning he was driven in and cut off from his retreat to me and came back toward Corinth till he heard the firing and returned. If this information be true (and it concurs with former reports of scouts), it is important. That road (the Babb) intersects the Monterey and Corinth road 4½ miles this side of Corinth, at Shope's house.

The roads are in wretched condition. It is almost impossible to get our artillery through the mud with their weakened teams. A great deal of our cavalry cannot be got to make a stand from the same cause.

Lieutenant Vaught and his men deserve much praise for the coolness, courage, and skill with which they handled their pieces. He was ably assisted by Lieutenant Chalaron, who likewise displayed all the good qualities of an artillery officer. The infantry did not fire a volley, but stood coolly, ready to do so when ordered.

I would be pleased to receive any suggestions from the general commanding at all times in regard to my movements, and I shall endeavor to keep him informed of what I do.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Outpost, &c.

P. S.—I have said one or two were killed, because the first officer who rode over the field reported to me two; one who subsequently examined said he could find but one.

[Indorsement.]

———, ——— —, 1862.

Respectfully referred. Some fresh cavalry is much needed at this position.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, &c.

No. 44.

Report of Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, of skirmish at Farmington, Miss., May 3.

NEAR FARMINGTON, *May* 3, 1862.

The reconnaissance sent toward Farmington found the enemy 4,500 strong, with four pieces of artillery and some cavalry, occupying strong

position in front of the town. Our forces advanced at once to the assault, and after a sharp skirmish carried the position in handsome style. The enemy left 30 dead on the field and their tents and baggage.* The cavalry in pursuit toward Corinth. Another portion of the cavalry, when I last heard, was in pursuit of their train of wagons toward the railroad. A considerable force has pushed south to the railroad under General Paine, and have by this time destroyed it. The whole affair was very handsome, our regiments charging the battery and their infantry line at double-quick. The enemy fled in wild confusion. The regiment of cavalry which I sent through also to Booneville [Burnsville] took possession of the town, tore up the railroad track, and destroyed the bridges. The troops are all returning, and will bivouac tonight 2 miles this side of Farmington, in rear of a small, difficult creek. I propose to move forward my whole force 4½ miles to-morrow to this creek, which will place me within 5 miles of Corinth and in a strong position, with deep, miry creek in front.

If you do not approve, please telegraph me immediately, as my arrangements are all made to move in the morning. I will telegraph you again as soon as I hear the result of the cavalry pursuit. We have a good many prisoners; can't tell yet how many.

Our loss, 2 killed and 12 wounded.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 104. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI,
Camp on Corinth Road, May 4, 1862.

The major-general commanding congratulates the First Division of this army upon the brilliant success which attended their operations yesterday. The conduct of the division, and the cavalry under Colonel Minty, temporarily attached to it, was excellent, and bespeaks courage and discipline.

The highest expectations of their future deportment in action has been raised by their conduct yesterday, which the general commanding is satisfied will not be disappointed.

Special mention is due to the Yates Sharpshooters, under Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, and the batteries of Hescock and Houghtaling.

By order of Major-General Pope:

SPEED BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 45.

Report of Lieut. Col. John Tillson, Tenth Illinois Infantry, of skirmish at Farmington, Miss., May 3.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Farmington, Miss., May 4, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with your order of this date I submit a report of such part taken by the Tenth Illinois Volunteers as did not fall under your immediate observation in the movements of yesterday:

* See also Brig. Gen. James D. Morgan's report, No. 21, p. 713.

Moving from camp at 10.30 a. m. on the 3d instant, in light marching order, some 4½ miles, to the edge of the swamp lining the creek near Farmington, we were halted and first two and soon after two more companies thrown forward and deployed as skirmishers across and on either side of the road leading to Farmington. Receiving soon after an order to move up the whole regiment, I pushed forward and overtook my advance companies (A, F, D, and I), briskly engaged, steadily driving the enemy before them under a close and rapid fire. Halting the left wing, and leaving it under charge of Major Rowland, the advance companies pushed forward, soon clearing the woods of the enemy, and on emerging from the swamp were reformed and placed in position to guard the road through which we had passed, Companies A and F on the right, D across, and I on the left of the road. The left wing, with the exception of Company C, which was temporarily detailed to rebuild a bridge across the creek—a duty which, under the immediate direction of General Paine, they speedily and effectually accomplished—and the remainder of the brigade coming up, the subsequent movements—formation in line of battle, support of artillery, advance, and occupation of the town—were under your own direction and notice until our return at dark to the swamp. I then was directed to leave two companies in outpost on the west and hold the other eight on the east side of the swamp at the point where we first entered it. Being relieved at 4 p. m. to-day, the whole command rejoined the brigade at the present camp.

The conduct of officers and men was unexceptionably cool, spirited, and obedient. The formation under a stinging fire was rapid, yet orderly and accurate. The steadiness shown under and exposed to fire without the privilege of returning the same was worthy of all praise. The dashing drive along the heavily-obstructed roads and the muddy and tangled woods on either side, killing several of the enemy and offering him no time for successful resistance, was especially commendable.

The casualties were:*

Respectfully, &c.,

JOHN TILLSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Tenth Illinois Volunteers.

Col. R. F. SMITH,
Commanding First Demi-Brigade, &c.

No. 46.

Report of Assistant Secretary of War Thomas A. Scott of engagement at Farmington, Miss., May 9.

NEAR FARMINGTON, *May* 9, 1862—10 p. m.

The enemy advanced from Corinth this morning in force, and have reoccupied the ground beyond Seven Mile Creek in front of our position. Our troops withdrawn, by order of General Halleck, to this side, to avoid general engagement to-day. They had about 30,000 men in front of this wing to-day. They rest them to-night, and I presume a heavy engagement will take place to-morrow. Our loss is about 30 killed and probably 50 wounded. Loss of the enemy pretty severe. It is now pretty clear that an overwhelming force will be massed at Corinth to crush this army. In my judgment, which I respectfully

* Nominal list shows 1 officer and 5 men wounded.

offer for your consideration, a heavy re-enforcement of infantry and artillery should be sent here immediately, or we shall soon be the party besieged, and that, too, in the heart of the enemy's country.

THOMAS A. SCOTT,
Assistant Secretary of War.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

No. 47.

Reports of Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, of engagement at Farmington, Miss., May 9, with return of casualties.

NEAR FARMINGTON, *May* 9, 1862.

[SIR:] The enemy, 20,000 strong, drove in our pickets beyond Farmington and advanced against the brigade, occupying the farther side of the creek, in front of my camp. The brigade held on for five hours, until, finding them heavily pressed in front and on the flanks, and that I could not sustain them without passing the creek with my whole force, which was contrary to your orders and would have drawn on a general engagement, I withdrew them to this side in good order. The conduct of the troops was most excellent, and the withdrawal was made by them very reluctantly. The enemy made a demonstration to cross, but have abandoned the movement, as we cannot be dislodged unless our right is turned, of which there is constant danger while the interval between Buell and myself is so great. The line I suggested this morning is the proper one, I think, for Buell and myself, whenever you decide to have it occupied. I am ready and able to force my way to Farmington and the railroad.

Our loss was considerable, though I cannot yet tell how great. The enemy, being much exposed, suffered very severely, one of his batteries being completely disabled and his infantry line driven back several times. My command is eager for the advance. About 4 p. m. General Nelson arrived within a mile with his division, but has returned to his camp. My force is in line of battle and will be withdrawn at sunset.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK.

NEAR FARMINGTON, *May* 10, 1862.

[SIR:] Deserter from Louisiana regiment in skirmish yesterday just arrived. Force was 35,000, under Bragg, Van Dorn, Hardee, and Price, with thirty pieces of artillery. Their purpose was to overwhelm my command and pursue to Tennessee River. We are supposed to number 10,000. Their loss was very heavy both in officers and men. Our loss I will report as soon as I can get returns. The country is clear to Farmington and beyond.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK.

Return of casualties in the United States troops in the engagement at Farmington, Miss., May 9, 1862.

[Compiled from nominal lists of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
14th Michigan Infantry	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	No loss reported.
22d Illinois Infantry	------	4	------	7	------	------	11	
26th Illinois Infantry	------	2	1	27	------	------	30	
27th Illinois Infantry	------	3	------	16	------	3	22	
42d Illinois Infantry	------	2	------	12	1	3	18	
47th Illinois Infantry	1	------	------	17	------	2	20	
51st Illinois Infantry	------	------	------	2	------	------	2	
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery G.	------	------	------	4	------	------	4	
11th Missouri Infantry	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	No loss reported.
8th Wisconsin Infantry	1	1	1	15	------	1	19	
2d Iowa Cavalry	1	1	2	43	------	4	51	
2d Iowa Battery	------	------	------	1	------	------	1	
4th U S. Cavalry, detachment	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	No loss reported.
Total	3	13	4	144	1	13	178	

No. 48.

Report of Col. John M. Loomis, Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, of engagement at Farmington, Miss., May 9.

HDQRS. FIRST DEMI-BRIGADE (PLUMMER'S BRIG.),
SECOND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
In the Field, May 11, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report for the information of the general commanding the operations of your brigade, under my command, during the reconnaissance on the 8th instant and the affair of the 9th instant:

On the morning of the 8th instant I assumed command of your brigade, by order, on account of your sickness. Your assistant adjutant-general, Capt. Temple Clark; your aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Lloyd, and two mounted orderlies reported to me for duty. Lieutenant Sprague, adjutant of the Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general of the First Demi-Brigade, also accompanied me as an aide. We marched to Farmington, Miss., and by order of General Stanley formed line of battle, with skirmishers in front and artillery on left, to defend approaches to Farmington from the south. Remained in this position until evening. On the return of General Stanley was ordered by him to leave four companies, with a field officer, in Farmington, as an advance guard, and bivouac the brigade in front of the creek in rear of Farmington. These orders were executed, and Major Jefferson, Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, left in command of the advance guard, and the brigade bivouacked on a ridge about half a mile in rear of the building called the cotton-gin, the right and left resting on the swamps on either side, with skirmishers thrown out in front and on each flank; Spoor's battery in front of center. The brigade was out of rations, but I was informed by General Stanley that the brigade would be relieved next morning.

Early in the morning of the 9th instant skirmish firing commenced in front of Farmington and continued at intervals until about 9 o'clock, when Major Jefferson, commanding advance guard, reported that without re-enforcements he could not hold the ground. I informed General Stanley of this and received his orders. In the mean time General Palmer had arrived and gone to the front. Major Jefferson again sent for relief. I informed him that General Palmer had gone forward with relief. General Palmer's brigade had now begun to arrive. I had made preparations to withdraw the brigade, considering myself relieved, when General Stanley, having arrived, ordered one regiment across the swamp on our left to occupy the high, clear ground, to hold it, and prevent the planting of batteries there. I ordered Colonel Mower, Eleventh Missouri Volunteers, to that point, and they performed the duty well, held the position, and thus prevented the possibility of a flank movement against our left.

About this time a battery opened fire a mile in advance of our left on our advance guard. Another battery opened fire at about the same distance on our right, in front. Hescock's battery took position and opened on this latter. The skirmishers and battle line of General Palmer's brigade covered our front from right to left, and considerable fighting occurred. Being under a sharp fire of artillery from the front, I ordered the other three regiments (Forty-seventh Illinois, Eighth Wisconsin, and Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteers) to lay down behind the ridge, as I could not open fire either of the infantry or artillery without firing on our own men. I then ordered Spoor's battery under cover of bushes on next ridge, in rear of our left, to give it a new position. We suffered considerably from the fire of the enemy. By the retreat of the troops of General Palmer's brigade the front of the Forty-seventh Illinois and Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers being uncovered, I ordered them to advance to the crest of the ridge and open their fire, which order they promptly and with effect obeyed. I then ordered the Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteers to change front forward, advance, and open fire, and sent Lieutenant Lloyd to order Spoor's battery into position. The artillery and infantry in front having retired through our lines, the Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteers advanced in good order and opened fire. The fire of these three regiments checked the advance of the enemy and compelled a portion of their line to retire under cover, when the Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteers was thrown into confusion by a charge of our own cavalry from the rear, of which I had received no intimation. I ordered the Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers to cease firing while the cavalry were in their front. The Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteers quickly reformed, and were again thrown into confusion by the return of the cavalry through their lines, by which 4 men were badly wounded. The Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteers again quickly reformed and the Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers opened their fire. Lieutenant Lloyd returned, being unable to find Spoor's battery; they had left the field.

I found the Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteers had formed a new line next the bushes on right of original line, and upon inquiry of Lieutenant-Colonel Tinkham why he was there, he answered, "By order of General Paine," and that he was further ordered by him to retire by right of companies to the rear into the swamp, which movement was executed. The Forty-seventh Illinois and Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers were still delivering their fire to the front.

General Palmer now ordered me to retire and form a new line around the edge of the swamp under cover of the bushes. I gave the order

and these two regiments retired in good order, the men cool and obedient. The new line was formed by the Forty-seventh Illinois and Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers. I recalled the Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteers from their position in the swamp and formed them as directed by General Palmer. The Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteers were now under a fire on right and rear, which they, from their position, could not reply to. General Palmer soon gave the order to retire again, and Lieutenant Lloyd was nearly captured by the rebels in conveying the order to the Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteers. The Eleventh Missouri Volunteers had been recalled by Capt. Temple Clark, assistant adjutant-general, after the main body had retired and the enemy had advanced, and just in time to save them from being cut off. General Palmer ordered a third line to be formed, but, on arriving at the ground designated, General Stanley ordered me to form the brigade in line of battle in front of its own camp, reserving the Eleventh Missouri Volunteers to protect a bridge on the main approach and some stores. The latter order was executed in good order, the Eleventh Missouri Volunteers arriving before dark.

Of the conduct of your officers and men I cannot speak in terms of too high praise. They were steady and cool at all times; perfectly under control. They deserve great credit.

Your staff officers—Captain Clark and Lieutenant Lloyd—behaved gallantly, as did Lieutenant Sprague. I particularly call to your notice the service rendered and the gallant conduct generally of Lieutenant Lloyd.

I desire also to mention Captain Fitz Gibbon, Company B, Fourteenth Michigan Volunteers, who at near the close of the fight reported to me for orders, his company in good order and under perfect control, saying he wished to fight as long as any troops fought. I ordered him to the rear to join his regiment. I consider him a gallant soldier.

I report with sorrow the following list of casualties.*

I take great pleasure in assuring you that there was not a skulker in your brigade, and I have no doubt that I could have held the first position occupied by the brigade if I had not been ordered to retire.

I inclose for your perusal the reports of commanding officers of regiments, Spoor's battery, and Major Jefferson, advance guard.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN MASON LOOMIS,
Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. J. B. PLUMMER,
Comdg. Brigade, Second Division, Army of the Mississippi.

No. 49.

Report of Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, C. S. Army, of engagement at Farmington, Miss., May 9.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
Camp Churchill Clark, May 10, 1862.

GENERAL: By order of General Beauregard I marched my corps in the evening of the 8th instant on the Danville road toward Farming-

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* Nominal list omitted. The losses are tabulated on p. 805

ton, and formed line of battle with my left flank resting on the crest of the hill above the marshy bottom of the little creek in front of the intrenchments of Corinth, and my center on the Danville road, about a mile in advance of the crossing of that road with the Charleston Railroad. Price's division I held in reserve *en échelon* on the right. Time was lost in getting in position on account of obstructions in the road and because of the want of knowledge of tactics on the part of officers and troops. Night came on before the line was formed and the enemy retreated before I could attack him. My troops rested for the night on their arms.

Early next morning I moved my line of battle to the right, crossing the three roads leading to Farmington from the south, viz: The Danville, old Jacinto, and the Jacinto roads. In obedience to instructions then received from you, general, I moved to the attack of the enemy at Farmington. Your orders were executed. The enemy was driven from his positions in and about that village across the Seven Mile Creek; the bridge was burned and the troops returned to camp. Natural obstructions—swamps, thickets, ravines, &c.—prevented my right flank from reaching the Hamburg road in time to cut off the enemy's retreat, although every effort was made to do so. The enemy were too expeditious in getting out of the way to give us an opportunity to do anything more than skirmish with him. I lost only 9 men killed and wounded. Several prisoners and a considerable number of arms and other property were taken.

I regret that I have to report that two gallant young officers of my staff—Maj. Edward Ingraham and Lieutenant Leftwich—were badly wounded while carrying orders to the troops. Major Ingraham died today, as gallant and noble a soldier as ever died for his country. It is hoped that Lieutenant Leftwick may recover and yet draw his sword in the sacred cause for which he has already fought on several fields.

The troops of my command seemed well disposed for battle, and gave evidence of a determination to conquer the enemy, which I have no doubt they will do when the opportunity is given them. All the officers of my staff behaved gallantly, as did also the officers of the line who came under my personal observation.

I herewith inclose the list of killed and wounded.*

Respectfully, general, I am, your obedient servant,

EARL VAN DORN.

General BRAXTON BRAGG.

No. 50.

Report of Brig. Gen. Daniel Ruggles, C. S. Army, commanding division, of engagement at Farmington, Miss., May 9.

HDQRS. RUGGLES' DIV., ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., May 16, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the information of the commanding general of the forces that, in obedience to instructions, my division marched on the morning of May 9 along the lower road leading to

* Not found.

Farmington, some 4½ miles distant, and reached there about 10 a. m., having encountered some small scouts of the enemy.

Colonel McCulloch, with about 200 Arkansas cavalry, joined me some 2 miles distant from the trenches, and one-half of his force was thrown out as flankers to the right and left and the remainder in the advance.

In the vicinity of the town we discovered a body of the enemy's cavalry, and dispersed it by a section of Captain Ducatel's guns, of the Orleans Guards Battery.

Possession was immediately taken of the village of Farmington, where the enemy had established a telegraph station, and, as we subsequently learned, the Assistant Secretary of War of the Federal Government had just been engaged with it in urging the advance of the Federal troops. The brigades of my division advanced in separate columns, in readiness to deploy into line of battle. Finding masses of the enemy apparently in line of battle some distance in front, I directed sections of Hodgson's, Ducatel's, and Hoxton's batteries to open fire upon them, awaiting in the mean time the advance of General Van Dorn's division on my right.

Having communicated with General Trapier's division, which had already arrived on my left, I then deployed the columns into line of battle, holding the Fourth Brigade in reserve, and advanced against the enemy, encountering his first fire near the road leading to the left of Farmington. The enemy was sheltered by the high bank along the road-side and in a narrow skirt of timber bordering the road on the left, in which his position was partially taken.

Just previous to the opening of his fire I had directed the three batteries into action at a point in advance, calculated to sweep the forest and more elevated ground beyond. The march of my division was mainly through an open field, in which exposed position our troops received the enemy's opening fire when about passing the batteries, mainly directed against the left of Walker's [and] the entire front of Anderson's and Gober's brigades.

At this time Robertson's battery, of General Trapier's division, which had just opened fire on the enemy on our left, ceased firing at my request, as our lines came under the range of his guns, and advanced to a position I indicated, where he swept the open ground beyond the skirt of timber already mentioned. The contest of our infantry with the enemy was for the space of half an hour sharp and spirited, until we drove them before us to another skirt of timber and underbrush, distant some quarter of a mile beyond an open field. After having cleared the enemy from the forest and driven him from the open field in front, the division pursued him until his entire force had fled and retreated across the large creek, where the pursuit was called off and the bridge burned, and was then ordered to fall back on Farmington, and thence to return to its encampment within the lines of Corinth.

Brig. Gen. J. P. Anderson speaks in terms of special commendation of the conduct of the First Brigade, specifying the Confederate Guards, of Louisiana, and the Florida Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Clack; the Twenty-eighth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, Colonel Fisk, and also of the Thirty-seventh Mississippi Volunteers, during a brief period when under his observation.

The Second Brigade, Maj. D. Gober commanding, participated to a small extent in the action and behaved in a spirited manner, advancing with the line, without, however, encountering any great force of the enemy.

Brig. Gen. L. M Walker, commanding the Third Brigade, speaks in high terms of the conduct of the Twentieth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, Colonel Reichard, and Thirty-seventh Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, Colonel Benton; also of Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard, commanding Thirteenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, for making a gallant dash at the enemy with his regiment; also of Lieutenant Morgan, Thirty-seventh Mississippi Volunteers, who continued to lead his company, although wounded.

Colonel Fagan, commanding the Fourth Brigade, speaks in high terms of the bearing of the First Arkansas and Second Texas, composing his command, and a section of Captain Ketchum's battery, attached to his brigade.

Captain Hoxton, with two James rifled guns, temporarily attached to the First Brigade; Captain Hodgson, with a section of two guns of the Washington Artillery, also serving with the First Brigade; Captain Ducatel, with his Orleans Guards Battery of six guns, and Captain Robertson, with his battery of 12-pounder field guns, of Brigadier-General Trapier's division, serving temporarily under my orders, were all distinguished for their gallantry, as well as their men for their good conduct on the field.

I respectfully refer to the reports of commanders of brigades and to those of subordinate commanders for full details of the services promptly and gallantly rendered by the division I have the honor to command. The accompanying return of casualties will show that our loss in killed and wounded was by no means inconsiderable, amounting to 119. [Report No. 51.]

I am greatly indebted to Capt. R. M. Hooe, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. F. C. Zacharie, Twenty-fifth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, assistant inspector-general; Lieut. H. H. Price and A. B. De Saulles, on special service, and Dr. Hereford, chief surgeon of division, who was indefatigable in the performance of his appropriate duties, for their services on the field.

I am also under obligations for services voluntarily rendered by Captain McMahan and also Captain Laster, late of Tennessee cavalry, during the engagement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. GEORGE G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 51.

*Return of casualties in Ruggles' division, in the engagement at Farmington, Miss., May 9, 1862.**

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
First Brigade (Anderson's):								
25th Louisiana	.....	2	3	26	.....	.....	31	
36th Mississippi	.....	1	1	9	.....	1	12	
Florida and Confederate Guards Battalion.	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	1 mortally wounded.
Hodgson's (Louisiana) Battery	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
Total	.....	3	4	44	.....	1	52	
Second Brigade (Gober's):								
11th Louisiana	.....	1	.....	10	.....	1	12	
16th Louisiana	.....	2	.....	12	.....	.....	14	
18th Louisiana	.....	1	.....	12	.....	.....	14	
19th Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not engaged.
Orleans Guards, Artillery	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
Total	.....	4	.....	36	.....	1	41	
Third Brigade (Walker's):								
13th Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Losses not reported.
20th Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
37th Mississippi	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
Total	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
Fourth Brigade (Fagan's):								
1st Arkansas	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	4	
2d Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No casualties.
38th Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not engaged.
Ketchum's (Alabama) Battery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No casualties.
Hoxton's (Tennessee) Battery	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
Total	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5	
Grand total	.....	8	5	84	.....	2	99	

No. 52.

Report of Brig. Gen. Patton Anderson, C. S. Army, commanding First Brigade, of engagement at Farmington, Miss., May 9.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, RUGGLES' DIVISION,
Corinth, Miss., May 16, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit herewith my official report of the action near Farmington on the 8th and 9th instant, with the reports of my subordinate commanders and an informal list of casualties. A list of the casualties in the new form will be transmitted as soon as the necessary reports of the regimental commanders can be made.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. ROY MASON HOOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Division Headquarters.

* Compiled from the Confederate reports.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, RUGGLES' DIVISION,
SECOND ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, Miss., May 15, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit this my report of the part taken by the brigade under my command in the affair with the enemy at Farmington on the 9th instant:

By a circular order from division headquarters the brigade was put in readiness on the night of the 8th to move to the front at an early hour on the morning of the 9th. I was directed by the brigadier-general commanding the division to march my command to a field some half a mile beyond the breastworks, to form the brigade in close column by divisions, and to await further orders. At the same time I was informed that it was the purpose of the commanding general that we should move out on the lower Farmington road until the enemy should be found, and then to encounter him; also that Brigadier-General Walker, commanding Third Brigade, Ruggles' division, with, among other troops, one regiment of infantry (Thirty-seventh Mississippi Regiment, Colonel Benton commanding) and one section of artillery, Lieutenant Vaught commanding, belonging to my brigade, would deploy his column as soon as Bridge Creek was crossed, and that my command, consisting of the Twenty-fifth Louisiana, Colonel Fisk; the Thirty-sixth Mississippi, Colonel Brown; the Florida Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Clack, and four pieces of the Washington Artillery, Captain Hodgson, would follow closely his movements, and be ready to support him at any point of the field where occasion might require. My disposition was in columns by platoons, right in front. In this manner we moved to within half a mile of Farmington, advancing slowly and cautiously, being regulated in this by Brigadier-General Walker's line in front. After a halt of about half an hour, by General Ruggles' order we moved up into the village and halted for some time about 100 yards in rear and on the left of General Walker. By order from the same authority I then formed the brigade on General Walker's left, which was now advancing. The four pieces of artillery under Captain Hodgson were ordered to follow at convenient distance in the rear of my center. General Walker's brigade being in motion at the time, I was ordered to form upon its left and some hundred yards in advance, which compelled me to execute the movement at a double-quick, which, however, was completed just in time to engage the enemy's skirmishers as they were retiring down the slope of an open plain and entering a thick wood beyond. I deemed it necessary to press on without hesitation and push the enemy from his cover as well as to gain a less exposed position for our own troops. The nature of the ground on my right had proved impracticable, and a short delay was occasioned by the effort of the Twenty-fifth Louisiana and the Thirty-sixth Mississippi Regiments to pass the obstacles. The latter regiment had only arrived a few days previous, and had enjoyed none of the privileges of drill and instruction. To prevent further delay and confusion, I ordered forward the balance of the brigade, and instructed Colonel Brown to form his regiment in rear of my center and to follow on closely until an opportunity was presented of regaining his position in line. On ascending to the top of the hill in an open field we received a heavy fire from the enemy's skirmishers in the thick wood not 100 yards in front, and just at this moment the Orleans Guards [Ducatel's] Battery was coming into position immediately in my center for the purpose of shelling the wood. As the officer in charge informed me that this was by General Ruggles' order, whom I saw present about this time, I directed the

brigade to take cover behind the remains of an old fence near the brow of the hill and a few paces in rear of the battery, the right wing of the Twenty-fifth Louisiana extending to the right of the battery. In this position we could occasionally pick off a sharpshooter as he would uncover himself in the woods, but it was too exposed to justify its occupation for any length of time. Many of my men were being wounded and several killed. I requested the battery to cease firing, that I might charge the wood.

In the mean time the Thirty-sixth Mississippi, Colonel Brown, had regained its position in line, but many of its members were now straggling to the rear from under the sharp fire of the enemy's skirmishers. I endeavored, with some success, to rally them, and immediately ordered a charge. It was gallantly responded to by the Twenty-fifth Louisiana and the Florida Battalion, as also by a larger portion of the Thirty-sixth Mississippi. The wood was gained without any difficulty and the enemy was pushed rapidly through an open field beyond.

In this charge he had several killed, and we took 8 prisoners (3 wounded) and a quantity of knapsacks, blankets, &c.; also a few stands of arms. His surprise and hasty flight was evidenced by the manner in which these things were scattered through the woods and half-cooked breakfasts that lay around. Hogs and mutton, just butchered and not yet dressed, could be seen in many places.

As we reached the open field beyond the woods our pursuit was checked by the opening of Robertson's battery on our left, which swept the field the full length of our front, dealing death and dismay in the ranks of the enemy's cavalry, a squadron of which had the temerity to attempt a charge upon our line. At one time they were in easy range of our infantry, which might have added to the number of empty saddles but for an impression that got abroad along the line that it was our own cavalry, which impression was confirmed by an order coming from the right not to fire upon them. Being engaged personally at the time in bringing into line the Thirty-sixth Mississippi, I did not hear the order, and only learned of it when I had inquired why my command had ceased or failed to fire. By this time the column had fled beyond range. I pressed forward through the open field in front and charged into the wood beyond. I had not advanced far, however, when a citizen approached me and said it was impossible for the brigade to get through a morass immediately in front; that he had informed General Ruggles of the fact, and that he (General Ruggles) had sent him to me with the information. As I had seen General Ruggles on the field the moment before entering the wood, I concluded to speak with him on the subject, not, however, until a couple of staff officers had gone forward to reconnoiter the morass. I found General Ruggles near by in the open field, and he confirmed what the citizen had told me, and directed me to hold the brigade in the wood where it was until the result of a reconnaissance then being made could be ascertained, when he would give me further orders. After remaining in that position some half hour he ordered me to withdraw into the open field near where he then was, which being accomplished, he directed me to march back to a point a short distance in the rear of Farmington, halt, and communicate with him through a staff officer.

In the mean time I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Clack to detail an officer and two men to repair to a gin-house near by, in which was stored unginned cotton, as also several bales already packed; to take an estimate of the quantity, quality, and value of the same, together with machinery, &c., and to burn and destroy the same, reporting in

full to me as soon as we returned to Corinth. Colonel Clack was also directed to detail an officer with sufficient force to take charge of and bring off the knapsacks, blankets, clothing, &c., which had been left by the enemy in his flight. As my command filed by on their return to Farmington I observed Lieutenant Browne, with a detail of 20 men, collecting these articles, many of which had already been scattered and carried off by troops in passing. Having no wagons at hand, I directed Lieutenant Browne to take the most valuable articles, such as blankets, overcoats, knapsacks, &c., and bring them off the field, but to prevent stragglers from lingering around the place in search of plunder; to gather all the valueless stuff, such as old underclothes, &c., and burn them. Both Captain Macmurdo's and Lieutenant Browne's reports are herewith transmitted.

On reaching the point in the rear of Farmington indicated by the division commander I communicated with General Ruggles through Lieutenant James, of my staff, who soon returned with orders for me to resume my position within the trenches at Corinth, where my command arrived about sundown.

Accompanying this report will be found a list of casualties in my command, showing a loss of 3 killed, 49 wounded, and 1 missing.* As this list does not, however, embrace the information desired in every particular by a recent circular from general headquarters, I have this day required a report from regimental and battalion commanders in conformity therewith, which will be transmitted at the earliest practicable moment.

It is proper for me to state that the troops of my command, with inconsiderable exceptions, bore themselves on this occasion in a manner highly creditable to themselves and their regimental commanders. None of them except the Florida Battalion and the Washington Artillery ever having been under fire before, it could hardly be expected that a few would not shrink from the first volley of a concealed foe. The Twenty-fifth Louisiana Regiment, though recently raised and arrived since the battle of Shiloh, behaved like veterans, maintaining their line unbroken, and always moving forward with spirit and alacrity whenever ordered to do so. Great credit for this state of things in a new regiment is due to the discipline as well as the gallantry displayed by the officers of the regiment, both field and company.

The Florida Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Clack commanding, gained fresh laurels in the field by their discipline, valor, and promptness; both officers and men fully sustained the high reputation they had won on the bloody hills of Shiloh, never faltering, ever in the van.

A large portion of the Thirty-sixth Mississippi regiment, although never having formed a line of battle or heard a hostile gun before, behaved with that gallantry and spirit which characterized the troops of that chivalrous State on every field. It is not doubted but the reputation of the State will be fully sustained on any future occasion requiring a display of intrepidity and valor.

The Thirty-seventh Mississippi, Colonel Benton, on this occasion was detached from my brigade, and appeared upon the field under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. L. M. Walker, who will report upon their conduct on the occasion. On one portion of the field, however, they came under my immediate observation, and made a most gallant charge on my right, and in conjunction with the Twenty-fifth Louisiana Regiment.

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*Table on file shows 48 wounded.

Nothing can be said on this occasion in praise of the conduct of the Washington Artillery which would add to its well-earned reputation on a former and bloodier field. Suffice it to say they were ever present in the right place at the right time, displaying that skill in the management of their pieces and the practice of their gunners which always wins fights as well as laurels.

To my personal staff—Capt. W. G. Barth, assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. W. M. Davidson, aide-de-camp; Second Lieut. John W. James, acting brigade ordnance officer; Capt. Thaddeus Foster, brigade quartermaster, and Edward McDonald, acting brigade surgeon—I am indebted for their prompt and efficient assistance in their respective departments. All my orders were promptly delivered and every assistance was rendered by each of them which the occasion demanded.

For instances of individual gallantry displayed upon the field by subalterns and men who deserve notice, I respectfully refer to the accompanying reports of regimental commanders, as well as for other details not specified in this report.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. ROY MASON HOOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Ruggles' Division.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

FLORIDA AND CONFEDERATE [GUARDS] BATTALION,
Camp near Corinth, Miss., May 11, 1862.

COLONEL: In obedience to instructions received on 9th instant from Brigadier-General Anderson, shortly after the retreat of the enemy from their position at and around Farmington, Miss., I selected two men from my company, and placing them under my immediate command in charge of the gin-house, located in the large field just back of the village, awaited the withdrawal of our infantry. As soon as they had all retired on their return to Corinth I set fire to the cotton stored in the gin-house and to three bales lying outside.

The estimated value of gin-house, machinery belonging thereto, cotton-gin, and corn-mill, quantity of baled and loose cotton, and name of owner thereof will be found in the statement I have the honor to present herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. MACMURDO,
Captain Company C.

Lieut. Col. FRANKLIN H. CLACK.

[Subinclosure.]

Statement of estimated value of gin-house and machinery attached, gin and mill, amount of clean and unginned cotton, destroyed by fire [on the] afternoon of the 9th instant, near Farmington, Miss., by orders of Brigadier-General Anderson, commanding First Brigade:

Gin-house and machinery, valued at	$400
Cotton-gin and corn-mill	300
Cotton unginned, supposed to be equal in quantity to 5 bales of clean cotton	225
Cotton baled (3 bales)	135

Mr. Dick Smith was reported as being the owner of the above-named

property. He is at present residing at or near Morris Mills, across the railroad, distant about 8 miles from Farmington and 4 miles from Corinth.

G. P. MACMURDO,
Captain Company C.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

FLORIDA AND CONFEDERATE GUARDS BATTALION,
Camp near Corinth, Miss., May 10, 1862.

SIR: I beg leave to report that, in obedience to a special order received on the field on Friday last, I proceeded with Company B, of the battalion, to collect together and guard the overcoats, knapsacks, oil-cloths, blankets, &c., left by the enemy in their retreat from beyond Farmington. I divided my company into four squads, each in charge of a sergeant, and instructed them to search the woods in the line of retreat and to collect these articles as quickly as possible. I also detailed a guard to protect the large bulk of them near the old gin-house. But few of these articles had been collected by the details, when I received further orders direct from General P. Anderson to save the most valuable, such as blankets, &c., and to leave the remainder. I proceeded forthwith to execute the order, gathering about 150 blankets in one pile and a like number each of oil-cloths, knapsacks, overcoats, &c. These latter were set on fire and were burning rapidly when, an aide of General Bragg came up with a detail of wagons and ordered me to extinguish the fire, which was done at once. He then informed me that he had a sufficient detail of men to take charge of the articles, and relieved me from the further execution of your order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. BROWNE,
Lieutenant, Commanding Detail.

Lieut. Col. FRANKLIN H. CLACK.

No. 53.

Report of Col. S. W. Fisk, Twenty-fifth Louisiana Infantry, of engagement at Farmington, Miss., May 9.

HDQRS. TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT LOUISIANA VOLS.,
May 10, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders, during yesterday's conflict near Farmington I placed my regiment in line on the right of the First Brigade, Ruggles' division, commanded by General Anderson, and afterward advanced. The enemy was speedily dislodged from the wood and valley in front. On arriving at the plain beyond the wood I found the enemy had retired beyond it to the second woods, in their flight leaving knapsacks and guns in considerable numbers, and also some of their wounded, and being now nearly a mile from the position of my regiment when its charge commenced. Having been in advance during the charge, I now reformed line and waited for orders and for the other regiments to overtake us and get into position. I was soon after ordered to report to Colonel Fagan, and nothing of any great importance subsequently occurred, as we [were] within an hour ordered to retire.

I have to report 2 killed and 27 wounded; among the latter Lieutenant Smith, of Company A, and Lieutenants McGowan and Caldwell, Company D.

I desire to call particular attention to the intrepid and noble conduct of the color-sergeant, Samuel A. Burns, of Company C. It would have a good effect upon the *morale* of the army if such young men as this, who for the first time under fire not only sustained themselves but encouraged others, should be promoted and distinguished by the Government.

I am happy to say that officers and men of the regiment did their duty during the engagement.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. FISK,
Colonel Twenty-fifth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers.

Capt. W. G. BARTH, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 54.

Report of Col. D. J. Brown, Thirty-sixth Mississippi Infantry, of engagement at Farmington, Miss., May 9.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT MISSISSIPPI VOLS.,
FIRST BRIGADE, FOURTH (RUGGLES') DIVISION,
———, —— —, 1862.

SIR: I herewith transmit to you the part taken by my regiment in the action on yesterday near Farmington:

My regiment was on the left of the Twenty-fifth Louisiana Regiment, Colonel Fisk, and on the right of the Florida Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Clack. Soon after passing Farmington my regiment was formed in line of battle as above indicated, the column marching in line in a southerly direction. On entering the second old field the enemy in the wood in front commenced a fire, and here two of my men fell; the enemy, however, gave way through the adjoining woods. We advanced rapidly, pursuing them, and in reaching an old field, in which was an old gin, the enemy made a bold and firm stand. We formed in line of battle near the fence, and here for some time we exchanged a heavy and murderous fire. Two of my men fell, one killed instantly, the other mortally wounded, together with two others. While the fire was the hottest some one unknown to me gave the order to fall back. I heard it distinctly, and many of those on my right and left believing the order to have been given by authority, as well as portions of my own command, a retreat was at once commenced by a portion of those on my right and left, as well as a portion of my own command. The field officers adjacent to me, as well as myself and field officers, used every exertion to stop the retreat, and soon had the command again in line of battle. When this demonstration was made the enemy made a precipitate retreat to the woods in front of us. We continued to follow the direction of their retreat, but never again came up with them. The troops under my command far [were] raw troops.

Total killed and wounded, 14.

Respectfully submitted.

D. J. BROWN,
Colonel, Comdg. Thirty-sixth Regiment Mississippi Vols.

Capt. W. G. BARTH,
A. A. G., First Brigade, Fourth Division, C. S. Army.

No. 55.

Report of Lieut. Col. Franklin H. Clack, Florida and Confederate Guards Battalion, of engagement at Farmington, Miss., May 9.

HDQRS. FLORIDA AND CONFED. GUARDS BATTALION,
Corinth, Miss., May 11, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 9th instant, in compliance with orders, at 8 a. m. I proceeded with my command, formed in close column by divisions, to the field on the left of the Farmington road, about half a mile beyond its intrenchments. After waiting until about 9 a. m. I took up the line of march by the flank, right in front, on the left of the brigade, and proceeded to within a short distance of Farmington, when the column halted for about half an hour. The order was then given to forward, and having passed through the town of Farmington line of battle was formed, and after the advance had begun the order came to charge the enemy in a thicket to the left, where they were in considerable force as skirmishers. The advance was made by the right and left of the brigade, the center having fallen back for the moment. The charge through a galling fire was successful, and the enemy driven through the thicket and over the open ground beyond with spirit. On emerging to the open ground a body of cavalry advanced on us from the front, and being repulsed, retreated behind a gin-house on our left in the field, on which we fired, at the same time the artillery to the left opened fire. Our fire in both cases was destructive, as was evident by the running and empty saddles. Suddenly the cry came from the right that it was our own cavalry, and Colonel Fisk, of the Twenty-fifth Louisiana Volunteers, rode in the front and commanded the firing to cease, reiterating this order as that of my superior officer. General Anderson not being visible to me at the moment, and supposing he was on the right whence the order came, I caused my command to cease firing. I threw out skirmishers on the left, under command of my adjutant (Second Lieutenant Pollard), who performed the service efficiently, and succeeded in capturing and sending to the rear 3 prisoners, besides 4 of the wounded enemy, whom he caused to be transported to the hospital.

Meanwhile the Thirty-seventh Mississippi Volunteers coming up, took up its position on the left of the Twenty-fifth, and I maintained my place on their left.

At the point on the edge of the thicket opposite the gin-house we captured a large quantity of equipage and accouterments, consisting in the main [of] knapsacks, blankets, and overcoats. After formation, the order to advance was given, and I marched to the front about 100 yards into a dense thicket and there awaited orders, the brigade being posted, as I was informed, to support the Second Brigade of the division. After remaining in this position about half an hour I marched back to the original position in the field, and under orders returned to camp the same evening at 6 p. m.

I have to congratulate the battalion on its gallant bearing in the conflict, and to express my sincere thanks at being placed in command of officers and men who deport themselves with the gallantry of those who feel the full importance of the contest they wage.

I have the honor to inclose field reports of the 9th instant and list

of the killed and wounded; also list of weapons lost and by whom and of weapons captured and by whom.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN H. CLACK,
Lieutenant-Colonel Florida and Confederate Guards Battalion.

CAPT. W. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 56.

Report of Capt. W. Irving Hodgson, Fifth Company Washington (Louisiana) Artillery, of engagement at Farmington, Miss., May 9.

HDQRS. FIFTH COMPANY, BATT. WASHINGTON ARTY.,
Camp Anderson, near Corinth, Miss., May 10, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In reply to your circular, asking for my official report of the participation of my battery in the battle of Farmington, I beg leave to report as follows:

In obedience to circular preparing the troops for the field, sent previously, I had my battery in readiness and moved out to position behind the fortifications immediately in front of your brigade line on the evening of the 8th instant at about 3.30 o'clock, with four pieces of artillery, fully manned and equipped.

At 4 o'clock I received an order to forward one section of my battery to an open field about half a mile outside of the fortifications, on the Farmington and Danville road. I took position on a prominent knoll on the right and front of your brigade, opening fire with spherical case-shot from my howitzers and smooth-bore guns at intervals, firing whenever an opportunity offered itself or an enemy could be seen.

We ceased operations about dark, then one section of my battery was ordered inside the fortifications; the other section, under Lieutenant Vaught, was, by order of General Ruggles, detached from you and ordered to report to Brigadier-General Walker, with whom he remained on the field until next morning.

On the morning of the 9th instant, at about 8 o'clock, the left section of my battery having gone forward with your brigade, we soon joined the right section, now relieved from General Walker's command, and with our four guns followed your column in the rear.

At 11 a. m., at the instance of General Ruggles, I sent to the extreme front one section of artillery, under Lieutenant Vaught, who, after having been placed in a favorable position, opened fire upon the enemy's cavalry with spherical case-shot, scattering them in the wildest confusion.

About 12 o'clock, the other section being brought into position, we continued to follow the fast-retreating column of the enemy, every now and then wheeling into battery and pouring a few rounds into them in order to facilitate them in their movements.

At 3 o'clock, having received orders to withdraw from the chase and return to camp, we left the field, bringing with us a number of the enemy's spades, shovels, pickaxes, &c.; also several hundred feet of telegraph wire, which has been turned over to your brigade quartermaster.

We fired 80 rounds of ammunition in the two days, mostly spherical case-shot; our casualties being only one man, Private George W. Crawford, severely, though not dangerously, wounded by a Minie ball through the right wrist; also one horse died last night from fatigue.

In closing this report I will again call your attention to the gallant and daring conduct of Lieutenants Vaught and Chalaron. They, as usual, acquitted themselves with honor to their command and the noble State that sent them hither to fight their country's battles. The rank and file also acquitted themselves as became men of nerve and as members of the Washington Artillery.

I have the honor to be, yours, very truly,

W. IRVING HODGSON,
Captain.

Capt. W. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—I would add that the firing of guns on the evening of the 8th, for some four hours, as skirmishers and sharpshooters, often firing at a single man and with good effect, was something very unusual in artillery warfare.

Very respectfully,

W. I. H.

No. 57.

Report of Maj. D. Gober, Sixteenth Louisiana Infantry, commanding Second Brigade, of engagement at Farmington, Miss., May 9.

HDQRS. 2D BRIG., RUGGLES' DIV., ARMY OF THE MISS.,
Corinth, Miss., May 10, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you the part taken by this brigade in the engagement of the 9th instant, at Farmington:

Soon after reaching the deserted village of Farmington I was ordered by one of General Ruggles' staff officers—Capt. R. M. Hooe—to develop the line of battle rapidly along the road through the village to the left of the First Brigade. Almost immediately after getting into line I was ordered forward to engage the enemy, a few of whose scouts were to be seen on the hill some half a mile beyond, near the Seven Mile Creek. After passing nearly through the fields toward the thick woods beyond I halted the brigade and ordered a section of Ducatel's battery forward to an eminence commanding the enemy's position, and directed its fire (canister) on their cavalry scouts, some 30 or 40 of whom were then within full view and range, and scattered them. I then ordered forward sharpshooters to take possession of the woods, but found that the enemy's skirmishers had already occupied the position and were pouring a destructive fire into our ranks, causing the line to give way, but I soon rallied it and moved forward, driving the enemy before us through the woods into an old field beyond, where they rallied for a short time. A section of Robertson's battery here took a position to our left and opened fire upon the enemy, and it being without support, I took to its relief the Eighteenth Louisiana Regiment, then with the Eleventh and Sixteenth Louisiana, the First Brigade being on our left, drove the enemy from his position in confusion into the woods and pursued him

for about a mile, but without overtaking. I was then ordered to fall back on Farmington.

It is proper to remark that the Nineteenth Louisiana was not engaged, by reason of being in the trenches.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. GOBER,
Major, Commanding Second Brigade, Ruggles' Division.

Capt. ROY MASON HOOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 58.

Report of Capt. W. E. Walker, Sixteenth Louisiana Infantry, of engagement at Farmington, Miss., May 9.

CAMP NEAR CORINTH, MISS.,
May 11, 1862.

In the battle of Farmington, on the 9th instant, the Sixteenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers formed the right of the Second Brigade, commanded by Maj. Daniel Gober, Ruggles' division. Line of battle having been formed at Farmington, it was directed to move forward beyond a field to our front, in order to occupy the woods, in possession of the enemy. Arriving near the point, a brisk fire was opened on us by their sharpshooters, which was returned by our line, driving them from their position. Having crossed the ridge of woods referred to, the firing of the enemy upon us was resumed with such effect as to occasion temporary derangement of our line. Order having been restored, we again advanced in line of battle across the adjacent fields in pursuit of the enemy, then retiring, but, unable to overtake them, we were ordered to return to the encampment at Corinth.

Respectfully submitted.

W. E. WALKER,
Captain, Commanding Sixteenth Regiment Louisiana Vols.

Capt. ROY MASON HOOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 59.

Report of Capt. E. Camille Mire, Eighteenth Louisiana Infantry, of engagement at Farmington, Miss., May 9.

HDQRS. EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT LOUISIANA VOLS.,
Near Corinth, Miss., May 10, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in pursuance of orders, Lieut. Col. A. Roman's regiment, Eighteenth Louisiana Volunteers, of which I am in temporary command, took up its line of march to the front at 8 a. m. 9th instant with the Second Brigade, Major Gober commanding.

My command did not meet with the enemy until about 1 p. m. This was in a wood beyond Farmington, near the bottom of Seven Mile Creek and near —— house, afterward used as a hospital. While halted in line of battle, with my left resting about 50 yards from this wood, I was ordered to march by the left flank into this wood, after

throwing out skirmishers in a direction to the right. The ravine which I was ordered to follow led to the left, and after following it about 50 yards the head of the column found itself in ambuscade, and after the exchange of a few shots was compelled to retire. After forming line, by orders marched by the flank into the wood, and filing to the left debouched into an open field, where I was ordered to support a battery. In a half hour marched again and reached the Seven Mile Creek Bottom, when I received orders to retire to Farmington and return to camp, which last I reached about 7 p. m.

My loss in this engagement was 1 killed and 14 wounded. Most of the wounds were slight.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CAMILLE MIRE,
Captain, Commanding Eighteenth Regiment Louisiana Vols.

Capt. ROY MASON HOOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 60.

Report of Capt. Henry Ducatel, Orleans Guards Battery, of engagement at Farmington, Miss., May 9.

CORINTH, MISS., *May* 10, 1862.

The Orleans Guards Battery left the camp on Friday, May 9, at 5 a. m., with three sections of light artillery, composed, viz: First section, Lieut. T. Liveaudais, 2 6-pounder guns, 6 non-commissioned officers, 19 cannoneers, and 8 drivers; second section, Lieut. G. Legardeur, 2 12-pounder howitzers, 5 non-commissioned officers, 16 cannoneers, and 8 drivers; third section, Lieut. M. A. Calongue, 2 6-pounder guns, 4 non-commissioned officers, 18 cannoneers, and 8 drivers. We had 2 horses killed and 2 wounded. Our men [one man], Corp. (Acting Sergeant) Frank Duplesier, slightly wounded.

[The] first section, attached to Brigadier-General Walker's brigade, commenced firing at 11 o'clock half a mile from Farmington. After repulsing the enemy, changed four times position with success. [The] second and third sections, attached to the Second Brigade, Major Gober commanding, was ordered to take position in advance of Farmington, and after a firing of an hour and a half succeeded in repulsing the enemy from a thick wood under a very heavy firing of musketry.

Balance of men all well.

I remain, sir, your humble servant,

HENRY DUCATEL,
Captain Orleans Guards Battery.

No. 61.

Report of Brig. Gen. L. M. Walker, C. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade, of engagement at Farmington, Miss., May 9.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE, RUGGLES' DIVISION,
Near Corinth, Miss., May 14, 1862.

GENERAL: In obedience to your order I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report of the part taken in the bat-

tle of the 9th instant by the brigade under my command, composed of the Thirteenth and Twentieth Regiments Louisiana Volunteers and the Thirty-seventh Mississippi:

About 9 a. m. on the 9th instant I was ordered to move forward from the position at the bridge on the lower Farmington road, occupied by my command. I immediately threw out skirmishers of infantry and cavalry sufficient to cover my entire front and flanks, and advanced in line of battle on the road leading to Farmington. When we had advanced to within three-fourths of a mile of Farmington we discovered straggling portions of the enemy in a skirt of woods half a mile to our right retreating rapidly toward Farmington. Continuing to advance, I discovered, when within a fourth of a mile of the town, a company of cavalry retreating from it. By your orders I halted my command and ordered forward a section of artillery to open fire upon them. I then, under orders, marched forward to the town, keeping my skirmishers well forward, supported by my infantry in line of battle.

When we reached the town I was ordered by yourself to change my line so that my right would rest at the proper distance from what was supposed to be General Hardee's left. I was then ordered to advance, and encountered the enemy, who were concealed in a skirt of woods immediately in our front, driving them from the woods and across an open field some 300 yards wide to another skirt of woods thickly covered with undergrowth. As we advanced on this second skirt of woods were met with heavy firing from the enemy in them as well as from a party hid under the brow of a hill some 200 yards to our right. We continued to advance on the woods, when we encountered the enemy, and after a hard fight drove them from the woods, keeping up a brisk fire on them until they had gained the cover of a third skirt of woods. Immediately on emerging from the second skirt of woods I formed my command in line of battle and advanced to the third skirt, into which we entered and proceeded about three-quarters of a mile, when we came to an open field. Finding myself unsupported on my right or left, I dispatched my aide-de-camp back for further orders, and was ordered to return, which I did. I saw nothing of the enemy after they had entered the third skirt of woods.

My command was all the time in the advance, and behaved with great gallantry, always preserving their line of battle when pressing forward after the enemy, shooting at them as long as one of them remained in sight. We took 4 prisoners in the last skirt of woods, which were properly handed over.

I will specially mention Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard, commanding Thirteenth Louisiana Regiment, for a gallant dash at the enemy with his regiment. Also Lieutenant Morgan, Thirty-seventh Mississippi, leading his company well.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. M. WALKER,
Brig. Gen., Commanding Third Brigade, Ruggles' Division.

Brigadier-General RUGGLES,
Commanding Division.

No. 62.

Report of Lieut. Col. A. Gerard, Thirteenth Louisiana Infantry, of engagement at Farmington, Miss., May 9.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH REGT. LA. VOLS., C. S. A.,
Corinth, Miss., May 11, 1862.

CAPTAIN: Herewith I have the honor to transmit to you the account of the proceedings of this regiment immediately preceding and during the engagement at Farmington, Miss., on May 9:

On Thursday, May 8, having received orders from General Walker about 2 p. m. to have the regiment formed and to move to our position in the trenches, I gave orders to have the left wing of the regiment, which was then on fatigue duty at the trenches, recalled and to form the regiment. The first company which was formed (Company C) was sent at double-quick step to support the battery which is behind our position at the trenches. The rest of the right wing was also sent immediately on its formation to our position. The left wing, which had been on fatigue duty at the trenches all day, could not be recalled, formed, and sent up until about a half an hour afterward. While awaiting the arrival of the brigadier-general I threw out as skirmishers in front of the fortifications Companies I and C.

The first order of the general on his arrival was to form in line of battle and advance over the fortifications. I ordered the right wing to move by the right flank and file left and the left wing to move by the left flank and file right, owing to the difficulties of the ground, when, arriving at their indicated place, the wings joined rapidly, dressing on the center. A lively cannonade was heard on our left, in the direction of the Farmington road. We received the order to march in that direction and to remain behind the Twentieth Louisiana Regiment at brigade distance, marching in the woods which skirted this side of the field in front of our works. Immediately afterward we received the order to rest our right on the railroad. Immediately in executing this order I threw out Company A as skirmishers on the right and in front of the regiment, the left being protected by the Twentieth Louisiana and the other regiments of the brigade.

Between 8 and 9 p. m. the regiment followed the brigade and took position on the right and in front of the house, from near which our artillery had fired in the afternoon. The left wing was then, by order of General Walker, thrown forward as skirmishers, to cover the front of our brigade. After a few moments, the brigade changing direction to the right, our skirmishers were left on the left and rear. I then deployed forward the right wing, while I rallied and reformed the left wing. I then reformed the regiment, except four companies from the left wing, which were deployed forward so as to cover the brigade front. The six remaining companies were formed in line of battle and occupied the extreme right of the brigade. The night was passed quietly, we only hearing at a long distance off a noise like that of wagons passing over bridges; this noise lasted during the whole night.

At 3 a. m. Friday we resumed the position occupied the evening before in front of the fortifications, where we remained until about 6 a. m. I took advantage of this delay to have some of the men get their coffee, but the order to move, which was received between 5 and 6 a. m., prevented the distribution from being general. The brigade moved forward, arriving near a bridge on the Farmington road. Company H was thrown out as a picket on the right of the road and distant

from the road about 200 yards. Two companies were left to guard the bridge, two were placed on the right, and two on the left of the bridge, and three in front of the bridge. The companies on the right and left were left as the reserve for the skirmishers.

About 9.30 a. m. the whole of General Ruggles' division arrived, when all the brigade, except our regiment, moved to the front. A half an hour afterward I received orders to reform the regiment and take my position in line of battle. On reaching the position occupied by the Orleans Guards Battery I received orders to deploy forward four companies as skirmishers and to examine the houses which were in front of us. Before the execution of this order was completed the skirmishers were ordered back to the regiment, and General Ruggles had some shots fired by the cannon. It was then 11 o'clock. At this time Captain Dubroca, Company C, and Lieutenant Stuart, Company K, took a prisoner, who was hid under the house in which was the telegraph office of the enemy. Four of our companies were then again thrown forward as skirmishers on the extreme right of our brigade, which had become the extreme right of the whole division. The division was formed in column by regiments, and I drew in my skirmishers; and the regiment moved with the brigade about 300 or 400 paces forward, when we were halted, and at 12.40 p. m. General Bragg arrived by the same route we had come. He was enthusiastically welcomed by the troops. Ten minutes afterward General Van Dorn arrived on our right. A quarter of an hour afterward we received orders to again form in line of battle and march against the enemy, who was in front and on our right. I deployed Company D as skirmishers in front, to cover the advance of the regiment. In front of us was a belt of wood, from which a fire was opened on us. Our skirmishers answered vigorously, and the brigade advanced in good order and crossed a field without experiencing any loss that I am aware of. On reaching the second belt of woods our skirmishers met so vigorous a fire that they were compelled to fall back and rejoin the regiment. There was a momentary hesitation in the brigade. General Walker gave the order to move forward. The regiment advanced at a double-quick step, passing the other regiments about 100 yards. At this moment I received a ball in the thigh, which prevented me from remaining mounted, and obliged me to transfer the command to Captain Dubroca, Company C, the ranking captain present.

A. GERARD,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Thirteenth Regiment Louisiana Vols.

No. 63.

Report of Capt. E. M. Dubroca, Thirteenth Louisiana Infantry, of engagement at Farmington, Miss., May 9.

HDQRS. THIRTEENTH REGIMENT LOUISIANA VOLS.,
Corinth, Miss., May 11, 1862.

DEAR SIR: On the 9th ultimo, at 2.30 p. m., Lieut. Col. A. Gerard, commanding the Thirteenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, sent me word that he was wounded, and that I must assume command of the regiment, being the senior officer present. We were then on the edge of a strip of woods, on the other side of which we expected to see the main body of the enemy. I had but four companies of the regiment

with me then, the left wing having been left in our rear and kept in reserve by Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard, and the company of the right wing having been sent forward to act as skirmishers. These four companies were drawn up in line of battle behind a fence, which was distant about 25 paces in front of this strip of woods. In this position we stood for a short time a heavy fire from the enemy, which we returned briskly; and although our casualties were but a few wounded, yet finding that we were totally unsupported on our left, my command fell back to the woods above mentioned.

I soon rallied them and formed them again into line of battle behind the fence from which they had a few minutes previously retreated; but then the enemy had already fled. Leaving this last position I brought the regiment over to the right of the Mississippi regiment, and finding our left wing there, I formed the nine companies in line, and receiving orders to do so, I marched the regiment by the front through an open field to an almost impassable swamp. The ground there was so unpropitious to the movement of troops that I found it impossible to preserve the line, but had to reform it as soon as we had emerged from the woods. Noticing then a command falling back toward the marsh we had just left in our rear, and believing it to be the Mississippi regiment on our left, I inquired of one of your aides-de-camp whether it was withdrawing in obedience to your orders or not. He told me in answer that it did not belong to our brigade. Seeing then none of your command either on my right or left, I told your aide that I would halt my men until I could hear from you.

After resting my men for about half an hour he informed me that he had been unable to find you, but that he believed that all the balance of the troops were falling back. I then thought proper to withdraw from the woods, and not seeing you, I reported for orders to General Cabell, commanding the Texas Brigade. This general told me to form on the left of his brigade. We then marched to the open field where all the troops were gathering, and from thence, rejoining your brigade, we marched back to Corinth.

All of which I respectfully submit.

E. M. DUBROCA,
Capt., Comdg. Thirteenth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers.

General L. M. WALKER,
Commanding Third Brigade, Ruggles' Division.

No. 64.

Report of Col. Aug. Reichard, Twentieth Louisiana Infantry, of engagement at Farmington, Miss., May 9.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH LOUISIANA VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Corinth, Miss., May 16, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I beg leave to submit the following report respecting the participation of my regiment, composed of 2 field officers, 4 staff officers, 15 company officers, and 268 rank and file, in the battle of Farmington:

At about 9 a. m. my regiment found itself in line of battle near the bridge on the first important creek intersecting the Farmington road, supporting two pieces of Washington Artillery. I next moved to the

vicinity of Farmington, always preceded by two to three companies deployed as skirmishers, who were frequently on the heels of the enemy's cavalry, fully within range of musket-shot, but did not fire, the order of General Ruggles being to draw first the enemy's fire, for fear of shooting our own men.

Soon after the artillery had commenced the action in earnest my skirmishers briskly engaged those of the enemy. The latter falling back on the main body, my regiment moved on to the attack with the rest of the brigade, and kept up with it until the enemy was completely routed. While in pursuit of him my regiment, with several others of our own brigade and other commands, became entangled in an almost bottomless swamp. After long-continued, great, but vain, exertions to get through, all the regiments in this swamp were compelled to retrace their steps, and on reaching the open field from which we had started we found the order for the return of the troops issued, and consequently took up likewise the march back to Corinth.

No opportunity has offered itself to my regiment to call forth acts of conspicuous gallantry, and I have therefore merely to mention that all the officers and men did their duty faithfully and bravely, with the exception of three privates, whom I shall bring to punishment.

Company K, while engaged as skirmishers, met a company of the enemy's cavalry in an inclosed farm-yard; in their haste to escape they left their standard, which was picked up by the men and afterward delivered up to the acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade.

The accompanying statement* will show the number of wounded.

I remain, captain, your obedient servant,

AUG. REICHARD,

Colonel, Comdg. Twentieth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers.

Capt. J. C. ALEXANDER,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade, Ruggles' Division.

No. 65.

Report of Col. Samuel Benton, Thirty-seventh† Mississippi Infantry, of engagement at Farmington, Miss., May 9.

HDQRS. THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT MISSISSIPPI VOLS.,
Corinth, Miss., May 14, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders requiring it, I have the honor to present the following report of the part my command took in the action near Farmington on the 9th instant:

Early in the morning I had taken position on the Farmington road near a small creek, a mile or more beyond our breastworks, having been on outpost duty in the vicinity the night before, with directions to hold myself in readiness to support the artillery and a body of infantry thrown forward beyond the creek should they encounter the enemy.

Soon afterward I was directed to relieve half my command and send them back to camp (having an unusually large regiment) and advance with the remainder. I did so, and formed in line in a field beyond the creek a little in advance of the artillery, indications of the enemy's presence in the woods opposite having been observed. Thence I was

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* Not found.

† After March 5, 1863, known as Thirty-fourth Regiment.

ordered to advance, preceded by skirmishers, maintaining the same order for a mile, when, after halting a short time, I was directed to move in column of platoons through the woods in a direction parallel with the Farmington road and near it. When within half a mile of the village the enemy was discovered in and beyond it. I formed in line immediately on the left of the road, the artillery occupying the road and firing on the enemy. Soon afterward I was directed to move across the road and take position in a field opposite with a battalion and another regiment on my right. Thence I moved up in column with the other commands to a point near the edge of the village, where our artillery had taken position to resume the fire upon the enemy. After remaining at a halt an hour or more I deployed my command into line on the right of the road, threw out a part of Company F, under Lieut. John H. Morgan, as skirmishers, and advanced with the forces on my right. Our route was across a deep ravine, through a skirt of woods, and across a portion of an adjoining field. After entering the latter we had a skirt of woods on our left extending around to our front. When near it the skirmishers opened fire on a party of the enemy posted in it. About the same time heavy firing was heard on the opposite hill to our left, indicating that the other division of our forces had encountered the main body of the enemy's advance. Turning northward to join our comrades in the onset, we had to cross an abrupt and swampy ravine, passable with difficulty by horse or man. The men hurried through the mud and thick growth, however, keeping together as much as it was possible to do, and advanced in line up the opposite hill to the position occupied by our artillery. Some little confusion occurred in the left wing, owing to the fact that part of it was crowded out of line by the want of space as we moved up and joined the line on our left, but it lasted only a short time, when they were able to get in order again. In front was an open space descending into a ravine with timber, on the opposite side from which, as well as from a point farther back on the right, a portion of the enemy were firing. When the order to charge was given my command rushed rapidly and steadily forward, especially on the right, exposed to this fire.

While descending into the ravine Lieut. John H. Morgan, of Company F, received a painful flesh wound in the hand.

We pushed forward through the woods, the enemy retreating from it before our combined forces, and advanced to the field in which the main body of the foe were posted some distance back, taking position at the fence. The farther advance of our forces was now prevented for a time by the shells from our own artillery, directed at the enemy beyond us. When the firing ceased we advanced in line with the brigade through the field, the enemy seeking safety in the adjoining woods and swamp. Subsequently my command followed the trail of a portion of the refugees through the swamp, under the direction of the commanding general. In a little field beyond it a prisoner was taken by members of Companies A and F, who was apparently on picket duty, and represented himself as one of the Illinois regiment. It was now late in the afternoon. We were considerably in advance of the rest of our forces, and there were unmistakable indications that we were nearing a stronghold of the foe; it was therefore deemed advisable to pursue no farther, and were directed to fall back, which we did, joining our comrades on the battle-field.

I ought not to close this report without more special notice of those under my command. A new regiment recently mustered into service, employed in outpost duty the whole of the preceding night and scantily

provided with canteens, they bore this with patience and fortitude, [and] the heat and fatigue of the day's march, often through thick woods, over fences, ditches, and other obstructions. When advancing under fire their eagerness was such as to require restraint instead of urging forward.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wright rendered efficient service throughout the day, and putting himself in front of the lines, aided me with fearless coolness in leading the charge when the order for it was given.

The captains and other company officers were at their posts and promptly did their duty, leaving little ground for commending one above the other. I may, however, appropriately particularize the gallantry of First Lieut. John H. Morgan, coming as it did immediately under my own eye. An officer of the second company on the right, he was in the most exposed position, both as commander of a skirmishing party and in aiding in the directing of the company after the former had joined it. Although he received a painful wound he halted not, but kept in advance, cheering on his men, more eager than before to meet the enemy and return their fire.

Neither ought I to omit mentioning Privates Clifton Domey and Howard Folmer, of Company F, and forming part of the platoon of skirmishers, both of whom pushed forward when shots left them barely untouched.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL BENTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. W. G. BARTH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 66.

Report of Col. James F. Fagan, First Arkansas Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade, of engagement at Farmington, Miss., May 9.

HDQRS. FOURTH BRIGADE, RUGGLES' DIVISION,
May 11, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I beg leave to submit the following brief report of the part taken by the brigade (Fourth) under my command in the engagement of the 9th instant:

On the night previous two regiments of infantry in the brigade (First Arkansas and Second Texas) slept upon their arms in the trenches; the Thirty-eighth Tennessee came in late from outpost duty and were permitted to go to their tents until 3 o'clock next morning.

At the hour of 3 o'clock all three of the regiments paraded under arms at the intrenchments, where they remained until ordered, two or three hours later, to their respective camps. Only a short time elapsed after reaching camp before orders were received from the general commanding for an advance. I left the intrenchments by the Farmington road with two regiments of infantry, the First Arkansas and Second Texas (the Thirty-eighth Tennessee being left, as per orders, in the trenches), and one section of Ketchum's battery, commanded by Captain Ketchum himself, the rest of his battery being on the Monterey road. We marched by the flank along the Farmington road for 3 or 4 miles, the Fourth Brigade being in the rear of the First, Second, and Third Brigades of the division. After going 3 or 4 miles the order of

marching was changed from by the flank to column by platoons. In this order we continued to march, the section of artillery between the two regiments of infantry, until we reached an old field that was near and overlooked the houses of Farmington. Here the brigade was drawn up in line of battle. Firing was going on at this time (principally, it seemed, artillery) in front and a little to the right.

It was not long before orders were received to advance, which was done rapidly, the brigade next forming line of battle beyond the town of Farmington and along the road-side. Captain Ketchum's battery, taking position on an eminence to the left of the brigade, opened fire upon the enemy. After forming here in line of battle we marched directly to the front without breaking line at all; in good order marched rapidly forward, firing upon and receiving the fires of the enemy until it became apparent that we were getting in advance. Skirmishers were then thrown out to the right and left and the brigade pushed rapidly on without delay. The consequence was that the enemy were driven hurriedly before us from one point to another until we reached a morass or swamp, which prevented farther pursuit. At this point, by order, the troops were withdrawn, and returned in good order and high spirits to camp.

Captain Ketchum did good execution, rapidly shifting his position as circumstances required, and pouring a continuous fire into the retreating ranks of the enemy.

The Second Texas, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, behaved well, officers and men keeping at all times in good order, though marching rapidly and under fire.

The First Arkansas Regiment, commanded on that occasion by Capt. William A. Crawford, did its whole duty.

The casualties are as follows: Killed, 2; wounded, 6; total, 8.

Prisoners taken—a lieutenant, a sergeant, and 3 privates, by First Arkansas Regiment.

Of arms taken or lost the reports show none.

The above meager account, captain, is respectfully submitted.

JAS. F. FAGAN,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Brigade, Ruggles' Division.

Capt. ROY MASON HOOE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 67.

Report of Capt. L. Hoxton, Tennessee Battery, of engagement at Farmington, Miss., May 9.

CORINTH, MISS., *May* 12, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with orders I submit the following report [of the part] which the right section of my battery took in the battle of Farmington, on Friday, May 9:

I received orders at 7 a. m. to harness up my right section and report to General Ruggles, who I found, as you remember, about a mile and a half from the breastworks on the Farmington road. He ordered me to bring up my section, which had been left in an open field about a quarter of a mile from the breastworks. On returning with it Capt. W. O. Williams, from whom I received my first orders, met me, stating

that the general was not to be found, and gave me orders to act in conjunction with Captain Ketchum's section of artillery, to be supported by Colonel Fagan's brigade. I moved forward and had reached the outskirts of Farmington, when I was ordered by General Ruggles to join General Anderson's brigade. The latter officer pointed out the center of his command as my position. I moved with him some distance, when I was ordered up to open fire, and was about taking position on a piece of rising ground, when some of the enemy's sharpshooters, posted in a copse of woods about 200 yards distant, opened upon me, disabling 4 of my horses and wounding 1 man, a horse having been disabled before I unlimbered for action. A battery on my right opened with canister upon the enemy's shelter, which, with the charge of a regiment on my left (the Second Texas, I believe), dislodged him.

You informed me a few minutes afterward that by posting my pieces a little farther to the right I could fire with effect. I did so, giving my pieces about 6 degrees' elevation. I could not ascertain the effect of my shot, as I was firing at long range and under a supposition as to the enemy's position. I was soon after ordered forward into an open field beyond the copse from which the enemy had been driven. I opened fire again and for the last time, when after firing a few rounds I was ordered to move forward. After advancing about 600 yards I was halted by General Ruggles; remained here in order on line for about half an hour, when the army commenced retiring, and the general directed me to take up the line of march with his division. My battery consisted of four pieces—three rifled 6-pounders and one rifled 12-pounder (James pattern). The left section had been placed in position on the evening of the 8th on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, about 1 mile from Corinth.

Very respectfully,

L. HOXTON,

Comdg. Light Battery, Third Corps, Army of the Mississippi.

Lieut. ROY MASON HOOE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Ruggles' Division.

No. 68.

Report of Col. Edward M. McCook, Second Indiana Cavalry, of skirmish near Corinth, Miss., May 9.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND INDIANA CAVALRY,
May 10, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of copy of communication of this date, addressed to you by Colonel Fry and referred to me for explanation.*

In response I would respectfully state that two companies of my regiment were on duty yesterday with General McCook, the right of their vedettes stationed on this side of the glade, where the engineers were at work, the chain extending to the left until it connected with General Pope's pickets.

None of my men crossed to where the firing took place until I came up, except Sergeant Tucker; he went over and brought to this side on

* Following.

his horse a dying man of the Twenty-ninth Indiana, who had been deserted by the retreating infantry. I came up with a company to relieve the one then on outpost just before the firing ceased, and did not suppose the skirmishing was serious until parties of infantry commenced retreating across in squads, some accompanied by their officers and all apparently very much excited and frightened. I ordered their officers to halt the men and form them, which they did. Some mounted officer afterward came up and ordered them to resume work again, which they did. These men were detachments, I believe, from the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, Twenty-ninth Indiana, and Michigan Engineers. Their officers told me that 4,000 or 5,000 of the enemy had attacked and driven them back.

Colonel Innes, of the Engineers, came to the road where the engineers had been working, and requested me to send some of my men to the other side of the slough. I sent a sergeant and 4 men, who took position behind the log house in the field and drove the enemy back with their carbines through the skirt of woods. They remained there for an hour and a half after the working party had been withdrawn, and only returned to this side of the glade when ordered to do so by me, and after I was fully satisfied there was no further prospect of a fight.

None of my men on yesterday or at any other time have ever behaved in a manner which Colonel Fry terms "discreditable to the army and themselves." They did all and more than duty required, and I regard it, to say the least, as unjust and unsoldierly to cast this stain upon the honor of the regiment and the State before carefully investigating the facts and fully ascertaining whether so serious a charge, and one so fatal to the reputation of both officers and men, had any foundation. I have no doubt but that the statements which have misled the general commanding have been made by parties who desire to cover their own shame and cowardice by casting undeserved odium upon another arm of the service.

I respectfully demand an official investigation of this matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD M. McCOOK,
Colonel Second Indiana Cavalry.

Col. JAMES S. JACKSON,
Commanding Cavalry, Army of the Ohio.

[Indorsement.]

The language quoted above as the "terms" of my letter is not correct according to the records made of the letter in my office. The terms used were "In a manner not at all creditable," and not "discreditable," &c. The difference between the two phrases is apparent.

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In Camp, May 10, 1862.

Colonel JACKSON,
Commanding Cavalry:

The cavalry force in front of General McCook's division yesterday were approached by small parties of the enemy's skirmishers (who were

feeling for information), and when the enemy fired our cavalry broke and fled in disorder and in a manner not at all creditable to themselves or our army. You are desired to express General Buell's disapprobation of the behavior of the part of your command referred to, and to make known to your entire command what is expected of them under similar circumstances in future. Please report what companies were on duty with General McCook yesterday.

The working party of Michigan Engineers and Mechanics left their tools, took their guns, after the cavalry fled, and drove back the enemy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

No. 69.

Report of Col. William P. Innes, First Michigan Engineers, of skirmish near Corinth, Miss., May 9.

HDQRS. 1ST REGT. MICH. ENGINEERS AND MECHANICS,
In the Field, May 12, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of the 12th instant, inclosing copy of a letter from Col. E. M. McCook, Second Indiana Cavalry, in which shame and cowardice are imputed to certain parties composing the outposts or working party of part of Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, Twenty-ninth Indiana, and First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, is duly received,* and in reply I will only say I totally deny any such charge when made in reference to the regiment I have the honor of commanding.

The skirmish to which you refer occurred about 10 a. m. first between the cavalry *only* and the enemy. After the firing commenced, I drew my men up in line, and marching across an open field, in which were stationed some, I should say two full companies of cavalry, I spoke to the major commanding them, and stated to him I would proceed into the woods, do the best I could with the enemy, and would rely upon them to charge upon them provided I had to fall back; he promised to do so, I proceeding in the woods, and after some firing the enemy seemed to retire. At this particular time one of my men, who was stationed with my reserve, came to me and informed me we were all alone in the woods, the cavalry and infantry of the Twenty-ninth Indiana and Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania had left the field and had been gone some time. Finding myself and command alone, I gave the order to retreat, and did so in *perfect* order, and returned to my work in the swamp. I saw none of the cavalry, to my knowledge, after the skirmish. They might have been around there, but they certainly were not in the open field when I returned from the woods.

With respect, I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. P. INNES,
Col., Comdg. First Regiment, Michigan Engineers and Mechanics.

Col. J. B. FRY,
Chief of Staff, &c.

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* Letter not found; its inclosure was probably a copy of report No. 68.

No. 70.

Report of Maj. John H. Foster, Third Ohio Cavalry, of skirmish near Corinth, Miss., May 9.

HDQRS. THIRD REGT. OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Camp near Corinth, May 9, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with your orders of May 8, 1862, I proceeded with two companies (L and M) of the Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry to relieve two companies of the same regiment on picket duty on the Corinth road, about 5 miles from Corinth. On coming up to the companies on duty I inquired of Capt. D. C. Doane, the officer in command, for instructions where to place my pickets. He said he was instructed to place them across the mud-hole, as he called it, the other side or south side of the woods, but had not done so, not considering it safe to do so. I then went across the branch and mud-hole, and discovered four men in an open field near the house. I rode up, and found 2 men of General Buell's staff and 2 of General Nelson's staff. I went on to a Mr. Lee's, half a mile beyond there, and ascertained by Mr. and Mrs. Lee where the enemy's pickets had been, and that they had drawn them in that day. I returned to the Shoeff house, where I first saw the officers of General Nelson's staff. They requested me to accompany them to General Nelson. I did so. He informed me he should occupy the Farmington road with a regiment of infantry, which road was in my front, and left of the Shoeff house and part of the farm, which I was told was the place where Captain Doane was ordered to place his pickets. General Nelson also said he should place his pickets from the Farmington road to the left side of the Corinth road, half a mile in advance of the Shoeff farm, where, I was informed, was my place to put out my pickets. He suggested that I continue on his right my line of pickets to the Purdy road across the Lee farm, which I did.

At 1 o'clock next morning I was informed that General Nelson was drawing in his pickets. I sent out and drew in mine from the Purdy road and placed them on the Farmington and Corinth roads, and they remained there until driven in by the enemy.

About 9 o'clock on the 9th instant two companies of the Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry came up to relieve us, under the command of Maj. James W. Paramore, and before I gave him orders in regard to placing his pickets that I had received our pickets were fired on. I sent a squad of men to ascertain the position and strength of the enemy. They reported about 350 men near Lee's house, across the branch and mud-hole, firing at our pickets. We were then four companies strong (or parts of companies) of cavalry, and at that moment Colonel Innes, of the Mechanics and Engineers, came up and a company of his men. He sent them on the Corinth road toward Mr. Lee's house, and I sent one company of cavalry (Company L, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry), and soon the skirmishing commenced. Three companies of infantry came up, and in the mean time Major Paramore had ordered his two companies across the mud-hole, half a mile in the rear. I ordered them back to Shoeff's farm, formed a line, and prepared to sustain the men who had gone forward. Colonel Innes took his men (three companies) to the right and toward the Purdy road, to prevent the enemy from flanking us and to get in their rear if possible. I was to remain on the Shoeff field, and to give support to the two companies

fighting. If they fell back, I was to fall back to the lower side of the field to draw out the enemy from the woods and then charge on them in open field, allowing Colonel Innes to come in their rear. Such was our position and arrangement when Major Paramore ordered his two companies to retreat. I ordered them to halt. At this I sent 25 men to sustain Colonel Innes on the right and guard a road that led through the woods on my right.

At this time Capt. William M. Flanagan, of Company L, came out of the woods, and said the bushes were so thick his men could not fight to advantage, and asked to dismount his men. I ordered his men to dismount and lead their horses to the rear; also 10 men of each company to dismount and act as infantry, under the command of Captain Flanagan. At this moment Major Paramore ordered the men to retreat, and our men fell back to the lower part of the field before I was aware of their intentions. I rode in front, and ordered them to halt and right-about wheel and form line. Major Paramore again ordered his men to retreat, saying he would command his own men and I might mine. His men commenced a left wheel to move off, and I deeming it imprudent for me to hold my two companies, consisting of 70 men, after he had ordered his to retreat, saying he would command his own men, there could be no concert of action between us, and I ordered my men across the branch and mud-hole.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. FOSTER,
Major, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Col. L. ZAHM.

No. 71.

Report of Maj. James W. Paramore, Third Ohio Cavalry, of skirmish near Corinth, Miss., May 9.

CAMP THIRD OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
May 10, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the skirmish in front of General Wood's division on Friday, May 9, 1862:

I left camp at 7 o'clock of said day, in command of the Third Squadron of the Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, composed of Companies E, Capt. T. D. McClelland, and F, Capt. O. G. Smith, with orders to report to General Wood. I did so, and received verbal instructions from him to proceed to the outpost of his division and relieve the two companies sent out on the 8th instant, in command of Maj. J. H. Foster, also of our regiment, and station my vedettes the same as his, and await further orders. I proceeded accordingly to the outpost, and found the reserve of the squadron, under Major Foster, stationed at an old deserted house on the left of the road, through the open space shown in the diagram. I halted my command, and was informed by Captain Flanagan that Major Foster, with a detachment of his command, had gone down the Corinth road to make a reconnaissance. I waited until he returned, when I informed him that I had come with my command to relieve him, and asked where his vedettes were stationed and for

instructions, &c. He informed me that he had just been down within 2 miles of Corinth, and had "waked up the gentlemen in force, and thought we would see some fun, and that he would not return till he saw the result." He then sent back a small patrol on the road to watch their movements. They had not been gone long before they were fired upon and returned the fire, and sent back for re-enforcements. Major Foster then assumed command of all the forces, and sent out Company L and a part of Company M and 5 or 6 of Company E, in command of Captain Flanagan, as skirmishers, to re-enforce the patrol. I then asked him for permission to station the two companies under my command in the edge of the woods on the north side of the open field, in a position to command that in case our men should be driven back and the enemy follow them. "No," he replied, "that would not do, for, in case they were obliged to retreat, they could not cross the marsh below, but for me to fall back with them to some point on the road and station them as a reserve. Accordingly I took them back across the bridge where the slough crossed the road, and stationed them in line of battle at the side of the road, in a position to command it.

About this time a sharp fire was opened up in the woods along our whole line of skirmishers with the enemy, who appeared to be in force, with infantry. Major Foster, who was then stationed near the barn in the open field with a small reserve of Company M, Captain Marvin, sent down and ordered my command forward into the open field, and stationed it to the right and front of his reserve, on the high ground, and within 20 or 25 rods of the upper edge of the woods, with a small detachment of Company E on another rise of ground at the farther end of the field. We remained in that position without any command to forward or retreat, until a small party of infantry (which had come up from a working party in General McCook's division, and deployed in the woods to assist our cavalry) had all retreated and left the woods, some in the direction from which they came and others to the woods in rear of us; and the cavalry skirmishers, under Captain Flanagan also, with great coolness and good order, were compelled to retire from the woods before a superior force of infantry, which, with all the advantage of thick woods, had fallen back to our right and rear, thus leaving no force whatever between us and the enemy, who were rapidly advancing to the edge of the woods and sending their leaden messengers thickly around and among us, and reported by our skirmishers to be a much superior force. Then seeing the danger of our position, where the enemy could advance, under cover of thick woods, within 20 or 25 rods of us without our being able to see them and they could us, I took the responsibility of ordering my squadron to about wheel and retreat down to the lower side of the field, which they did on a walk. I then ordered them to halt and about wheel again in line of battle. Captain Flanagan, with his company, had formed on my right, and also brought his men down to the woods, and at the same time faced about in line on my right, which brought us in position to command the open field. Almost simultaneously Major Foster came down with his reserve of Company M and ordered us to retreat across the swale or slough, which order was obeyed, and he led the column across the swale to the rising ground, where he formed his squadron in line on the left of the road and I formed mine on the right.

General Wagner, who was in command of a reserve of infantry and section of artillery, a short distance to the rear of us, then came up and inquired who was in command of that cavalry. I told him that I had been sent to relieve Major Foster, which I was ready to do. He then

ordered me to station vedettes to connect with those of General McCook, and extend across to the Purdy road. Accordingly I immediately took Company F and went back across the swale to the north side of that open field, and there stationed them as vedettes in the edge of the woods, where they could view the field, and extended them across to the Purdy road, which position I held till regularly relieved to-day, the 10th instant. This skirmish occurred between 10.30 and 11.30 o'clock of the 9th instant. The enemy did not advance farther than the edge of the woods on the south side of the field, where they remained a short time, and then fell back to their old position.

The casualties were 1 man of Company L slightly wounded. All the officers and men of the command behaved with uncommon coolness and bravery, executing and obeying every order given with promptness and good order.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. PARAMORE,
Major Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

Col. L. ZAHM.

No. 72.

Findings of a Court of Inquiry relative to skirmish near Corinth, Miss., May 9.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO, *In Camp, May* 16, 1862.

I. Proceedings of a court of inquiry, convened at camp, 6 miles from Corinth, Miss., May 13, 1862, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 48, from these Headquarters, dated May 12, 1862.

The court examined into the behavior of certain detachments of engineers, cavalry, and infantry of this army, who were engaged in or connected with a skirmish which took place in front of McCook's and Wood's divisions on the 9th instant.

The court finds as follows, viz:

That on the 9th of the present month our line of outposts in front of General McCook's division were assailed by the enemy to the number of about 250 infantry, and that our forces yielded the ground to the distance of about 300 yards, without adequate resistance; our forces in all numbering about 300 men. A detachment of Engineers and Mechanics, under Colonel Innes, on the right; two squadrons of the Third Ohio Cavalry in the center, one commanded by Major Foster, the other by Major Paramore; and a detachment of 100 infantry, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania and Twenty-ninth Indiana, on the left; Captain Rose, of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, commanding. While our line of skirmishers were falling back before the enemy, Major Foster, the senior officer of cavalry, was dismounting some of his men to continue the fight on foot. At this juncture Major Paramore, of the same regiment, and a junior officer, faced his squadron about and moved his command to the rear, notwithstanding the strong remonstrances of Major Foster. The action of Major Foster was calculated to strengthen our line, but it was neutralized by the conduct of Major Paramore, whose behavior on this occasion should receive further notice.

The Engineers and Mechanics, under Colonel Innes, did not come within the limits of effective fire, and the court finds nothing to censure in their conduct.

The infantry, under Captain Rose, of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, was withdrawn by orders to retreat, given by himself and Captain Davis, of the Twenty-ninth Indiana. If these officers be reminded that to save the lives of their men is sometimes secondary to saving the honor of their corps, the court will recommend no further proceedings in their case.

No other troops than the above named appear to have been engaged in or connected with the skirmish.

II. The proceedings of the court are approved, and a court-martial will be ordered for the trial of Major Paramore, Third Ohio Cavalry.

The court has viewed leniently the conduct of Captain Rose, of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, and Captain Davis, of the Twenty-ninth Indiana, and in adopting its suggestion the general commanding does not deem it necessary to dwell upon errors of which these officers must now be fully aware and into which it is thought no large portion of this army is likely to fall.

The commanding officer of the Second Division will give Captains Rose and Davis an opportunity to show that they have profited by the admonition of the court.

III. The court of inquiry, of which Lieut. Col. G. W. Gorman, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers, is president, is dissolved.

By command of Major-General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
In Camp, May 17, 1862.

SIR: The court of inquiry which convened on the 13th instant to examine into the behavior of the troops engaged in the skirmish on the 9th instant has reported, and it affords General Buell pleasure to say that the Second Indiana Cavalry, Colonel McCook, was found to have taken no part in the affair; and that if my letter of the 10th instant reflected or is understood to have reflected on this regiment the same is canceled, so far as the Second Indiana Cavalry is concerned.

General Buell directs me to call your attention to the following abstract from Colonel McCook's letter of the 10th instant:

> None of my men on yesterday or at any other time have ever behaved in a manner which Colonel Fry terms discreditable to the army or themselves, &c., and I regard it, to say the least, as unjust and unsoldierly to cast this stain upon the honor of the regiment and State, &c.

You will perceive the impropriety of this language, and are desired to admonish Colonel McCook of the same, and to say that in thus passing it over the general must make known to Colonel McCook that a recurrence of this impropriety would render it necessary to take some more decided official notice of it.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Col. JAMES S. JACKSON,
Commanding Cavalry.

No. 73.

Report of Col. Joseph Wheeler, Nineteenth Alabama Infantry, of skirmish near Farmington, Miss., May 10.

HDQRS. ADVANCED CAMP, WITHERS' DIVISION,
May 10, 1862—4 p. m.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that Colonel Buck arrived at this place about 2 p. m., with a body of infantry, to relieve my command. During the last four days a point on my outpost had been continually attacked by a force of the enemy's infantry and cavalry, who were so sheltered by a ravine as to force my vedettes back upon the main body and behind the line which they should occupy to make the outpost efficient, which line I was ordered, both by General Gardner and the inspector-general, to maintain. My force being too small to drive the enemy from the ravine without advancing the whole of it, and thus leaving the rear unprotected, I was unable to make any movement in that direction until Colonel Buck's arrival, upon which I had sufficient strength to detach a portion and still leave the rear well guarded. I therefore deemed it my duty, before leaving, to drive the enemy from this position, so that Colonel Buck might place his sentinels securely on the more advantageous ground. I therefore took that portion of the Nineteenth Alabama Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Tracy, which was not on post, and a small volunteer detail from the Twenty-second Alabama Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Marrast, of about 20 men, and proceeded to the ravine, with our front covered with skirmishers and our flank with cavalry. The skirmishers attacked the enemy, consisting of about 100 infantry and 25 cavalry, at two points, who after some firing fled with precipitation to their main body, leaving 1 man wounded (probably mortally) and 4 horses, with their equipments, in our hands. Others of the enemy were wounded, but escaped, and 2 were reported killed. No one on our side was injured. The arms, wounded man, and horses have been sent to Corinth. The prisoner reports the presence of Generals William T. Sherman's and Wallace's divisions about 2 miles from our pickets, the latter having just come up, and that both are intrenching. I think that Colonel Buck will be able without doubt to preserve his proper line of outposts as now established.

From the persistent attempts of the enemy to occupy the point from which we drove them, and the proximity of two of their divisions, I conclude that they contemplate some important movement by way of the Corinth and Purdy road.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOS. WHEELER,
Colonel, Commanding Advance, Withers' Division.

Maj. GEORGE G. GARNER, *A. A. G., Army of the Mississippi.*

No. 74.

Report of Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, U. S. Army, of action at Russell's house, near Corinth, Miss., May 17.

HDQRS. FIFTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Camp before Corinth, May 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with the purpose of Major-General Halleck, as explained at the interview of the 16th

instant, General Thomas being present, I made all possible inquiry as to the topography of the ground in my front, with its water-courses, fields, and roads, and on the 17th made dispositions to drive the enemy from his position at Russell's house.

I requested General Hurlbut to put in motion two regiments and a battery of artillery at 3 p. m. on the road which passes the front of his line and runs to Russell's house. I ordered General Denver to take a right-hand road with two regiments of his brigade and one battery of light artillery, viz: The Seventieth and Seventy-second Ohio and Barrett's battery, and gave him a guide so to conduct his march as to arrive on the left of the enemy's position by the time he was engaged in front, and I ordered General Morgan L. Smith's brigade, with Bouton's battery, to follow the main road, drive back a brigade of the enemy's forces that held the position at Russell's, with their skirmishers and pickets, down to the causeway and bridge across a small stream about 800 yards this side of Russell's house, supposed to be a branch of Bridge Creek. All these forces were put in motion at 3 p. m., General Denver's forces taking the right-hand road and General Smith's the direct main road.

On reaching the causeway General Smith deployed his skirmishers forward and sent out his advance guard. The column advanced and the skirmishers became engaged at once. The firing was very brisk, but the enemy's pickets were driven steadily back till they reached the position of their brigade at Russell's house, where their resistance was obstinate. The ground was unfavorable to artillery till the skirmishers had cleared the hill beyond the causeway, when Major Taylor, chief of artillery, advanced first one of Bouton's guns and very soon after the remaining three guns of the battery. These, upon reaching the hill-top, commenced firing at Russell's house and out-houses, in which the enemy had taken shelter, when their whole force retreated, and full possession was obtained of Russell's house and the ground for 300 yards in advance, where the roads met. This was the limit to which I had ordered the brigade to go, and then it was halted. The head of General Denver's column reached its position as the enemy was beginning to retreat. General Morgan L. Smith conducted the advance of his brigade handsomely, and the chief work and loss fell upon his two leading regiments—the Eighth Missouri and the Fifty-fifth Illinois. I leave to him the full credit of conducting the advance and of carrying the position at Russell's. He held the ground till about daylight next morning, when, by my order, he left a strong picket there and placed his brigade back a short distance in easy support, where it remained till relieved by another brigade.

From Russell's we could hear distinctly the drums beating in Corinth. The house is nearly 2 miles from me and about 1¼ miles from the enemy's outer intrenchments, and the position, though important, is too exposed for a single brigade, with our line disposed as at present. General Hurlbut has two companies at Russell's and two regiments along the edge of a field which lies to the east of Russell's house. This house is now the advance picket station in our front, and I have a chain of sentinels around by the right to a point on the Purdy and Corinth road, where it joins on to the pickets of General McClernand. There was no loss sustained by Generals Hurlbut's or Denver's commands in their flank movements on Russell's, but the loss in General Morgan L. Smith's brigade was pretty heavy—10 killed and 31 wounded, a list of whom will accompany his report. The Confederates left 12 dead on the ground, whom we buried. They removed their wounded, of which

many traces were on the ground and in the houses. Among their dead was 1 captain and 2 lieutenants. We took only 1 prisoner, whom I send to the provost-marshal.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. GEORGE E. FLYNT, *A. A. G., Chief of Gen. Thomas' Staff.*

No. 75.

Report of Col. Morgan L. Smith, Eighth Missouri Infantry, commanding Brigade, of action at Russell's house, near Corinth, Miss., May 17.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISION,
Camp before Corinth, May 19, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to the order of the commanding general and under his directions, the First Brigade moved at 3 o'clock to take and occupy a position at Russell's house. It was held by a brigade of Mississippi troops, very well commanded. I, in common with others, repeatedly heard some of the officers entreating and ordering their men to hold their ground and not run from the damned Yankees.

The plan of attack succeeded admirably. I halted the brigade behind the bridge, which is about three-quarters of a mile from Russell's, and deployed one company of the Eighth Missouri on each side of the road, with orders to advance briskly from tree to tree. As these two companies advanced they were fired on from both flanks as well as in front, and companies were sent to deploy to extend the line until eight companies of the Eighth Missouri and two companies of the Fifty-fifth Illinois were deployed. As soon as a favorable position for a battery was gained the one you ordered forward contributed to your success. The enemy retired sullenly, obstinately contesting the ground. They left 13 dead on the field, including 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, and were seen to carry away many wounded. There were picked up 14 entirely new rifles, with the Tower stamp, 1861. Some of them, it was found upon critical examination, although loaded, had never been fired, and a wounded man, who afterward died, said they received them from the boxes two days before, returning at the same time their old ones; also one stretcher for carrying wounded, very much stained with blood. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers and men of the Eighth Missouri Volunteers and Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteers for the manner in which they executed your orders. Colonel Stuart, of the Fifty-fifth Illinois, and Lieut. Col. James Peckham, of the Eighth Missouri Volunteers, were active and efficient, and deserve honorable mention.

Accompanying this please find list of killed and wounded. The Fifty-fourth Ohio, Col. T. K. Smith, and Fifty-seventh Ohio, Lieut. Col. A. V. Rice, were held in good order, obeyed all orders with alacrity, and were disappointed because they could not become hotly engaged.

Your obedient servant,

MORGAN L. SMITH,
Col., Eighth Missouri Vols., Comdg. First Brig., Fifth Div.

Maj. J. H. HAMMOND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fifth Division, Army of the Tennessee.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded.

I was near at hand and witnessed with great satisfaction the cool and steady advance of this brigade, and bear my willing testimony to the brave conduct of Colonel Smith and the entire brigade, officers and men.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

No. 76.

Report of Lieut. Col. James Peckham, Eighth Missouri Infantry, of action at Russell's house, near Corinth, Miss., May 17.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS,
On the Field, Three Miles Northeast from Russell's House.

SIR: I have the honor to report the conduct of the Eighth Missouri in the action of Saturday, May 17, for the possession of a place known as Russell's house. Russell's house is situated upon the summit of a rise of ground, or rather succession of ridges, about three-quarters of a mile from a partially-dry creek, which is located 1¼ miles from this camp.

We left here with two days' rations in haversacks at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, May 17, in company with the other regiments of our brigade, taking our place in the rear of the column, and proceeded to the top of the hill this side of the creek, where we were halted. At this place I was ordered with my regiment to the front, where General Morgan L. Smith met me, and informed me that the pending fight was for the possession of Russell's house, beyond the creek; that I should march in column by company across the bottom-land, and when beyond the creek deploy in line of battle. This order was executed. Previous to executing which, however, I caused Company B, Lieutenant Moffett, and Company G, Capt. D. P. Grier, also Company A, Capt. William A. Johnson, to deploy as skirmishers, the latter as a reserve. At the summit of the first ridge beyond the creek our skirmishers met the fire of the enemy's pickets, but they did not halt. I at once deployed Company L (a detachment of sharpshooters, under Capt. Hugh Neill), who advanced upon the enemy's pickets. The latter retired, closely pursued by our skirmishers, but they were soon largely re-enforced, and severe fighting commenced about 200 yards from the creek. Between this point and Russell's house I caused Company E, Capt. Dennis T. Kirby, and Company C, Lieut. W. D. Murphy commanding, to deploy, which they did in excellent style and with admirable boldness. As the enemy retreated, which he did with great reluctance, he was re-enforced largely, and was, because of his superior numbers, enabled to flank us. I called upon Colonel Smith, Fifty-fourth Ohio, to protect our right, which he at once did by deploying two companies on that flank. As we neared Russell's house we met cross-firing from our left, and by order of General Smith I called upon Colonel Stuart to send two companies of the Fifty-fifth Illinois in that direction. I reserved my own companies remaining in line to strengthen my skirmishers in front. As we reached Russell's house I caused Company I, Capt. A. Hart, to strengthen our skirmishers in front. Captain Hart deployed

in double-quick and advanced to the front, cheering and shouting. The cheering was caught up by my three companies in reserve and by the battalions in the rear. At the same time the skirmishers kept up a steady fire, making every shot tell. Just at this time our artillery opened upon the rebels in the neighborhood of Russell's house, and five minutes thereafter the field was in our undisputed possession. Two hundred yards beyond Russell's our skirmishers halted, by order of General Smith, and remained in position during the night.

The fight, which was stubbornly contested for two hours and a half, was not without its consequences on both sides. I lost some of my best and bravest men. William H. Dwyer, Company A, promoted to a lieutenancy on Saturday morning for previous courageous and skillful conduct in other fields, fell early in the struggle, gallantly urging his men to advance. In three instances the enemy set up a cheer and boldly rushed forward, but my men, undismayed by their pretensions and their boldness, advanced to meet them, and a steady nerve and prompt fire caused them to fall back in confusion. At Russell's the first discharge of our cannon spread panic in the enemy's ranks and they fled. At the same time our skirmishers moved to the right in haste, in order to avoid our own exploding shells. A rebel officer, abandoned by his men, looked out of the window of the house, and, mistaking our movement for a flight, shouted to his men to come back, that the "damned cowardly Yankees were running." A ball from the well-aimed rifle of Private R. M. Snyder, Company G, who was within 50 yards, sped its way to the head of the rebel, and deprived him forever of his command.

I could mention many instances of individual heroism, but I have scarcely space. Corporal William Pritchard and Private James Gant, both of Company E, were shot early in the engagement, depriving each of them of the use of an arm, but they refused to fall to the rear, and loaded and fired upon the enemy with the use of only an arm and leg. At night they remained at their posts away in the advance, and in the morning it required my peremptory orders to make them return to camp. Company C took prisoner a man known to several of us, whose name is Hunt, formerly of Saint Louis. He has been delivered to General Sherman.

General Morgan L. Smith was constantly in front, managing and urging on the skirmishers. He renewed the conduct of himself which so distinguished him at Donelson and at Shiloh. My men, one and all, officers and privates, did their duty. They were constantly under the eye of General Smith, and he knows this truth. The conduct of every one of my officers is worthy of special mention. My assistants upon the staff, Capts. William Hill and Giles A. Smith and Actg. Adjt. Edwin E. Furber, acted with judgment and courage. Captain Smith is capable of filling any position in the army.

JAMES PECKHAM,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Eighth Missouri Volunteers.

Capt. D. C. COLEMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 77.

Report of Col. Thomas D. Sedgewick, Second Kentucky Infantry, commanding Twenty-second Brigade, of skirmish at Widow Serratt's, near Corinth, Miss., May 21.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND BRIGADE,
Camp near Corinth, Miss., June 20, 1862.

SIR: On the morning of the 21st instant [ultimo], having received orders to make a forced reconnaissance with my brigade in front of General Wood's division, I proceeded with the four regiments composing the brigade to Driver's house. Here I was joined by a battery of artillery and a squadron of cavalry from General Wood's division. Accompanied by Captains Gilbert and Gillem, of General Buell's staff, and several other officers, I rode forward and looked at the situation. I then ordered forward the brigade to a high, open ridge immediately in front of Generals Wood's and Sherman's divisions. Placing the First Kentucky Regiment on the left of the road leading to Corinth, the Twentieth Kentucky on the right, I ordered two companies from each regiment to be deployed as skirmishers. The ground on which the Twentieth Kentucky was placed was an open field, in front of a dense wood, occupied by the enemy. That occupied by the First Kentucky was a heavy wood. I gave the order to forward, and the skirmishers had scarcely deployed before they were opened upon by the enemy. They, however, pressed steadily forward until they gained a position in front of Widow Serratt's house. Here the skirmishers both on the right and left met with such a determined resistance, that they were forced to fall back a short distance. Here, seeing that our skirmishers had met with an overpowering force, I immediately ordered forward two additional companies from their regiments to their support, with orders to press forward. I then ordered forward two sections of the battery and placed them in position on the high ridge commanding the woods in front occupied by the enemy, the cavalry in the rear. I also moved forward the Second Kentucky Regiment, and placed it in position behind a fence in front of the artillery and in the rear of the ground occupied by the skirmishers of the Twentieth Kentucky, and the Thirty-first Indiana Regiment was moved into the woods on the left of the road in the rear of the First Kentucky. At this time the skirmishers on both sides were fiercely engaged—so much so that the reserves on our side had to be brought into action. The enemy seemed to be concentrating their forces with the intention of turning our left flank, which was held by three companies of the First Kentucky, under command of Captain Wheeler. Seeing his command hotly pressed, I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Hanson to move the remaining companies of his regiment by the left to his support, which was done promptly amid a shower of bullets from the enemy. I then ordered the artillery to open with shell upon the woods occupied by the enemy, who were endeavoring to turn our left, which was done under the superintendence of Captain Gillem, of General Buell's staff. The attack of the enemy on our left was furious, and fearful of a repulse at that point, I ordered forward five companies of the Thirty-first Indiana Regiment to the support. His fire seemed to increase instead of diminishing. The firing on both sides for three-quarters of an hour was fearful and the result of the contest seemed doubtful, but the enemy finally fell back and we gained possession of the point at which they attempted to turn our flank. Three times the enemy rallied and

in turn tried to drive us from the position, but Captain Wheeler, of the First Kentucky, in command of the skirmishers at this point, heroically held his ground. Here Captain Williamson and 17 men of the First Kentucky fell wounded, some mortally.

At this juncture Captain Smith, of the Twentieth Kentucky, commanding the skirmishers on the right, reported that the enemy in large force, supported by a battery, were drawn up in line under cover of the woods immediately in his front. I then ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Hanson to move his command to the support of Captain Smith, and moved the Second Kentucky Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer, in two columns, some 300 yards farther forward, then gave the order to forward, which was done by the whole with alacrity under a heavy fire, in which Lieutenant Beinert, of the Second Kentucky, and Captain Smith and several privates of the Twentieth Kentucky, were wounded. The enemy slowly retreated before our men, and were evidently endeavoring to draw us farther into the woods. By this time we gained a position on the opposite side of a small creek beyond Widow Serratt's house, in the edge of the woods in which the enemy were. Here I sent forward Asst. Adjt. Gen. Wickliffe Cooper, of my staff, to ascertain, if possible, the position of the enemy in front of our right wing. He returned and reported, as did Captain Smith, the enemy in force drawn up in line to receive us. Seeing Captain Loder's battery, of General R. L. McCook's brigade, some quarter of a mile distant, in a commanding position, from which he could secure an enfilading fire upon the enemy's lines, I sent Asst. Adjt. Gen. Wickliffe Cooper to request him to open upon them, which he did with great effect, completely silencing the enemy's fire on the right wing. Not knowing the nature of the grounds now occupied by my command and from which we had driven the enemy, and having no orders to proceed farther than the point already gained, I held my position and awaited further orders.

About 5 p. m. orders came from General Buell for me to hold the ground then occupied by my brigade until after night-fall, then return to camp, leaving one regiment on the ground to deceive the enemy as to the force remaining, which I did, the Thirty-first Indiana remaining on the ground until after midnight.

The heroic conduct of the officers and men of my command on this occasion was not excelled even on the bloody field of Shiloh.

Asst. Adjt. Gen. Wickliffe Cooper exhibited bravery even to rashness.

My aide-de-camp, Lieut. Seth W. Tuley, also displayed undaunted courage. Sending him to see and report the nature of the attack on our left wing at the most critical moment of the day, he fearlessly rode along the front of our skirmishers when men were falling along the whole line.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hanson, Major Buckner, and Adjutant Brennan, of the Twentieth Kentucky, evinced the greatest bravery, gallantly leading and encouraging their men amid the greatest dangers. Captain Smith, commanding skirmishers of that regiment, did his part nobly.

Capt. Joseph T. Wheeler, of the First Kentucky Regiment, commanding the skirmishers on the left, behaved in the most gallant and soldier-like manner, always in the front, leading his men to repel the attacks of the enemy. Where all merit praise, his conduct deserves particular mention.

Capt. James T. Williamson, of the same regiment, also behaved nobly. Even while severely wounded, lying on the ground, he still directed the movements of his men.

Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer and Major Hurd, of the Second Kentucky Regiment, although not brought immediately into the action, behaved in the most gallant manner, and were but too anxious to take a part in the fray.

Captain McCalla, commanding the Thirty-first Indiana Regiment, and the gallant regiment under his command, behaved in the most soldierly manner, obeying all orders and moving promptly to any part of the field when ordered.

For the names of the other officers of the brigade who distinguished themselves I refer you to the regimental reports, herewith forwarded.

Below you will find a list* of the killed and wounded in the brigade. As to the loss of the enemy we have no accurate information, but we afterward found in the immediate vicinity some 35 newly-made graves, and from the evidence of prisoners since taken their loss in killed and wounded far exceed that number.

T. D. SEDGEWICK,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. M. KENDRICK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 78.

Report of Maj. Frank P. Cahill, First Kentucky Infantry, of skirmish at Widow Serratt's, near Corinth, Miss., May 21.

HDQRS. FIRST REGIMENT KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Iuka, Miss., June 20, 1862.

GENERAL: In compliance with your request I have the honor to transmit the following report of the skirmish in which this regiment was engaged before Corinth on the 21st ultimo:

On the morning of that day, being in command of the regiment, I was ordered to the intrenchments in front of our lines, when, on arriving, I was directed to stack arms and await further orders. Shortly afterward the regiment was ordered to march to the right and take up a position near Russell's house, within General Wood's lines, and there await the arrival of the other regiments composing the Twenty-second Brigade, to wit, the Second Kentucky, the Thirty-first Indiana, and Twentieth Kentucky. On the arrival of the regiments Colonel Sedgewick took command of the brigade, and ordered us forward to the front of Wood's division. Having reached the advance line of Wood's pickets, I was ordered to send forward two companies from the right and two from the left as skirmishers. Captain Wheeler, of Company A, was placed in command of the companies on the right, and Captain Hadlock, of Company B, in charge of those on the left. At the same time, and on my own responsibility, I sent Company H, under Captain Williamson, to the left, with orders to prevent the enemy from getting in our rear when we advanced. I then moved forward with the remaining companies to support the skirmishers in front, who had now become hotly engaged with the enemy. We had not advanced more than a hundred yards when heavy firing on our left announced that Company H was already performing the labor assigned it. Indeed, the result which I anticipated occurred. The enemy, seeing us advance,

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* Nominal list omitted shows 3 officers and 23 men wounded.

made a desperate effort to turn our left, but were unexpectedly met by Captain Williamson's company and repelled with much loss. I regret to say that our own men suffered considerably in wounded; fortunately none were killed.

Meantime, the firing in front becoming heavier and more rapid, I sent forward two more companies as skirmishers, and moved forward with the remaining companies in support. The enemy, who had up to this time obstinately contested his ground, now began to give way rapidly before the galling fire of our men, who followed him with great spirit and vigor until they were ordered to halt by the brigade commander. The engagement lasted over two hours, but we occupied the ground we gained (nearly three-quarters of a mile) till relieved at sunset, having 1 man killed and 13 wounded.

It gives me much pleasure to add that both officers and men behaved with spirit, coolness, and courage, and deserve the highest commendation.

I have the honor to remain, general, your obedient servant,

FRANK P. CAHILL,
Major, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

Brigadier-General MANSON,
Comdg. Twenty-second Brig., Fourth Div., Army of the Ohio.

No. 79.

Report of Lieut. Col. Warner Spencer, Second Kentucky Infantry, of skirmish at Widow Serratt's, near Corinth, Miss., May 21.

CAMP NEAR CORINTH, MISS., *May* 23, 1862.

SIR: Agreeably to your orders, on the morning of the 21st instant the Second Kentucky Regiment, with the balance of your brigade, was ordered out to reconnoiter in front of General Wood's division. My regiment, for the twenty-four hours previous having been in the intrenchments on duty, was this day held in reserve.

During the engagement of the skirmishers the Second Kentucky was posted in an open field to the right of the road, the left wing in advance, supporting Colonel Hanson's regiment; the right about 300 yards to the rear, supporting Captain Loder's battery. Although the regiment was not fortunate enough to take part in the engagement, it was still our misfortune to meet with some severe casualties. Lieutenant Beinert, of Company K, receiving a severe wound from a spent ball; Corporal Kleimenger, mortally (since dead); Corporal Haman and Private Krock, both seriously, all of Company C, were wounded by the premature discharge of a shell from our cannon.

Yours, respectfully,

WARNER SPENCER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Second Kentucky Regiment.

Col. T. D. SEDGEWICK,
Commanding Twenty-second Brigade.

No. 80.

Report of Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, of operations May 28.

FARMINGTON, *May* 28, 1862.

The result of our operations to-day was the occupation of the line I suggested in my communication through General Hamilton last night. Along this line I am now strongly intrenched, and can hold my ground. I am throwing up a battery to-night of 20-pounder Parrotts within 500 yards of the work which annoyed us to-day, and will open from it at daylight. I have also ordered a reconnaissance in force at daylight to the right and rear of the work toward the railroad. The enemy left 30 dead on the ground, whom we have buried, many wounded now in our hospitals, and 3 officers and 19 men prisoners. Our loss is about 25 killed and wounded.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK.

No. 81.

Report of Col. Thomas D. Sedgewick, Second Kentucky Infantry, commanding Twenty-second Brigade, of operations May 28.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND BRIGADE,
June 15, 1862.

SIR: I herewith have the honor to submit a report of the action of the Twenty-second Brigade, of the Fourth Division, before Corinth, Miss., May 28:

In compliance with orders from General Nelson, at 8.30 a. m. on the morning of the 28th I moved my brigade forward to the advance of the division. Having gained a point some three-fourths of a mile in advance of our intrenchments, I disposed of my command in the following order: The Second Kentucky Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer, and the Twentieth Kentucky, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hanson, in line of battle, formed the first line; the First Kentucky, under Major Cahill, formed in line 70 yards in rear and opposite the interval between the two regiments of the first line, and the Thirty-first Indiana Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Osborn, 100 yards in rear of the second line, formed in double column at half distance. Throwing forward two companies from each regiment as skirmishers, the whole under Lieutenant-Colonel Carey, the order to advance was given. They had proceeded scarcely 50 yards before they were opened upon by the enemy's pickets, who were posted in a thicket upon our left and in a dense woods and swamp in front of our right. Our skirmishers advanced slowly, driving the enemy before them, those on the right gaining the edge of the woods in front, those on the left gaining the thicket in which the enemy were posted and through which a small road led directly to the bridge across Bridge Creek. This point was of the utmost importance to the enemy, and was held by him with great tenacity. The two companies from the Twentieth Kentucky, under Major Buckner, and Company B, of the Second Kentucky, under Captain Baldwin, here engaged the enemy, who were in much larger force, and

after a determined fight of a half hour's duration drove him back about 50 yards and gained possession of the main road leading from Farmington to Corinth, upon which road was situated the bridge about half a mile in advance toward Corinth. The two companies under Major Buckner deployed in an open field on the left of the road, and Company B, of the Second Kentucky, in the thickets skirting the road on the right, and although meeting with a terrific resistance, pressed forward and gained possession of the end of the bridge, the enemy taking up their position some fifty yards distant on the opposite side of Bridge Creek. In gaining this position Lieutenant Parrish, commanding Company A, Twentieth Kentucky Regiment, with about 30 men, encountered over 100 of the enemy in a body, and after a severe struggle drove them across the creek on the left of the bridge. The position at the bridge I ordered them to hold at all hazards. The enemy speedily reformed his forces and advanced in good order, fully intent on regaining possession of the bridge. They delivered a well-directed volley into the ranks of Captain Baldwin's company (B), wounding 3 men severely. His men never flinched, but returned the fire with such spirit as to cause the enemy to again fall back.

In the mean time I had ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Hanson to advance his regiment (Twentieth Kentucky) across an open field on the right, some 500 yards from the bridge, and take position in the woods and swamp to the support of the skirmishers on that wing, who, under Captain Wheeler, of the First Kentucky, had advanced and were then hotly engaged. Here, too, the work was warm. The enemy in force were gradually driving the skirmishers back, when Lieutenant-Colonel Hanson, getting his regiment into position, opened such a destructive fire upon them that they withdrew. Seeing our forces at the bridge on his left sorely pressed at this juncture, he moved two companies, under Captain Morris and Lieutenant Wolcott, to their support. At this time I moved forward the rest of the brigade, which until now had been held in reserve, and also had Captain Mendenhall's battery brought into position, so as to command our entire front. The Second Kentucky Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer, I placed within supporting distance of the forces engaged at the bridge, sending forward two companies from the regiment to the support of those already at that point. The First Kentucky was moved forward to the support of the battery; the Thirty-first Indiana placed in position to prevent my left flank being turned.

The intensity of the fight at the bridge still seeming to increase, I sent forward Asst. Adjt. Gen. Wickliffe Cooper to ascertain the position of the forces engaged. He returned, and reported the enemy making desperate efforts to turn our left flank and regain possession of the bridge. I immediately ordered forward two companies of the Thirty-first Indiana to re-enforce that position. I then rode forward to that point myself, and finding that I could not use effectively any larger force of infantry than that already there, I returned, and ordered Captain Mendenhall to open with shell upon the enemy, who had been largely re-enforced. After a few discharges the enemy broke and retreated in disorder, our men, with a yell and a cheer, following them up. They had proceeded but a short distance on the opposite side of the bridge when the enemy's batteries opened upon them with grape and canister, checking their progress and forcing them to retire to their position. The enemy in a short time reappeared and advanced again in good order, and arriving at a point some 50 yards in front of

our lines, poured volley after volley into our ranks; but manfully was the attack repelled. Here the heroic bravery of our Kentucky troops, supported with equal courage by those of our sister State (Indiana), proved more than a match for the boasted chivalry of Louisiana. My brigade was at this time fighting fully 6,000 picked troops of the rebel army. Finding that the enemy were pressing us severely at this moment, I requested Captain Mendenhall to again commence firing. His battery opened in magnificent style and with fearful execution. The enemy withstood the effects of his well-directed shots but for a short time, then wavered, and again fled in great disorder, our men charging across the bridge and after them; but again they rallied and in turn drove our men to their first position. They remained but a short time, however, receiving our terrific volleys of musketry and artillery, when for the last time they turned and precipitately retreated, leaving us masters of the hard-earned bridge. In their retreat one company of the Twenty-first Louisiana Regiment, becoming separated from the regiment, our men succeeded in capturing the first and second lieutenants and a number of privates.

Thus closed one of the most desperately-contested fights of the war, considering the numbers engaged. Receiving orders to advance no farther than the ground already gained and occupied, I relieved the ten companies more particularly engaged during the day from the forces in reserve, and placed the rest of the brigade in position to retain the ground gained during the day.

At 9 p. m., in compliance with orders from General Buell, I, with those ten companies of wearied men, who had so gallantly fought throughout the entire day, commenced the construction of rifle pits, working incessantly throughout the night. By daylight I had completed a line of pits along our entire front. At 5 a. m. the brigade was relieved by the Nineteenth Brigade, under Colonel Grose, and returned to the intrenchments.

The gallantry of the officers and men of my command on that day has rarely been equaled—never excelled. Where all did so well it seems almost useless to particularize, but the conduct of certain officers deserves special mention.

Asst. Adjt. Gen. Wickliffe Cooper, as on all occasions before, exhibited the greatest bravery. The coolness and precision with which he made the several reconnaissances ordered by me amid the greatest danger merit the highest praise.

My aide-de-camp, Lieut. S. W. Tuley, also behaved in the most gallant manner.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hanson, of the Twentieth Kentucky Regiment, displayed great coolness and judgment both in the manner of handling his regiment and in his efforts to assist me in the discharge of my duties.

Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer and Major Hurd, of the Second Kentucky Regiment, proved themselves on this occasion, as they have done before, to be the brave, determined officers they are.

Major Cahill, of the First Kentucky Regiment, although suffering from the wound received at Shiloh, still discharged his duties as commander of his noble regiment faithfully.

Lieutenant-Colonel Osborn, of the Thirty-first Indiana, suffering from a protracted illness, was forced to leave the field before the action commenced. Major Smith then assumed command, and, with his regiment, behaved in the bravest possible manner.

Major Buckner, of the Twentieth Kentucky, and Captain Wheeler.

of the First Kentucky, deserve the greatest praise for the manner in which they handled the skirmishers.

Captain Baldwin, commanding Company B, Second Kentucky Regiment, with his company, behaved heroically during the entire day. Being the first to arrive at the bridge, he, with two companies, manfully held it against great odds until he was re-enforced. To his efforts I am indebted for the holding of that position during the forenoon of that day.

Below you will find a list of killed and wounded in my brigade.* The loss of the enemy I cannot accurately state, but have been informed by prisoners and reliable persons in Corinth that they lost between 70 and 80 in killed alone.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

T. D. SEDGEWICK,
Colonel, Commanding Twenty-second Brigade

Capt. J. M. KENDRICK.

No. 82.

Report of Maj. Frank P. Cahill, First Kentucky Infantry, of operations May 28.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,
Camp near Iuka, Miss., June 21, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on the 28th ultimo, while I was in command, this regiment was ordered to advance toward Corinth. Throwing out two companies as skirmishers, we drove back the enemy's pickets and occupied the wood fully half a mile in advance of any position hitherto held by the national forces. This position we held during the day, and at night we threw up breastworks and constructed rifle pits along our front. Our loss was 1 man killed. The enemy suffered considerably.

The same gallant conduct which so distinguished our officers and men on the twenty-first was conspicuously displayed here, and is in every way worthy of commendation. I append the name of the man killed in this affair.

I have the honor to remain, general, your obedient servant,

FRANK P. CAHILL,
Major, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteers.

Brigadier-General MANSON,
Comdg. Twenty-second Brig., Fourth Div., Army of the Ohio.

No. 83.

Report of Lieut. Col. Warner Spencer, Second Kentucky Infantry, of operations May 28.

CAMP NEAR BRIDGE CREEK,
May 29, 1862.

SIR: On the morning of the 28th instant the Second Kentucky Regiment, with the balance of the brigade under your command, was ordered out to attack the enemy's front at Corinth. Two companies (A, Lieu-

*Nominal list omitted shows 3 killed and 20 wounded.

tenant Martin commanding, and B, Captain Baldwin) were deployed as skirmishers, the balance of the regiment being held in reserve. After advancing a few hundred yards our skirmishers met two companies of the enemy's picket skirting the woods about a quarter of a mile in front of Bridge Creek. With little firing our skirmishers cautiously drove them back into a dense thicket across the creek to their reserve. Toward noon, the enemy having been re-enforced by three regiments (two Louisiana and one Alabama), the firing became general and of an alarming and serious nature, the enemy seeming determined to gain their last position and to hold the bridge at all hazards. Previous to this Captain Baldwin made a hasty reconnaissance of the ground he was ordered to occupy, and finding that his right and left was not supported, immediately dispatched to me the fact. I then sent to his assistance three companies, E, G, and K; E and K being posted as a reserve under cover of the wood and G in position near the bridge.

These arrangements had hardly been made when the enemy commenced a spirited attack, supported by one piece of artillery, which undertook to shell our skirmishers from their position; but our men, being well in position and mostly under cover, maintained their ground.

The firing was incessant and of a severe nature until late in the afternoon, when the enemy again opened their battery, doing us serious injury, until a section of Captain Mendenhall's battery was brought forward and placed to the left of our reserve and for half an hour poured in a brisk and galling fire, when the enemy gave way, leaving us in possession of the creek and bridge, which we held until relieved this morning. Our loss, though somewhat severe, was not equal to that of the enemy; as we learned from the prisoners taken in the engagement that their loss was from 70 to 80 and carried off the field as they fled.

I most cheerfully recommend to your notice the gallant and active part taken by Captain Baldwin during the engagement, and for the coolness and courage he displayed on this occasion, as to him is mainly due the manner of posting the skirmishers. Much praise is also due to Captain Cook, Lieutenants Martin, Stuebing, Bontecou, Bell, and Huber for their gallant conduct, and to Dr. Cox for his timely services in relieving the wounded.

Officers and soldiers all did well. Lieutenant Wolcott, of the Twentieth Kentucky, deserves particular mention in this report as having been of efficient service, marching his company to our relief during the thickest of the engagement.

Below you will find a list of the killed and wounded of this regiment.*

* * * * * * *

Yours, respectfully,

WARNER SPENCER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Second Kentucky Regiment.

Col. T. D. SEDGEWICK.

No. 84.

Report of Col. Joseph Wheeler, Nineteenth Alabama Infantry, commanding Brigade, of operations May 28–29.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
Near Baldwin, Miss., June 6, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on the evening of the 28th

* Nominal list shows killed 2, wounded 14.

ultimo, being in command of the First Brigade, Withers' division, I was ordered to leave Colonel Deas' regiment, four guns of Robertson's battery, and a detail of 150 men from each other regiment, and to proceed with the remainder of the brigade to the outpost on the Monterey road, and drive the enemy from a position they had taken that morning, and establish our pickets as they were before the advance of the enemy.

On arriving at the outpost with this force—consisting of portions of the Nineteenth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth Alabama Regiments, under Lieutenant-Colonels Tracy and Johnston and Colonel Coltart, in all between 300 and 400 men—I found Lieutenant-Colonel Mills, with about 200 men from the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, and Twenty-ninth Mississippi Regiments, and two guns of Robertson's battery. Colonel Mills had been driven back about half a mile by a superior force, who had established themselves in a densely-wooded swamp so favorably, that this gallant officer had been baffled in repeated attempts to permanently re-establish his line of pickets in this retired position, and on our first arrival we were met by the retreat of the pickets stationed between the Monterey and Farmington roads. Finding, after a short reconnaissance, that the enemy was most advanced and strongly posted in the swamp referred to (between the Monterey and Farmington roads), I immediately advanced a line of skirmishers to feel his position, and, if possible, to accomplish the desired object, but they soon returned, reporting the advance of a large force, which proved to be a reconnaissance in force by the enemy.

By this time, hearing this advance and feeling the importance of meeting this additional force before he could choose his position in the swamp, I directed Colonels Mills and Clanton, who had just come up with some cavalry, to hold the line on the left of the Monterey road, which was more open and not at this time menaced by the enemy, while I moved, with the rest of the brigade, rapidly forward in line (the front being covered by skirmishers), and drove the enemy from his position and through the swamp.

On arriving at Bridge Creek I halted the brigade, and immediately deployed the skirmishers in a favorable line some distance to our front, who continued to engage the enemy, who had halted and taken a less advantageous position, and beyond the point we were ordered to drive them.

The conduct of the officers and men in this affair was commendable, subjected as they were to a heavy fire of both artillery and infantry, from a foe secreted by the density of undergrowth. They advanced steadily, not using their arms until they were ordered, when they fired with good effect.

Among the killed of the enemy was a field officer, supposed to be the reconnoitering officer.

So gallant a dash to dislodge an enemy so favorably positioned was not, I regret to say, without loss to us; 6 of our men were immediately killed and about 10 severely wounded, including Capt. W. R. D. McKenzie, Nineteenth Alabama Regiment, a most gallant and efficient officer, who received a mortal wound, from which he has since died.

I then advanced the left, under Colonels Mills and Clanton, and maintained the line during the remainder of the day, that night, the following day, and until 9.30 o'clock on the night of the 29th ultimo, having during that time frequent skirmishes, in which we always had the advantage, as our line was obscured, while the enemy was more exposed, he having lost the advantage of the thick woods.

The part of the line under the gallant Colonel Clanton was severely engaged about 10 to 11 o'clock on the morning of the 29th ultimo, in which several were wounded on both sides.

I would mention particularly the gallant and good conduct of Colonel Clanton, Lieutenant-Colonel Mills (Seventh Mississippi), Lieutenant-Colonel Tracy, and Captain Hollinsworth (Nineteenth Alabama Regiment), and Private James Kerns (of Farish's cavalry), under Colonel Clanton.

Colonel Mills was wounded in the shoulder on the 29th, and returned to Corinth.

Private Kerns was also wounded while gallantly rallying a line of Mississippi troops who had been driven from their positions.

At 9.30 o'clock on the night of the 29th, the cavalry, under Colonel Clanton, having been placed so as to cover the entire front, a signal was given, at which the infantry pickets were noiselessly withdrawn, and at 12 o'clock I silently marched the brigade to Corinth, and slowly marched toward the Tuscumbia River, taking up the infantry (left in the breastworks) as we passed, and the artillery, all of which had been sent to the south side of Corinth at 6 o'clock the evening before. I detailed a rear guard, under Captain Kimbrough and Lieutenant Hodo, before starting, with orders to force every straggler found on the road to join and move on to the rear.

This duty was most efficiently performed while I was with them, and these officers assure me that they and their men awakened and forced on every straggler they found. Any stragglers left on the road must have left Corinth after the rear guard, or secreted themselves some distance off the road, to avoid being disturbed.

On arriving at a point about 1 mile from Tuscumbia River, and finding the brigade too near the main body, I halted and rested about two hours, and then passed on to about a mile this side of said river, where we halted, and were ordered by Lieutenant Ellis to return to the river and await the crossing of the cavalry, which, we were informed, had orders to burn the bridges immediately after passing over.

On arriving at the river I placed the main body of the brigade in a position favorable to defend any of the crossings near the road and deployed strong lines of skirmishers on both sides of the road near the bridge. I had one gun of Robertson's battery placed this side of the bridge in battery, with a prolonge attaching it to the limber, so that, if necessary, it could retire firing. Heavy details were then made to prepare for burning the bridges, and fires were made near them, so that they could be promptly fired.

Immediately after making these dispositions Col. Wirt Adams passed to the rear, with his regiment, reporting Colonel Clanton behind, but stating that he thought Colonel Clanton's regiment would retire by another road; but I was still informed that a small detachment of cavalry was waiting to destroy a bridge between the Tuscumbia River and Corinth, Miss.

While this work of preparing the bridges and obstructing the fords was going on, Captain Cooke (an aide to the general commanding) furnished me a squad of 3 cavalry, the only cavalry present, which I sent up the road to watch and announce any advance of the enemy. They soon returned, closely pursued by the enemy, who were moving rapidly down the road, and on approaching our position deployed and commenced a rapid and heavy fire. Our men remained quiet until the enemy approached within about 40 yards, when our skirmishers and the gun above referred to (which was skillfully and gallantly handled

by Lieutenant Dent, of Robertson's battery) promptly and rapidly returned their fire, putting the enemy to flight, and, as we afterward ascertained, killing 5 and wounding 9 of their number. The difficulty of crossing (as the bridges were fired) as the enemy approached precluded pursuit, but without much delay Lieutenant Butler, of the Louisiana regulars, effected a crossing, with a small detail, and completed the destruction of the bridge.

Toward evening I received an order from the general commanding this army to leave Colonel Deas, with his and one other regiment and two guns of Robertson's battery, and proceed to the rear with the remainder of the brigade.

Inclosed please find statement of the number of killed and wounded.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. WHEELER,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade, Withers' Division.

Maj. GEORGE G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Mississippi.

[Inclosure.]

Withers' division—Parts of First and Second Brigades, commanded by Col. Joseph Wheeler, Nineteenth Alabama Regiment—List of killed and wounded in affairs on the Monterey road preparatory to the evacuation of Corinth, Miss., May 28 and 29, 1862.

Names and commands.	Killed.	Wounded.			Missing.	Total.
		Mortally.	Severely.	Slightly.		
Lieut. Col. A. G. Mills, 7th Mississippi Regiment			2	1		3
Lieut. Col. A. G. Mills, 9th Mississippi Regiment			5	1	6	12
Lieut. Col. A. G. Mills, 29th Mississippi Regiment	2			1		3
Lieut. Col. E. K. Tracy, 19th Alabama Regiment	3	2	1	3		9
Lieut. Col. G. D. Johnston, 25th Alabama Regiment	1			1	1	3
Col. J. G. Coltart, 26th Alabama Regiment	2					2
Colonel Clanton, 1st Alabama Cavalry		2	4	4		10
Captain Farish's company (Alabama) of cavalry				1		1
Total	8	4	12	12	7	43

JOS. WHEELER,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade

No. 85.

Report of Col. Morgan L. Smith, Eighth Missouri Infantry, commanding brigade, of operations May 29.

HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., 5TH DIV., ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Near Corinth, Miss., June 1, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to your order, on the morning of the 29th I moved with my brigade along the main road to Corinth, to occupy and fortify the high ground about a mile in advance of Russell's house. I think it was the intention of the enemy to contest the occupation of that hill, as it is in easy range of their intrenchments, but your plan of going around both sides of the field instead of through it alarmed them for their flanks, and their defense was not very spirited or protracted. Im-

mediately after their infantry retired from the hill the enemy opened on it from different directions with shell and grape, which they continued at intervals during the day, without doing much injury. Skirmishing was continued quite briskly during the day and night and the next day.

An attempt was made about — o'clock to drive us from the hill. A charge was made and an attempt to cheer by many voices, but the cheer was too feminine and seemed to say, "Men, we don't want to fight you, but would like to frighten you off that hill."

Just before night-fall your order came to intrench the position. Our tools were hurried forward and we were ready to break ground at 10 p. m., and at 1 a. m. I had a continuous line of breastworks in front of my brigade, with the exception of a part of the front of the Sixth Missouri. The alacrity with which the men relinquished the rifle for the spade and then again grasped the rifle when the firing became heavy in front promises well for the future.

My thanks are due to Col. David Stuart, Fifty-fifth Illinois; Col. P. E. Bland, Sixth Missouri; Col. T. Kilby Smith, Fifty-fourth Ohio; Lieut. Col. James Peckham, Eighth Missouri, and Lieut. Col. A. V. Rice, Fifty-seventh Ohio, for the prompt execution of all orders; also to my acting assistant adjutant-general, Lieut. D. C. Coleman, and my acting aide, Lieut. Charles Loomis, Fifty-fourth Ohio (who was slightly wounded in the foot), and Captain Bragg, of the Sixth Missouri, for the creditable manner in which he handled his company as skirmishers.

Killed in this affair, none. Wounded: Sixth Missouri, 8—1 mortally, 6 severely, and 1 slightly; Eighth Missouri, 2 severely. Total, 10.

[Your obedient servant,

MORGAN L. SMITH,]

Colonel Eighth Missouri Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. J. H. HAMMOND,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 86.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Davies, U. S. Army, commanding division, of operations May 30.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,

May 30, 1862.

SIR: Corinth having fallen, I have the honor to make the following report of the action of my division, in obedience to the order of Major-General Thomas, commanding the right wing:

My intrenchments being within 1,000 yards of the enemy's main works, General Thomas gave me the order to observe their actions, and in case they could be seen, to open fire upon them. My pickets gave information that the enemy had fallen back, and I took a squadron of Illinois cavalry, Captain Hotaling, and made a reconnaissance in my front. I passed into their intrenchments without opposition, and finding nothing but heaps of camp equipage, tents, and the like in every direction within them, ready to burn, I pushed forward to Corinth. Everything was in flames around the depot except the two hotels and the private buildings. I ordered the two telegraph lines passing through the town to be cut, which was done. The depot platform was on fire, which as far as possible was arrested, saving the depot and the

houses adjoining. The four roads leading to the rear had each a bridge across a small stream, which were on fire. I ordered them to be extinguished, saving them without material damage.

I then proceeded to the only public building in the place, the Gaston Institute, a large one, upon an eminence southwest of the depot, where a rebel flag was flying from the dome. I ascended to the roof, my staff following, and ordered it to be hauled down and the Stars and Stripes raised in its place. This was done, after some difficult climbing, by two of my staff, Lieuts. John W. Davies and Annan. I have the rebel flag in my possession. There was no other building in the place worthy of the honor, as most of them displayed hospital or white flags. The troops then began pouring into the town, preceded by cavalry in pursuit of the flying enemy. At this moment I received orders from General Halleck to march my division on Farmington and report to Major-General Pope. I executed the order, and the division is now encamped south of Corinth, its right resting on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. DAVIES,
Brig. Gen., Commanding Second Division, Right Wing.

Capt. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 87.

Report of Capt. J. H. Hammond, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, of operations May 30.

HDQRS. FIFTH DIVISION, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Camp before Corinth, May 30, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your orders, at 6.30 a. m. to-day, I started to join Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith in his march on Corinth. Proceeding as rapidly as possible to about half a mile from the edge of the village I found him with the Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, Col. T. Kilby Smith commanding, in the advance, skirmishers deployed 250 yards on each side of the road and in front. The town was on fire in various places, and evidences of sudden flight abundant, large quantities of quartermaster's and commissary stores being partially destroyed. A citizen informed us that the main body of troops had left about 2 o'clock in the morning and the rear guard at daybreak. We pushed on into the square before the railroad depot, which was on fire, where we arrived about 7.30 o'clock. General Smith caused guards to be placed over such property as was found, including a quantity of ammunition and a large iron safe in the hotel, and sent back to you several orderlies to report the condition of things, and to ask that one or two sections, if possible, of artillery might be sent to our support, to make an attempt on the rear guard of the enemy. At this juncture General Pope and General Rosecrans arrived from their camp on the Farmington road, and as they brought troops, I obtained permission from General Smith to pursue the enemy with our cavalry, which was sent for urgently. Some time elapsing without its arrival, I pushed on across the town with some Iowa cavalry, and finding near College Hill a house with a number of females in it, placed my remaining orderly in charge, directing him to prevent stragglers from annoying them. In about ten minutes Captain Worcester, Fourth Illinois

Cavalry, came up with his company, and expressed his willingness to push on, but the colonel arriving, ordered it into line in front of the college. I had learned from an old man captured by the Iowans that many of the enemy's pickets were but a little way on, and from a negro that a piece of cannon was not far ahead. As the cavalry of your division did not move, I followed some cavalry already in the advance, and after a run of half a mile I overtook it. It proved to be a detachment of Major-General Pope's body guard, commanded by Captain Kendrick, who very kindly allowed me to go in the advance with 10 men. We pushed on as fast as the horses could travel, with flankers out on both sides, capturing arms and small squads of prisoners on the road and in the woods adjoining.

About two miles and a half from Corinth the road becomes a causeway through a morass impassable on either side, but we pushed on, depending on a rush if we came on the cannon, as we learned from prisoners the rear was straggling and in small detachments. A quarter of a mile brought us to a bridge, which was on fire in three places. With the assistance of Private Hass, of the body guard, I threw off the first pile of brands, when Captain Kendrick arrived and immediately went to work with his men. As soon as we recovered from the effects of the smoke and heat we pushed through the creek below the bridge and continued the pursuit. In a few minutes we overtook a small party, one of whom stated that the gun he carried was private property and belonged to Major-General Price, who had given it to him not more than fifteen minutes before. As fast as we collected a squad of prisoners they were sent back to General Pope, leaving us free, and we pushed on still more rapidly, as a faint but decided sound announced that some sort of wheels were ahead of us. We came to one bridge just set on fire, and the half dozen incendiaries fled into the swamp. The hoofs of our horses knocked the brands off, and a few minutes later we rode upon 4 officers and 19 men on a large bridge, and with a fire alongside ready to apply. As the road made a sudden bend at this point, we were on them before they could use their arms. With pistols pointed at their heads they piled their guns and accouterments on the road, and as I turned to place them under guard I found that I had but 3 men, and the prisoners seeing the same, and no signs of any more, made a movement to take their arms. This we prevented by opening a rapid fire on them, when they fled into the swamp, where a horseman could not follow. I at once fell back into some heavy timber on the road-side, where we commanded all approach to the bridge, and waited the approach of assistance, which arrived in five or ten minutes, with Captain Kendrick in command. We at once pushed on at full gallop, scattering several small armed parties, but intent on the piece of artillery which was not far off, and the road being a broken and rough causeway and narrow, fast moving was rather hazardous for any wheeled vehicle, and even troublesome for horsemen.

At a point from 4 to 5 miles from Corinth we came on a large bridge, which was on fire at the end nearest us and had 20 feet of the middle torn up. I discovered this when about 20 feet off, the fire being entirely under the end of the bridge. At the same moment Captain Kendrick, who was on my right, discovered a considerable number of the enemy in the brush, and immediately opened fire on them. They returned it with musketry, and grape and canister from a piece of artillery apparently to the right of the road, not more than 100 yards distant. The man between me and Captain Kendrick was wounded severely and the two horses behind us shot. There was no possibility of reaching the gun

unless by fording the creek below the bridge, and our small force of 26 men was entirely alone, and without a support to act on both sides of the bridge we could not hope to drive the enemy away from the brush, where they were strongly posted. We therefore fell back about 200 yards to a point where a bend in the road with heavy timber placed us out of range. I requested Captain Kendrick to go back with most of his men and bring up any troops he could find, to prevent the return of the enemy to the bridges which we had saved.

Soon after the captain left me the men scattered, and as the place was very much exposed, I did no more than ask them to remain. One, a private, Henry Pine, Company G, Third Kentucky Cavalry, remained, and posting ourselves about 20 yards from the second bridge from Corinth, where no one could approach except under fire of the soldier's carbine and my double-barreled gun and revolver, we waited, expecting every instant the approach of a large force of our own men to occupy the bridges and scour the wood, which was full of fugitives. In this position we remained perhaps twenty minutes, when Pine warned me to move, which I did promptly. The next instant a shower of grape or canister swept over the road, and a sound followed indicating the approach of cavalry. We at once entered the swamp and made our way back to the high ground, where I found Captain Kendrick, who could not obtain assistance. I felt sure that the enemy were returning to burn the bridge I had been watching, and with the captain and 10 men I returned to ascertain the fact. The bridge was in flames.

In making this report I beg leave to say that while a pursuit by so small a force may seem rash, circumstances justified it. The enemy was scattered in small parties of from 10 to 50, and fled at the approach of horsemen. Every moment the numbers became larger, and a piece of artillery, if not two, were almost within our grasp, and from the best information I could obtain General Price was not far off. It was reasonable to expect that our forces were close at hand, and I supposed, up to the time that I returned to the cavalry (of several different regiments) and found it drawn up on the hill, that they were immediately in the rear and coming on. By driving away the bridge-burners the road was kept open for them.

To Captain Kendrick I return sincere thanks for his kindness. He had only 26 men in all, yet he sent in over 50 prisoners and dispersed a large number of armed parties. Private Hass, of the body guard, and Private Pine, of Company G, Third Kentucky Cavalry, showed great courage, both in saving the bridge and under fire close to the enemy. I commend them to the notice of their officers.

The enemy had evidently sacrificed the large body of men composing their pickets, and the first notice many of them had of the flight of the rebel army was the approach of our troops. Men were placed at each bridge with the means of burning it, and the road, although very much cut and broken, was either recently built or recently prepared, and was so arranged as to obstruct pursuit. It has a general southwest direction and crosses Tuscumbia Creek four times in 2 miles or less. We crossed three bridges with plank floors or covering, and were driven away from the fourth, which is, I believe, nearly 5 miles from Corinth. The ground is very wet, and almost if not entirely impassable for cavalry or wagons on both sides of the last 2 miles of the road.

I have the honor to be, with very great respect,

J. H. HAMMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, *Comdg. Fifth Division.*

No. 88.

Report of Col. Amory K. Johnson, Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, of operations May 30.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS,
Camp before Corinth, Miss., June 1, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with General Lauman's request I beg leave to report the part borne by my command on the 30th of May, consisting of the Twenty-eighth Illinois and Third Iowa.

On the morning of the 30th, in obedience to the order of General Hurlbut, I proceeded with the above force to Corinth, where I was ordered to report to Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith, and under orders from him proceeded west about 1 mile. Nothing of importance transpiring at this time, I was ordered by Major-General Sherman to form in line of battle, my lines facing to the south, there to await further orders. The general expressing a desire that a reconnaissance might be made on the turnpike leading in a northwesterly direction, I sent Companies H and E, of the Twenty-eighth Illinois, commanded by Captains Rhodes and Griffin, with instructions to carefully note and report any indications of recent travel, amount and character of the same. They proceeded in the direction indicated about 1 mile. Their report was that a large body of cavalry and wagons must have recently passed over that road. At this time, having received orders from Major-General Sherman to advance and rejoin Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith's command, who had advanced about 2 miles, in obedience to the above order the column moved forward, and again reported to General Smith for orders.

It is here proper to state that in the last advance a regimental band of rebels, consisting of 16 men, who were discovered secreted in the brush by members of the Twenty-eight Illinois, surrendered themselves as prisoners of war, and were sent to the rear in charge of cavalry, with orders to report to the provost-marshal. After remaining at this point about one hour I received orders from General Smith to return to Corinth and report my command to Brigadier-General Hurlbut, commanding Fourth Division. Arriving at Corinth, I was met by Brigadier-General Lauman, who ordered me to return to our former camp, General Hurlbut in the mean time having returned, which order was promptly complied with.

In conclusion I must say that I am more than pleased with the alacrity and promptitude with which every officer and soldier of my entire command pressed forward, showing no sign of fatigue, notwithstanding the dust and heat, and also with their general good behavior and conduct in the ranks.

Very respectfully submitted.

A. K. JOHNSON,
Colonel, Commanding Detachment.

H. SCOFIELD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION,
June 9, 1862.

It affords me great pleasure to bear testimony to the earnestness and zeal manifested by Col. A. K. Johnson and the officers and soldiers who composed his command on the morning of May 30, whilst follow-

ing the retreating enemy out of Corinth on the Ripley road. Colonel Johnson's command was close on the heels of Morgan L. Smith's brigade, and acted with it up to the time of the order of recall and to resume our former camps. I have read his report, and confirm all he says.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding Fifth Division.

No. 89.

Reports of Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, of operations May 30 and expedition to Booneville, Miss.

ONE MILE FROM DANVILLE,
May 30, 1862.

[SIR:] Tuscumbia Creek is just in front of me, a deep, miry stream, with the bridge destroyed. A force of the enemy is on the opposite side, but I think a small one, ready to run off. The skirmishers are now crossing. The country is very rough and difficult. From all that I can learn from prisoners and citizens, I am satisfied that no force of the enemy has gone as far east as Jacinto. They have cut roads through the woods in every direction from Corinth, but they all come into the main road along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad toward Rienzi. The main body of the enemy is undoubtedly retreating south along the railroad. Price and Van Dorn undoubtedly left in a hurry, leaving tents standing, hundreds of barrels of beef, several hundred wagons, which they had tried to destroy, and 7,000 stand of arms. I shall encamp my infantry force, which is much worn-out, between Clear Creek and Tuscumbia Creek, about 9 miles from Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio road. Most of the telegraph line on that road is in good order, and it is best to repair it to my camp, which can be done in an hour or two, and which will put me in communication with Corinth. Will you order it?

I consider further pursuit useless until we are better prepared. Cavalry force will scour the country in advance.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS,
Farmington, May 30, 1862—12.45 p. m.

The advance of my cavalry detachment came upon the extreme rear guard of the enemy 8 miles from Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio road, in the act of burning the bridge. They were at once dispersed, with loss of 40 prisoners. The fire was put out. The cavalry is pushing on.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Near Danville, June 1, 1862.

It gives me great pleasure to report the brilliant success of the expedition under Colonel Elliott, Second Iowa Cavalry, which I sent out

on the 28th instant. After forced marches day and night through a very difficult country, and obstructed by the enemy, he finally succeeded in reaching the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Booneville at 2 o'clock a. m. on the 30th. He destroyed the track in many places both south and west of the town, blew up one culvert, destroyed switches and track, burned up depot and locomotive, and train of 26 cars, loaded with supplies of every kind; destroyed 10,000 stand of small-arms, 3 pieces of artillery, and a great quantity of clothing and ammunition, and paroled 2,000 prisoners, who could not keep up with his cavalry. The enemy had heard of his movement, and had a train of box and flat cars, carrying artillery and 5,000 infantry, running up and down the road to prevent him from reaching it. The whole road was lined with pickets. For several days Colonel Elliott's command subsisted on meat alone, such as they could find in the country. For daring and dash this expedition has been distinguished in the highest degree, and entitles Colonel Elliott and his command to high distinction. Its results will be embarrassing to the enemy, and will contribute greatly to their loss and demoralization. He reports the roads full of small parties of the retreating enemy scattering in all directions.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General Commanding.

Major-General HALLECK.

No. 90.

Report of Col. Washington L. Elliott, Second Iowa Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Brigade, of expedition to and capture of Booneville, Miss.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, CAVALRY DIVISION,
Army of the Mississippi, May 31, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with the instructions of General Granger, commanding division, and letter of instructions of General Pope, I proceeded, at 12 o'clock on the night of the 27th, with my brigade, consisting of the Second Iowa and Second Michigan Cavalry, via Iuka, Miss., by a circuitous route to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, at Booneville, about 22 miles below Corinth, Miss.; reached Booneville about 2 o'clock a. m. on the 30th, and about daybreak deployed my brigade half a mile from and on the eastern side of the town, approaching it with skirmishers deployed to the front. I then detached Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch, Second Iowa Cavalry, with the right wing of that regiment, with orders first to cut the telegraph wires and then to take possession of all property in the town, holding the left wing of the regiment as a reserve; also detached Colonel Sheridan, with the left wing of the Second Michigan, to proceed to the railroad below Booneville and do as much damage as possible, holding the right wing of the regiment as a reserve.

I found in and around the town from 2,000 to 2,500 convalescent and sick of the enemy, a guard of from 500 to 700 infantry below the town, and about 250 cavalry above it. Near the railroad depot was a train, consisting of 1 locomotive and 26 large cars; 5 loaded with small-arms, some of them boxed up; 5 loaded with ammunition for artillery and for small-arms; 1 platform car, with 1 brass and 2 iron field pieces of artillery; the balance of the train loaded with officers' baggage, clothing, provisions, and quartermaster's stores. The depot was stored

with ammunition, subsistence, and quartermaster's stores. While the track was being damaged above and below the town I caused all the cars to be brought near the depot and had them fired, both depot and cars, first causing the sick of the enemy to be removed beyond danger from the explosion of powder and shell. I remained long enough to see that the fire could not be extinguished and heard the explosion of the ammunition for two or three hours.

For the details as to the damage done by Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch and Colonel Sheridan I refer to the reports of these officers. The general amount of damage done was, the track in several places, one culvert, and all of the switches. The value of the property destroyed I estimate at from one-fourth to one-half million of dollars.

Having learned that the enemy had sent forces to Baldwin and Guntown to intercept me on my return, and on account of the scarcity of provisions in the country, being without wagon transportation and the route impracticable for the same if I had it, I could only bring to camp the mounted prisoners, from 30 to 40 in number, disarming and leaving the infantry prisoners, from 500 to 700 in number.

For want of guides the march was very fatiguing, both to men and horses. Meat only could be procured for the former and very little forage for the latter. The hardships were borne by officers and men without a murmur, duties performed cheerfully, and all in good spirits, notwithstanding the fatigue of the march and want of food and rest. The assistance rendered me by Lieut. C. F. Marden, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. P. A. Weber, aide-de-camp, was most valuable. Captain Campbell, commanding Third Battalion of Second Michigan Cavalry, with his dismounted skirmishers, handsomely checked and drove from the Second Iowa Cavalry the cavalry of the enemy in his attempt to fire upon us while arranging for the destruction of the property in the town and wounded several of the enemy.

After I was satisfied that the destruction of the property was complete I formed my command, ready to attack the cavalry of the enemy should he again appear. Finding that he did not, I returned to my camp about 8 o'clock p. m. to-day by another circuitous route, having marched during the four days about 180 miles.

I regret to learn that our loss was 1 killed, 2 wounded, and 6 missing

Very respectfully, &c.,

W. L. ELLIOTT,
Colonel Second Iowa Cavalry, Commanding.

Capt. R. O. SELFRIDGE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Cav. Div., Army Mississippi.

No. 91.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edward Hatch, Second Iowa Cavalry, of capture of Booneville, Miss., May 30.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND IOWA CAVALRY,
Camp near Corinth, Miss., June 1, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, complying with Colonel Elliott's order, near Booneville, Miss., on the morning of May 30, 1862, at 3 o'clock a. m., I detached 6 men, under command of Lieutenant Eystra, to proceed to the telegraph line and cut off communication with Corinth. Lieuten-

ant Eystra was unsuccessful in two attempts, prevented by a strong guard of the enemy's cavalry.

At daylight moved forward line of battle one-fourth of a mile from left of the enemy's camp. I was then ordered to advance with the right wing, the left wing, under command of Major Hepburn, held in reserve, to move up the moment he should hear firing. Then advanced rapidly on the enemy, who offered little resistance, firing a few shots on our right. The right of the enemy's camp numbered about 1,000 men, mostly sick and convalescent. Immediately cut the telegraph wire and proceeded to tear up the railroad with Companies B and G, pushing Major Coon forward with Companies A and C over the railroad to attack troops seemingly forming for resistance, who threw down their arms at his approach, and detaching Captain Freeman, with Company H, to attack a squadron of the enemy's cavalry, camped on the west side of railroad, who fled at his approach. I found standing on the track an engine disabled, 26 cars, loaded with 10,000 stand of arms, 1,000 small and side arms, 800,000 rounds ball cartridge, 100,000 rounds of fixed ammunition for 6 and 8 pounder guns, 3 mounted field pieces, 4 mortars, 1 car of horse equipments and team harness, haversacks, cross-belts, cartridge boxes, canteens, knapsacks for 10,000 men, a large amount of stores. The railroad depot was filled with commissary stores, 3,000 stand of arms, shells of a large size, two wooden 68-pounder guns, medical stores, 300 kegs and barrels of powder, marked "Alabama Powder Company."

At Colonel Elliott's order the sick were removed, the buildings and train fired and entirely destroyed. The orderly sergeant (Budd), with 6 men of Company G, left with a hand car, running a mile beyond the point they were ordered to, toward Corinth, were attacked by the enemy's cavalry, when Sergeant Hilton was killed. The men made a gallant struggle, Sergeant Budd and Private Wood cutting their way out, capturing 2 horses, and the standard of the battalion carried by the enemy. The cavalry of the enemy appearing in some force, I was ordered to move forward with Major Coon's command of five companies in battle line to the ground occupied in the morning, where I joined the command.

Very respectfully, &c.,

EDWARD HATCH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Second Iowa Cavalry, Commanding.

Lieut. C. F. MARDEN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Brig., Cavalry Division.

No. 92.

Report of Col. Philip H. Sheridan, Second Michigan Cavalry, of capture of Booneville, Miss., May 30.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
Camp near Farmington, Miss., June 1, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the operations of my regiment at the capture of Booneville, Miss., on the morning of May 29, 1862:

My regiment was formed a short distance in rear of the town and on the left of the Second Regiment of Iowa Cavalry, when I received directions from Colonel Elliott, commanding, to take one-half of the regiment

and pass to the south of the town and destroy a bridge on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, leaving the other half of the regiment in reserve, to support me should it be necessary. I proceeded rapidly in the direction indicated until I reached the road, then down the road 1½ miles, but found no bridge or culvert. I then learned that there was no bridge except the one at Baldwin, some 9 miles farther down, and that defended by three regiments and one battery. Directions were then given to the companies to destroy the road, by tearing up the track, bending the rails, and burning the cross-ties. This was done with alacrity at four different places by both officers and men, and continued until I received orders from the colonel commanding to join him at once at Booneville.

While these operations were going on a dash was made by a squadron of rebel cavalry at our rear and on the right of the reserve of my regiment, but was handsomely met by the reserve, under command of Captain Campbell, who dismounted a portion of his command, and when the enemy came within range received them with a volley, which caused them to break and run in all directions.

While passing to the south of the town and along the railroad I captured about 500 Confederate soldiers, 100 of whom had good percussion muskets. The balance, I think, had thrown their muskets away. They were placed along the road to defend it, but made no resistance. I turned them loose after breaking up their guns, as we could not be burdened with them in our rapid return to this camp.

I have the honor to report that the officers and men of my regiment, without a single exception, behaved well. I respectfully bring to the notice of the colonel commanding Captain Campbell, commanding the reserve; Captain Alger, who commanded the line of skirmishers in my advance, and Adjt. George Lee, who rendered important services. My regiment returned to camp without any casualties.

Very respectfully, &c.,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Colonel, Commanding Second Michigan Cavalry.

Lieut. C. F. MARDEN,
Adjutant Second Brigade, Cavalry Division.

No. 93.

Report of Col. W. R. Bradfute, C. S. Army, of capture of Booneville, Miss., May 30.

MARIETTA, MISS., *June* 5, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

While stationed at Jacinto I received information, on May 27, that 2,000 of the enemy's cavalry were marching upon Burnsville. I immediately moved, with Lieut. Col. F. N. McNairy's battalion of Tennessee cavalry and one piece of artillery, to the vicinity of Burnsville, where I found Lieutenant-Colonel McCulloch and Captain Milner stationed, with 300 men. The command was placed in line of battle and remained in that position during the night. Next morning the enemy could not be heard from.

About 10 a. m. Lieutenant Johnson, of Captain Roddey's company, arrived in camp, and reported that the enemy was at Iuka when he left

that place, and that they were going to the Mobile Railroad to tear up the track, they being well provided with implements for that purpose. Upon this information I marched the entire command to Booneville that night, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonels McNairy's and McCulloch's battalions and Captain Milner's cavalry (a portion of Colonel Forrest's regiment), in all about 400 men. Lieutenant-Colonel McCulloch's and Captain Milner's commands I stationed, with one piece of artillery, on the west side of the railroad and in Booneville, commanding the road by which the enemy would approach. Lieutenant-Colonel McNairy's battalion was stationed 1½ miles below Booneville, on the east side of the railroad. Having positive information that the enemy would be in Booneville, or attempt to come in, the next morning, I thus disposed of my forces in order to give them the best fight I could with the small force under my command.

Just after daylight the next morning my pickets reported that the enemy were marching into Booneville. This I could not account for, as a portion of my forces was left there the previous night at 8 o'clock. However, I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel McNairy to mount his men. Placing myself at their head, I proceeded at once to Booneville. Before reaching there I encountered the enemy (a portion of them), who were in charge of a large number of our sick soldiers, marching them in the direction of Iuka, whom I dispersed. Some ran into an old field to my left and the rest to the railroad. Following those that went in the direction of the railroad, I discovered about 300 of the enemy in line of battle, with sabers drawn; on my left a company of skirmishers, and in their rear about 1,000 mounted men in line of battle. Under these circumstances it was deemed prudent to fall back, and it was accordingly done, forming a new line of battle 200 yards to the rear, awaiting the approach of the enemy, who were advancing slowly. When within 100 yards I ordered a fire upon them, killing 2 and wounding 5; they returned the fire, killing 1 of Captain Parish's men and wounding 3, also disabling 3 horses. After the firing ceased the enemy retired to the old field.

At this time I was informed that a detachment of the enemy was coming up to Booneville from a depot house 1 mile below with some of our sick soldiers as prisoners. Thereupon I moved the command near the road, dismounted, and formed near the track in ambush. When the enemy approached I fired upon them, wounding 2, and, advancing, captured 6 prisoners; the others made their escape through a swamp on the opposite side of the railroad. Remounting, my command moved up to Booneville, and found the enemy had withdrawn in great haste, leaving a few of their men guarding a large number of our sick; they were taken prisoners; making 11 prisoners captured by my command on the occasion.

A short time after Lieutenant-Colonel McCulloch arrived on the ground with his and Captain Milner's commands. I asked him why he did not remain in his position overnight. He reported that Colonel Orr had ordered him to move his command to the railroad bridge by order of General Beauregard. Thus my plans were overthrown, a train of cars burned laden with public stores, and a few yards of the railroad track displaced.

I beg leave to call the attention of the general commanding to the gallant manner in which the officers and men under my command conducted themselves before the enemy. The entire command numbered 76 enlisted men—parts of three companies—commanded by Captains Parish, McKnight, and Morton (Lieutenant-Colonel McNairy present).

The enemy had near 2,000 of our sick prisoners, which were released upon examination of the damages done at the depot. I found the house burned; also that 6 corpses and 3 live soldiers, who were too sick to help themselves, were burned on the train and in the depot house.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BRADFUTE,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Outpost.

Major KIMMELL,
Adjutant-General, Army of the West.

No. 94.

Report of Lieut. Col. James Pell, Lay's Cavalry (First Confederate), of burning of Cypress Creek Bridge, May 30.

———, —— —, 1862.

At 12 o'clock, May 30, after bridges had been burned, it was the impression that the men in charge of the trains had destroyed them. We then heard that they had not been out. Lieutenant McCune was sent, with a squad of men, with orders to go there, and order the conductors to destroy the trains and aid him in doing so.

About 2 p. m. we heard of immense stores at Cypress Bridge, of which some might be saved. Colonel Claiborne sent me with orders to impress wagons and save all the stores I could and destroy the trains and locomotives, &c.

On my arrival, just before sunset, I found all the cars had been set on fire by Lieutenant McCune, with the assistance of the country people, who had rolled off many of the stores into the marshes on both sides. I found seven locomotives—four badly and two slightly injured and one with no injury. These three latter were not so badly injured as to render them unfit for subsequent use. The others could be repaired in a machine-shop. The engineers had taken off plungers, valves, and fine work. I understood the engineers had gone off and refused to destroy these three. The truth is, they and the country people all got drunk, or most of them, from liquor on the trains. I detailed a mechanic and men to destroy them all, as much as they could, with an ax, &c.; but everything was on fire. There were 60 or 62 cars, chiefly loaded with commissary stores, a few horseshoes and guns; also a rifled piece (6-pounder) belonging to the "Appeal Battery," which is reported to have been carried out and hid, with some small-arms. I did not see them. I staid all night and pressed all the wagons I could; could not get many, and the country people carried off most of the stores. Most of the cars were heavily laden, and mostly with commissary stores.

[No signature.]

Thinks the railroad men knew nothing of the intention to burn the bridges; hence great confusion. About 100 sick in cars, who ran off in the swamps; do not know what became of them.

No. 95.

Report of Capt. Jefferson Falkner, Chambers Cavalry (Confederate), of burning of Cypress Creek Bridge, May 30.

CAMP NEAR CLEAR CREEK, TENN.,
June 6, 1862.

On the night of the 29th ultimo I received an order in writing at Cypress Bridge about 12 o'clock directing me to take my company and Captain Elliott's and march immediately to Kossuth and to leave Lieutenant Prather and 10 men, and for him to wait until daylight and then to burn the bridge, and to do it effectually, and not to burn it until daylight, as many trains would pass during the night. Having to send after my pickets, and from other causes, I did not leave the camp until about daybreak. As I was about leaving a man came and inquired for Lieutenant Prather, and informed him that Colonel Searcy had sent him to direct him (Prather) not to burn the bridge at daylight, as there was yet a number of trains to pass, but stated that the order was not in writing, and the colonel said it was not necessary that it should be. Neither myself nor Prather knew the man or whether he was a soldier or not. I then left.

I think that about one hour after sunrise I met a man on horseback inquiring the way to the bridge and how to find Prather. I told him how to find him. He informed me that he had an order for Prather, and, it not being sealed, I examined it, and found it to be from Colonel Lindsay. He went on, and soon after he had time to get there I saw the smoke ascending from the bridge. I afterward saw as many as four trains passing the railroad in that direction. The only order that I received was the order in writing, above referred to.

J. FALKNER,
Captain Chambers Cavalry.

No. 96.

Report of Captain Jackson, Lay's Cavalry (Confederate), of burning of Tuscumbia Bridge, May 30.

———, ——— —, 1862.

On the morning of the 30th I was ordered in writing at 2.30 a. m. (Copy filed, marked A.*) I will here say I sent this order to Captain Grundy, named in it, who returned it to me, and I now have the original. I showed the order to the officers in charge of companies with me, and also to commander of artillery (one piece), who was with me. We had rifle pits, and all concurred in the opinion that there was no necessity for leaving so soon. The under timber was all cleared, and we had a full, clear range of 200 yards all around the bridge.

Captain Grundy's command (1 mile below) crossed the bridge at 4.45 a. m. I then waited until 10.5 a. m. before I set fire to the bridge. (This was the Tuscumbia Bridge.) I think the bridge, which was set on fire in many places, had been burning ten minutes, when an engine ran up. I called to him to put on steam and run through, as the bridge was strong but fully enveloped in flames. I immediately posted a man to

* Not found.

Colonel Claiborne not to fire the other bridge. He sent word he would not, and, if possible, to put out this one; but by this time the bridge had fallen in and was destroyed. The bridge man told me he could erect trestles in a short time (say in one and a half days) if the other bridges were not burned. After the Tuscumbia Bridge was burned the engine returned to Chewalla, where the trains had all stopped, and then they returned to Cypress Bridge; but before getting there Colonel Lindsay had burned this bridge, as I am informed.

[No signature.]

No. 97.

Report of Lieut. John S. Prather, Second Mississippi and Alabama Cavalry, of burning of Cypress Creek Bridge, May 30.*

CAMP BREWER,
Near Birmingham, Miss., June 21, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to an order, this day received, I have the honor to offer the following report as to the burning of the railroad bridge over Cypress Creek, Tenn.:

On the night of May 29 Capt. Jeff. Falkner, commanding at Cypress Bridge, received an order from Col. A. J. Lindsay, commanding at Chewalla, of which the following is a true copy:

HEADQUARTERS,
Chewalla, Tenn., May 29, 1862.

Captain Falkner, commanding at Cypress Bridge, will immediately bring his company and Captain Elliott's company of infantry to Chewalla. Captain Falkner will leave Lieutenant Prather and 10 men, with orders to burn the railroad bridge over Cypress at daylight in the morning. Lieutenant Prather will see that the bridge is thoroughly burned, and then proceed to Kossuth, due south of Chewalla.

A. J. LINDSAY,
Colonel, Commanding.

P. S.—Do not burn the bridge until daylight; many trains will pass to-night.

Captain Falkner made the detail in accordance with the above order, at the same time ordering me not to burn the bridge until nearly or quite sunup, another courier having arrived in the mean time with a verbal order from some colonel commanding infantry at Chewalla not to burn the bridge until the train or trains had passed. The captain then left to join his regiment, and at or near sunup a gentleman came down on an engine with another verbal order, this time purporting to be from Colonel Lindsay, ordering me not to burn the bridge until all the trains had passed. The same gentleman proceeded without delay to the officer commanding at the next railroad bridge, a short distance below me, with the same order. He soon returned and reported that the bridge below had already been destroyed, thus presenting an effectual barrier to the further passage and escape of our trains in the direction of Memphis. Hence I could see no good reason why my original and only (then) written order should not be obeyed at once. But in order that no blame should be attached to me, I requested the courier to report to Colonel Lindsay as soon as possible and I would await further orders. An hour or so after I received the following order, by courier, from Colonel Lindsay, the original of which was also inclosed you in a former report made you by Captain Falkner:

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* Eighth Confederate Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS,
Chewalla, Tenn., May 30, 1862.

Lieutenant Prather will immediately burn the railroad bridge over the Cypress, and when that is effectually done he will report with his command.

A. J. LINDSAY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Feeling that I now had no further discretion in the matter, and that it was my duty to obey the order at once, I immediately ordered my men to apply the torch, and soon the bridge was in flames.

After the bridge was effectually burned, the last order from Colonel Lindsay leaving me in some doubt as to whom and where I should report, I proceeded with my command to Chewalla; but finding the place evacuated and the colonel gone, I went to join my company at Kossuth, and then and there reported to Captain Falkner, not being able to find Colonel Lindsay.

Most respectfully submitted.

JOHN S. PRATHER,
Lieutenant Co. B, Second Mississippi and Alabama Cavalry.

Major PEYTON.

No. 98.

Report of Col. R. B. Hurt, C. S. Army, Military Superintendent of Railroads, of the destruction of bridges, &c.

FARM-HOUSE OF R. M. GUNN,
Near Egypt Station, Miss., June 8, 1862.

MAJOR: Your dispatch of to-day, asking for a report from me about the disaster of cars on the Memphis and Charleston road, is received. I am sorry that I am not well enough to be at my office, as I have papers there referring to the evacuation of Corinth by the army. I do not know that I have any information on the subject of your dispatch, as I had not received any intimation from any quarter that the bridges on that road were to be destroyed.

Several days before the evacuation General Hardee wrote me a note (I think marked confidential) requesting me to notify the officer in charge of the guard at Tuscumbia Bridge, on the Mobile road, when the last train had passed over, as he had ordered the destruction of the bridge. I informed Captain Avery, commanding a company of the guard, that I would be on the last train, and would stop and notify them in person. I did so, and saw the torch applied as our train moved off.

I cannot now remember the hours at which the trains sent west on the Charleston road left, as they were leaving at different hours through the night. The last two trains left about sunup—one of a single engine and tender and the other an engine and 6 or 7 cars, two of which had been used by the employés of the railroad company as boarding cars, and it is my impression that but little Government property was on the train. The assistant superintendent (C. S. Williams) of that road had no notice of any purpose to destroy the bridges that I know of. I think the loss of property at Corinth and at General Van Dorn's camps would have been very light but for the unexpected demand, at an hour when it was too late to replace them, for 20 cars to send Colonel Orr and 1,000 men down the Mobile road.

I cannot close this communication, major, without tendering you my thanks for the very efficient aid you rendered me during the entire night previous to leaving Corinth. I wish it was in my power to give a public acknowledgment to yourself, Colonel Smith (military governor, &c.), and Captain Lay for services rendered in saving the ammunition at Corinth.

Very respectfully, &c.,

R. B. HURT,
Military Superintendent of Railroads.

Maj. H. E. PEYTON,
Assistant Inspector-General.

No. 99.

Report of Charles S. Williams, Assistant Superintendent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, of the destruction of bridges, cars, &c.

CAMP AT SAWYER'S CUT, TENN.,
June 19, 1862.

DEAR SIR: The following report of the destruction of cars and engines on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, east of Cypress Bridge, on the morning of May 30, is respectfully submitted:

On May 28 and 29 requisition was made on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad by Maj. R. B. Hurt, military superintendent, for as many cars and engines as could be furnished; these were to be sent to Corinth for immediate service. In pursuance of this order, trains were sent forward as rapidly as possible to Corinth, until the evening of the 29th, when, finding that the accumulation of engines and cars was so great as to prevent their being usefully employed, I ordered no more trains to be sent to Corinth.

The accumulation of sick at Corinth was so great that the mail train and a full train of box cars, designed for the transportation of the sick, were both detained, and did not leave until nearly night on the 29th.

During the day (29th) cars were ordered to different points near Corinth to be loaded—some to the breastworks east of the town, others around the Y to the Mobile and Ohio road, and others to each of our own platforms. Major O'Bannon, who was actively employed in superintending the loading of the cars on that day, repeatedly told me not to allow a single empty car to leave Corinth.

Two trains that arrived on the day schedule on the 29th were ordered to the Mobile road, but owing to the track being occupied, they were not able to go around till nearly 8 o'clock at night, after which, having the main track clear for the first time, we commenced making up our trains. The manner in which the cars had been loaded, some being for the Mobile road and others for own road, rendered much switching necessary, and we were frequently blocked up at the Mobile crossing by trains standing across. It was therefore 12 o'clock at night before two trains were ready to leave.

About this time I was ordered to send immediately for the siege guns and carriages, which were at the defenses east of the town. I did so, but the conductor returned with the intelligence that they were not yet loaded. A little past 2 o'clock on the morning of the 30th they were brought in. I received conflicting orders as to the destination of

these guns, but about 3.30 o'clock was ordered by Major Smith, in command of the artillery, to place them on the Mobile road, which was done.

In the mean time the trains had been made up, and as all orders had now been executed and the track was clear, the trains commenced leaving. Two trains had left at 12 o'clock, and there remained five engines with trains attached and two engines without trains, which were kept there for emergency, to be used on either road.

The last train left about 4.30 a. m., and carried all the cars remaining at Corinth up to that time. The depot had been emptied of all valuable freight, the offices cleared of all books, papers, and office furniture, and no car of any description remained upon any of the tracks. I came out on that train. We reached Chewalla about 5 a. m., where we found the six preceding trains, and where we heard for the first time, and to our utter astonishment, that the three bridges between Chewalla and Pocahontas had been ordered to be burned at daylight. The Maury, being the foremost engine, had, previous to my arrival, gone forward across Cypress Creek to Tuscumbia Creek, to give notice of the fact that the trains were behind, and prevent the burning if possible. Upon arriving at Tuscumbia Bridge the engineer found it in flames, and was compelled to return across Cypress Creek to Chewalla to his train.

Upon receiving this intelligence my first impulse was to endeavor to return to Corinth, and endeavor to take all the trains down the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; but a little reflection convinced me that, as all the trains going south on that road had undoubtedly passed some of their bridges, it was almost certain that they would be destroyed, and that the position of our trains would be far worse under these circumstances upon the Mobile road than upon our own. I determined, therefore, to push forward to Tuscumbia Creek (supposing the bridge across this to be the only one burned) and endeavor to cross this by a temporary trestle. To this end all the trains were again set in motion, and proceeded as far as Cypress Creek, where we found that the bridge had been fired immediately after the recrossing of the engine spoken of above, and had fallen.

It was now nearly 6 o'clock; we could go no farther, and the heavy firing, which now began to be heard in the direction of Corinth and above and below that point, admonished us that no time was to be lost. I accordingly ordered each engineer to run his engine off the track, burn her or otherwise dismantle her, so as to render her completely useless. The locomotive Maury was thrown from the track down a bank and lay upon her side; her links and other parts of her machinery were taken off and buried or thrown into the creek. Locomotives J. R. Mason and Columbia were burned. These belonged to the Nashville and Decatur Railroad. I afterward learned that the flues of the Mason were made of iron. If this is true, burning would not effectually disable her. I did not, however, know this at the time. The Madison was stripped of most of the essential parts of her machinery, such as links, rods, &c., which were buried in various places through the swamp. The remaining three engines, the Jones, Powhatan, and Memphis, were stripped as far as possible. In some cases the cylinder heads were broken, the eccentrics broken and rods removed, and in others the links and valve stems and pumps were broken and dismantled, and the parts buried and scattered through the swamp. While the enginemen were engaged with their engines the conductors were busy in burning the trains. I passed the entire length of all the trains twice while they were burning, and think that this work was thoroughly

accomplished. Sixty-two cars were fired and one (a passenger car) ran off crosswise of the track.

It would be difficult, indeed impossible, to give anything like an accurate inventory of the contents of these trains. They were hastily loaded, mostly with Government freight, and no notice given at the office either of the contents of the cars or their destination. I noticed two car loads of hospital stores, a large quantity of sugar and molasses, a small quantity of bacon, salt, and coffee; some flour, rice, and a brass cannon, mounted, with caisson. The cannon was dismounted and buried and the carriage and caisson burned.

The company lost some 3 hogsheads of sugar and 7 barrels of molasses, with a quantity of other miscellaneous freight taken from the depot at Corinth. I can make no approximate estimate of the quantity or value of the freight thus burned. I had not seen it until we arrived at Cypress, and had no time to take note of it.

I may add that one of the great difficulties in getting the train away from Corinth was the fact that empty trains were arriving constantly on the main track behind trains that were loaded or loading, and the side tracks, as well as the main track, so crowded that it was impossible to make up trains without stopping the process of loading, which was, under the circumstances, the most important of all other matters; hence the last train that came in must be loaded and be the first to go out. This will account, I hope satisfactorily, for so many trains being together and the trains not leaving as they were loaded.

I heard nothing from any officer about destroying the bridges or trains until after I heard of the destruction of the bridges. I then determined to destroy the cars and engines, and did so. After the destruction was nearly completed I received an order from Colonel Claiborne to destroy them.

I left the train between 2 and 3 o'clock on the evening of the 30th. Up to that time I saw no officer, nor did I hear of any, sent to destroy the trains. Certainly no person came to destroy the trains up to the time I left, and all that was done was done by my order, and the engines and cars were as effectually destroyed as could be done with the means at our command. Nor can I believe that any of the engines could be put in condition to run without going into a machine-shop and under going considerable repairs and refitting.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES S. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Superintendent Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

Capt. W. J. ROSS,
General Superintendent Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

No. 100.

Report of Brig. Gen. Andrew J. Smith, U. S. Army, of affair near Rienzi, Miss., June 2.

ADVANCED CAMP, *June* 3, 1862—4.30 a. m.

GENERAL: A detachment of 30 men of the Forty-second Illinois was sent out from this camp yesterday evening on the railroad toward Rienzi to examine cross-roads, &c., and encamped about 1 mile of Rienzi. One of the party has just come in, and states that they were attacked about

10 p. m. by an infantry force of the enemy, who after two volleys charged and drove our detachment toward Rienzi or took them prisoners. On returning to camp met our cavalry going toward Rienzi.

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Advance of Army.

No. 101.

Report of Col. Philip H. Sheridan, Second Michigan Cavalry, of reconnaissance to Baldwin, Miss., June 9.

BOONEVILLE, *June* 9, 1862.

The officer in command of the cavalry advance makes the following report from Baldwin:

General POPE:

My command entered this place at 5 o'clock a. m. without opposition. The enemy have been evacuating their position here for several days. Their rear guard left here yesterday morning. General Beauregard left his headquarters here last Saturday, at 12 o'clock p. m. It is supposed that the enemy have taken a position 20 miles south, at a place called Tupelo. They have left nothing. I found the railroad bridge burned; all the bridges over the creek destroyed. We crossed by following the railroad, but with a great deal of difficulty. I will probably make a reconnaissance as far as Guntown, 5 miles south of this place.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Colonel Second Michigan Cavalry, Commanding.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

General HALLECK.

MAY 1, 1862.—Skirmish near Pulaski, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Capt. John Jumper, Eighteenth Ohio Infantry.
No. 2.—Col. John H. Morgan, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Capt. John Jumper, Eighteenth Ohio Infantry.

NASHVILLE, *May* 4, 1862.

I left Columbia on the evening of April 30, with about 110 men, about 35 armed, that had guarded a lot of prisoners up from Huntsville, and the balance being recruits and convalescents from the barracks at Nashville. We camped some 8 miles from the city that night, started early next morning, May 1, and got along finely until about 1 p. m., when a courier came up post-haste and said a party of rebel cavalry, to the number of 15 or 20, had attacked his party of telegraph men, and urged us to go to their assistance. I took the armed men and started at double-quick for the ground, leaving the unarmed and teams to

come up at their leisure. After going some 4 miles we came up with the enemy. I gave orders to Lieut. R. S. Chambers, of Second Ohio Regiment, to take some men and deploy on the right of the road as skirmishers. We steadily drove them ahead for some time, when they were heavily re-enforced, and a cessation of firing from both sides took place. I then took up as good a position as I could in the road and along the fence, assisted by Adjutant Neal, Eighteenth; Lieutenant Leonard, Second; Lieutenant Pryor, Twenty-first, and Lieutenant Dyal, of Second Ohio, still keeping Lieutenant Chambers with his squad deployed as skirmishers. I soon found that the enemy was flanking me on both sides with large numbers of cavalry, and opened fire upon them, which they briskly returned, and the balls fell thick and fast among us, but all seemed perfectly cool, and both officers and men exhibited personal bravery which was hardly to be expected from men who with but few exceptions never stood under fire before, and especially when they were in such few numbers as to be easily singled out by the enemy, who showed themselves to be excellent marksmen.

After some two and one-half hours' continuous firing, and running short of ammunition, the officers held a consultation as to what should be done, and all agreed to hold out to the last, hoping that we would receive help from a company of cavalry that I knew could not be far behind, and have since learned did come up in seeing distance, and then the captain refused to advance to our assistance. By this time the enemy had begun to prepare to charge from two different ways, one in front and one on my left, and as they did so, seeing that further resistance was useless, as our ammunition was exhausted, I ordered Lieut. R. S. Chambers to advance and meet them with a flag of truce, which had been prepared some time before, to be used as the last extremity, and surrendered ourselves to Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, of Adams' rebel cavalry, Colonel Morgan coming up across the field a moment after, we having 1 man killed and 1 wounded and killing 6 of the enemy and wounding 3, and killing five of their horses. We were taken to Pulaski, which we found on reaching to be filled with rebel troops, and on our arrival there found some 150 officers and men from various regiments that had been taken prisoners during the day.

After getting us ready to go South, on consultation with Colonels Morgan and Wood they proposed to release us on parole until exchanged, which proposition, on consultation among all the officers who were prisoners, was accepted, and after signing a parole we were released, and given two wagons to carry our baggage in; and here let me say that the treatment of Colonels Morgan and Wood and all their officers was kind and gentlemanly, and everything that we could have asked or expected by any one in our situation was done for us. The men under my command lost most of their clothes and such things as they had.

The whole force of the enemy I should think was some 1,500, although they claim to have had 2,000.

Annexed you will find a list of officers and soldiers under my command who were taken prisoners and released on parole till exchanged; and, further, I would state that I applied for arms for the recruits before leaving Cincinnati and could not get them, and then again at Nashville, to have the whole party armed, and was told that it was not necessary, as the road was perfectly safe.

JOHN JUMPER,
Captain Company F, Eighteenth Regiment, Commanding.

No. 2.

Report of Col. John H. Morgan, C. S. Army.

PULASKI, TENN., *May* 2, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report from this place and to inclose a list of prisoners taken in and near this town—268 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, as well as officers, among whom was the son of General Mitchel, who, together with a number of other officers, had just arrived from General Mitchel's command.

The incidents peculiar to the skirmish, in which our entire force engaged, were of but little moment, the engagement resulting in a loss of several killed and wounded on the part of the enemy. The Federals occupied Columbia road, deploying as skirmishers upon each side of the turnpike, which they blocked up with their wagons and teams, all of which I have taken possession of. Colonel Wood made a gallant charge up the road, while I led a portion of the command to the right, when the enemy surrendered.

We have taken a quantity of arms; also a number of teams, wagons, &c. Several wagons loaded with cotton, purchased by a Mr. Campbell, and *en route* to Nashville, were taken possession of and burned. As we may move rapidly, the teams we will mount our men with and destroy the wagons.

If a body of cavalry is thrown across the river irreparable damage can be done the enemy. This road (Columbia) is very important, as a large amount of transportation is constantly passing to and fro.

Respectfully,

JOHN H. MORGAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

General THOMAS JORDAN.

MAY 1-2, 1862.—Operations in the vicinity of Athens, Mooresville, Limestone Bridge, and Elk River, Ala.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchel, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Col. J. S. Scott, First Louisiana Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchel, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Camp Taylor, Huntsville, Ala., May 2, 1862.

GENERAL: On yesterday a dash was made at Colonel Stanley, whose regiment was guarding bridges on the Athens and Decatur road, by a detachment of cavalry, said to be from Florence. They attacked the guards at one or two bridges, and finally the pickets of the main body at Athens. Two companies were ordered out and skirmished with the cavalry an hour or two, the cavalry retreating, until finally the enemy opened fire with three small brass field pieces, believed now to have been mounted in country wagons. This alarmed Colonel Stanley,

and he ordered his train of wagons to leave at once, and followed with what force he had at the town, leaving his tents and camp equipage to be captured by the enemy. I chanced to come up at the time he was leaving town. Learning on the way from a negro that a fight was in progress, I sent word to Colonel Stanley that he should be immediately re-enforced; ran back my engine to the telegraph station, and ordered out what I deemed a sufficient force, with directions to be moved by rail promptly. Two trains were on the track at Athens, with steam up, ready to leave for Huntsville; one of them was under the command of Colonel Stanley, the other had been sent up to Elk River, to bring in the supplies brought by a train of 50 wagons from Columbia. Those two trains followed my engine, but were delayed about an hour at Mooresville, 15 miles this side of Athens. My engine passed safely to Huntsville. Colonel Stanley's train also passed in safety, but the supply train, on reaching a bridge 4 miles this side of Mooresville, broke through, and the whole train became a wreck; a brakeman was killed. Armed citizens, acting in concert with the pretended cavalry, about 50 or 60 in number, had made a dash upon the guard at the bridge, killing 2 of them and wounding 4 others and compelling the rest to retreat. They then sawed the string pieces nearly in two and waited to catch the train, in which, I regret to say, they were but too successful. All of the men on the train escaped but one. I had, fortunately, ordered the guard to leave the train at Mooresville, to be ready to join the re-enforcements ordered forward to Colonel Stanley. After the train was wrecked these marauding villains set fire to it, after plundering it of what they thought they could carry off; but Captain Crittenton, with about 70 men, at Mooresville, seeing the smoke along the line of railway, marched down, fired upon the plunderers, and drove them precipitately from their booty. The wounded men were cared for, but I fear 25,000 rations are utterly destroyed.

In the mean while re-enforcements came up and joined Colonel Stanley, when the enemy commenced a retreat. The night being dark and the roads unknown, our troops did not pursue until daylight this morning. On entering Athens they learned that this band of freebooters, under a leader akin to John Morgan, had fled in the night-time, first destroying Colonel Stanley's baggage and capturing 4 wagons and about 20 men who had been sent out for forage. At last accounts our cavalry was in full pursuit; but I doubt the capture of prisoners, as I believe that most of them are to-day citizens at home superintending their cotton planting.

In consequence of this outrage I have caused to be printed the inclosed paper,* which I hope, general, you will not construe into a proclamation.

There is a most bitter feeling of disappointment everywhere that we have not been driven out long since, and scarcely a day passes without some attack upon our bridge guards, our trains, or telegraph wires. I have done my utmost to conciliate the people, and to a great extent, I am told, have been successful; but the genuine rebels will not listen to reason. My plan is to post one brigade at and near Stevenson, one brigade at Huntsville, and one brigade at Athens. I hope thus to command this entire region of country and to open up, as you have requested, the cotton trade. With the new cavalry placed under my command I will patrol systematically the northern shore of the Tennessee River from near Chattanooga to Florence, so that no enemy can

* Not found.

possibly pass in any considerable force without my knowledge. I trust my plans will meet your approbation.

Colonel Lytle, in command at Bridgeport, reports that a detachment of his troops crossed from the island to the main shore on yesterday, penetrated 12 miles in the direction of Chattanooga without meeting an enemy, captured 2 car loads of Southern mail, and returned in safety to Bridgeport. He reports but two regiments at Chattanooga, and these new troops, and says the report is current among the citizens on that side of the river that New Orleans has been captured.

Since writing the above I have intelligence, through officers now prisoners in our hands, taken at Bridgeport, which I deem it my duty to communicate. They say that New Orleans is abandoned, and that the entire force of the enemy from that region will be sent forward to Corinth, and that a heavy force will be thrown across the river without a train, to be subsisted in the country, with the view to compel our abandonment of Northern Alabama. I do not know how much importance you may attach to this statement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General, Commanding Third Division.

Maj. Gen. D. C. BUELL,
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.

No. 2.

Reports of Col. J. S. Scott, First Louisiana Cavalry.

ATHENS, ALA., *May* 1, 1862.

GENERAL: I attacked the enemy this morning at this place and drove them within 6 miles of Huntsville. They left their tents standing, a considerable quantity of their commissary stores, all camp equipage, and about 150 stand of arms; also some ammunition. They numbered eleven companies. General Mitchel was present, but made his escape by cars. My force was 112 mounted men and my mountain-howitzer battery. My boys took few prisoners, their shots proving singularly fatal.

My loss, I regret to say, was 1 man killed, from Company C, and 3 severely wounded. The enemy's loss must have been 200 killed and wounded.

My officers and men behaved so well that I can make no particular mention.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. S. SCOTT,
Colonel First Regiment Louisiana Cavalry.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD.

P. S.—I cannot, however, close without particular mention of the gallantry of Captain Leake, commanding Company C, and Lieut. W. H. Holmes, commanding howitzer battery.

[Indorsement.]

The two officers therein named, besides Colonel Scott, shall be men-

tioned in order for gallantry and meritorious service; also the boy who took Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, United States engineer.

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

ELK RIVER, ALA., *May* 2, 1862.

GENERAL: Since I dispatched you yesterday I have burned the Limestone Bridge, between Decatur and Huntsville. I caught two provision trains at the bridge and burned about 20 cars. We killed and wounded there 34 of the enemy.

This morning, about 10 o'clock, the enemy's cavalry, about 400 strong, attacked me at Elk River after I had half my command over the river.

We repulsed them with the loss of 2 men killed on our side and at least 35 on theirs. I lost on the trip 4 men killed, 5 wounded, and 12 horses.

I am out of ammunition and my horses are very much jaded. I will cross to-night on the south side of the river and rest my men and horses for a few days in the neighborhood of Courtland. I send you 20 prisoners—2 captains.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. S. SCOTT,
Colonel First Regiment Louisiana Cavalry.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD.

MAY 2-9, 1862.—Expedition from Trenton to Paris and Dresden, Tenn., with skirmish, May 5, near Lockridge's Mill.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Thomas Claiborne, Sixth Confederate Cavalry.
No. 2.—Col. William W. Lowe, Fifth Iowa Cavalry.
No. 3.—Capts. William A. Haw and Henning von Minden, Fifth Iowa Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Thomas Claiborne, Sixth Confederate Cavalry.

SPRING CREEK, TENN., *May* 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I left Trenton on May 2 and encamped at King's Bridge. On the 3d encamped at McKenzie's Station, waiting Jackson, who joined me on the 4th, and we marched (whole force about 1,250) to attack a force reported to be at Paris, 250 to 500 strong. I separated into three columns, to surround it and intercept them toward Fort Heiman.

At about 4 p. m. entered Paris. The enemy had moved at 10 a. m. toward Dresden. I immediately detached one column, under Lieutenant-Colonel Pell, to Boydsville, and with my own joined Colonel Jackson, who was on the Dresden road, 2½ miles. We pushed on vigorously, contending with a night of unusual darkness and rain, until reaching Cowan's house (Union).

At about 1.30 a. m. I halted to wait for light. I deceived Mrs. Cowan by passing for a Federal officer, and got certain intelligence that James Allen had brought the news to Major Shaeffer that a force of nearly 3,000 was passing up to Paris; he instantly sent off on the fastest horses couriers to Hickman, Mayfield, Paducah, and elsewhere, that all the neighborhood had gone, and much more not necessary to relate. I got all her news, and then her negro boy William was even more confidential toward a supposed Abolitionist. I saw that my plans were thus frustrated beyond a doubt, in which opinion Colonel Jackson agreed, as did Major Wicks. I then determined to pursue Major Shaeffer and catch him at any rate. I accordingly waited a sufficient time to let him satisfy himself I was going to Dresden, and I took a by-road through Palmersville to cut the Dresden road to Boydsville.

I got at 5 p. m. certain information of him, but not his exact whereabouts. I pushed on to Stephenson's Mill, 1½ miles across the road, on Obion River; then 3 miles toward Lockridge's Mill; saw his picket; halted, and conferred with Colonel Jackson. As night was fast approaching there was no time to delay. Captain Ballentine, of Colonel Jackson's cavalry, was acting field officer, with five companies, at the head of the column. His first company was deployed as mounted skirmishers and dashed on the pickets. The pickets were astonished and let us approach to 70 yards, then fired and turned to flee. A yell and charge blown, a picket killed, and the five companies, followed by the whole command, swept the 2 miles away in seven minutes or less over the enemy, who had been in vain urged to rally, as I learned afterward, by their major, through deep mud holes and the worst of roads, and on for 14 miles, until pursuit exhausted the horses and those who had so gallantly kept up the fire on them, Captain Jackson, of my regiment, with a few men, ceasing the race.

Captain Ballentine was most of all conspicuous for his gallant bearing and use of his saber and pistol. He fired on and mortally wounded Major Shaeffer. He engaged in a saber hand-to-hand combat with a brave fellow named Hoffman, who several times pierced the captain's coat, but was forced to yield. Captain Ballentine was also attacked by blows of a carbine and quite severely bruised. The dispersion was complete. Killed 6, wounded 16, and captured 4 officers and 67 noncommissioned officers and privates. Paroled Major Shaeffer and 4 wounded—unable to march—and detailed Private Henry Schlopp, prisoner. I paroled him to serve the wounded. The 2 wagons of the enemy, with about 56 horses, saddles, and a good many arms, were taken. I divided the horses with Colonel Jackson, who takes also the wagons. I distributed the arms to both regiments, &c. The loss on our side was not one; a few scratches were received.

The conduct of the command was excellent, with few exceptions.

I marched on the 6th 4 miles; on the 7th, having information that a large force was concentrating from several quarters to move against me, with artillery, I determined to secure my prisoners. I marched to Como at 1 p. m. and fed; marched to within 5 miles of Caledonia and halted. At midnight I got a dispatch from Colonel Pell, who, having joined me from Boydsville, was again sent toward Conyersville, to attack a reported force of 150. At a certain point he obtained some news that the enemy, near 1,000 strong, had encamped at dark 6 miles from Paris, and that they would be joined in the morning by 500 more. I moved at once to cross the Obion before King's Bridge could be seized. (It was the only one.)

I encamped last night at McLemoresville, and satisfied myself that the

enemy had that morning entered Paris with artillery, foot, and horse, but there he would remain. I left Colonel Pell at or near McKenzie, with orders to observe the enemy and keep posted as to his movements, and to-day, leaving orders for Pell to take a position between McLemoresville and Huntingdon and keep me informed, I moved to this place, my horses very jaded, my men having suffered for food, having no means to prepare nor haversacks to carry with them food for a day even. We subsisted with great difficulty and by getting people for miles around to cook for us.

It is well to add that the person—an Englishman, of Paducah—sent to me to act as guide, without my request, by Provost Hayes, at Jackson, Tenn., who seems to have known my destination, called to see me, but left for Paducah, telling two persons, of my knowledge, where I was going. This is certain. The notorious spy and guide Farris, a citizen of Paris, who led the enemy to King's Camp, and has since figured conspicuously in pointing out our friends, was captured, and deserves to be shot; also Rose, of Paris Landing, taken wounded; he has been also a guide for them.

The conduct of Colonel Jackson was, as usual with him, such as to merit your highest approval, and the good conduct of his regiment on the march and in the affair excellent.

Regretting the impossibility of getting to Paducah, in which Colonel Jackson and Major Wicks agree with me, I hope to have your approval of my course.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. CLAIBORNE.

No. 2.

Report of Col. William W. Lowe, Fifth Iowa Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Forts Henry and Heiman, May 12, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the result of an expedition sent out recently from this post in the direction of Paris and Dresden for the purpose of intercepting some supplies of medicines, &c., taken from Paducah for the use of the rebel army; also a brief statement of what has been done since the result of that expedition became known to me.

Having received information that the rebels were being supplied from time to time with various contraband articles, I sent Maj. Carl Shaeffer de Boernstein out with parts of three companies, in order to break up this trade. Failing to obtain any satisfactory information, he pushed on to Paris and Dresden. After passing through Paris Claiborne's command of rebel cavalry succeeded in getting in rear of him and pursued him to a point called Lockridge's Mills, when he was overtaken and a severe skirmish ensued, the rebels numbering 1,280, while the force under Major Shaeffer [de Boernstein] consisted of 125 men.

Our loss in killed and wounded was as follows, namely:

	Killed.	Wounded.
Officers	1	3
Non-commissioned officers	.....	1
Privates	3	2
Total	4	6

Our loss in prisoners cannot as yet be actually ascertained, but will, I presume, number about 60, as Captain Nott has reached Paducah with 58 men and 48 horses.

The loss of the enemy is not known, but they were seen to haul off two wagon loads of wounded. They stripped our wounded and dead of all their clothing. Major Shaeffer [de Boernstein] was robbed of his coat and boots while still living.

As soon as the news reached me I at once made preparation to go with the few remaining companies here in pursuit of the enemy, and, the Fourth Minnesota Regiment passing at this time, I took the responsibility, as indicated in my dispatch, of disembarking them, to aid me in the progress of the expedition.

I started on the evening of the 6th instant, and on the evening of the 7th encamped near Paris and within a few miles of the enemy. My purpose was to have gone on that night, but soon after going into camp I received a dispatch from the commanding general directing me not to pursue them.

The next morning I commenced my return, but sent several parties into and through Paris, without, however, being able to bring out the enemy in pursuit.

Since my return I learned that Claiborne has received a re-enforcement of about 1,000 men, and is now occupying the country between Paris and Jackson with a view of entering this neighborhood for the purpose of procuring forage and rations. Under these circumstances I have thought proper to retain the Fourth Minnesota Regiment, and trust my course will be approved by the general. I have again to urge the necessity of having at this post a small additional force. With one more regiment and a battery I could easily hold and occupy the country for 30 miles back of the river, and as there are many good and loyal citizens in this vicinity, they should receive all possible assistance and protection. Should the rebels again get possession of this section of the country, it is their intention to take off everything in the way of forage and provisions.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel Curtis' Horse, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Department of the Mississippi, Monterey, Miss.

No. 3.

*Report of Capts. William A. Haw and Henning von Minden, Fifth Iowa Cavalry.**

SPRING CREEK, TENN., *May* 9, 1862.

The command started under the command of Major Shaeffer [de Boernstein] (130 men strong), on May 2, toward Paris, where we were delayed until late in the afternoon of the 3d by shoeing the horses. Heavy rain was the reason we started on the 4th from Paris toward Como (13 miles), and passed the night 3 miles farther, at the farm of Mr. Erwin. There a report was made by a citizen coming from Caledonia that a large force of Confederate cavalry had passed, going toward Paris, which induced Major Shaeffer [de Boernstein] to go to Dresden and possibly toward Mayfield and Hickman. We made a night march on a very dark and stormy night, and reached Dresden at about 1 a. m. Pickets were sent out toward Como, which reported (very late) that the enemy had his pickets at our last camping place—Erwin's farm.

We left Dresden at 1 p. m., taking the road toward Mayfield, 28 miles. It was about 6 p. m. when we reached a place called Lockridge's Mills, on the Obion River, in Weakley County, Tenn., where a bridge (the North Fork) crosses the said river. Major Shaeffer [de Boernstein] concluded to stop there for the night. I took the picket with my men (45), established three lines of them, because I was fully satisfied that we would be attacked, and knowing that we could not resist the expected force, I intended only to prevent a surprise. The pickets had not been set out more than twenty minutes when the enemy made his appearance. Drew back my first pickets, then the second line, and soon found us in great confusion, because the main body of us had unsaddled our horses. Major Shaeffer [de Boernstein] ordered the command to fall back beyond the bridge in our rear; but it was too late. The enemy followed and occasioned a stampede, in which the speediest horse could only win the prize. I lost 4 killed and 34 prisoners, of whom 5 are wounded. I was wounded at the bridge in trying to make a stand; my horse, like the others, could not be held, because he was wounded, too, and ran with me. After a race of about 3 miles I fell from the horse from weakness and was taken. My wounds are not dangerous; one in the arm, two in the back, and one in the head. Captain Minden's horse tumbled down and fell on its rider's leg, hurting him badly. He, too, has been taken. He received a slight wound in his head. Lieutenant Vredenburg had the same fate. Major Shaeffer [de Boernstein] was shot a few paces behind me and taken. Captain Nott, Lieutenants Wheeler and Smith I hope made their escape; the latter, I have heard, was wounded. To-day the rumor was spread out that Major Shaeffer [de Boernstein] died last night.

The commanding officer, Col. Th. Claiborne, allowed me to send this report to you; but I dare not misuse his kindness in stating the force against which we had to work. I only feel myself authorized to say that it was a large one—larger than we could and did expect. The commander, his officers, and even his men, treated us like true soldiers and gentlemen, which I take great pleasure to state.

W. A. HAW,
Captain Company F, Curtis' Horse.
H. V. MINDEN,
Captain Company G, Curtis' Horse.

* The address of this report not known. It was found in the Confederate archives as accompanying document to Colonel Claiborne's report of the affair. See p 879.

MAY 5, 1862.—Action at Lebanon, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Ebenezer Dumont, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Col. William W. Duffield, Ninth Michigan Infantry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Ebenezer Dumont, U. S. Army.

LEBANON, TENN., *May* 5, 1862.

I surprised and attacked the enemy under Colonels Morgan and Wood this morning at 4 o'clock at this place, and after a hard-fought battle of one and a half hours and a running fight of 15 miles in pursuit achieved a complete and substantial victory. My force was about 600, composed of detachments from Colonels Wynkoop, G. Clay Smith, and Wolford; that of the enemy, as stated by himself, upward of 800, besides which the disloyal inhabitants not in the army opened a murderous fire on our soldiers from their houses and kept it up until all the organized forces of the enemy had fled or been slain or captured. The loyal inhabitants—not a few, but having no arms—could render us no assistance. Forces on either side were exclusively mounted troops. I captured, say, 150 prisoners, among whom is one Colonel Wood, 3 captains, and 4 lieutenants; upward of 150 horses and upward of 100 stand of arms, I would think. Our killed will not exceed, as now advised, 6, and our wounded 25. Among the latter is Col. G. Clay Smith, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, seriously, in the leg; Colonel Wolford, First Kentucky Cavalry, in the abdomen, dangerously. I am not as yet advised that we lost any prisoners except Major Given, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, who fell into the hands of the enemy during the street fight by mistaking the enemy for our own troops.

I will make a detailed report as soon as I can get returns which will enable me to make it strictly accurate; they are not yet in. The detailed report can make little change or in any way affect the substantial value of the victory; that was and is complete and overwhelming.

Never did men behave better. It will be my duty in my detailed report to mention meritorious conduct, a duty which justice to the meritorious requires and which I shall execute with exceeding delight, for in this little affair intrepidity, personal daring, and heroic courage were conspicuous from the firing of the first to the last gun. Battles of more import, measured by the number of troops engaged or results, might afford less to commend than does the battle of Lebanon of May 5.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

E. DUMONT,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. OLIVER D. GREENE, *A. A. G., Nashville, Tenn.*

No. 2.

Reports of Col. William W. Duffield, Ninth Michigan Infantry.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *May* 5, 1862.

I have this instant returned from Lebanon after a four days' chase

after Morgan. Detachment of Seventh Pennsylvania and First and Fourth Kentucky Cavalry overtook Morgan at Lebanon this morning at 5 o'clock, completely surprised him, thoroughly routed him, and captured a large quantity of arms and horses and 150 prisoners, among the number Lieut. Col. Robert C. Wood, of Adams' cavalry, late an officer in the U. S. Army. The enemy were pursued by General Dumont to the Cumberland River. General Dumont is still at Lebanon.

WM. W. DUFFIELD,
Colonel, Commanding Twenty-third Brigade.

Capt. OLIVER D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD BRIGADE,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., Tuesday, May 6, 1862.

CAPTAIN: Agreeably to verbal instructions received from Brig. Gen. E. Dumont, I started in pursuit of the rebel force, commanded by Col. John H. Morgan, which had attacked General Mitchel's train at Pulaski, leaving early on the morning of the 3d instant, and taking with me the Ninth Michigan Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Parkhurst, and the Eighth Kentucky Infantry, Colonel Barnes. Upon reaching Wartrace, and learning that the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, Colonel Smith, had been ordered to Shelbyville, I directed Colonel Barnes to occupy Wartrace, and protect the bridges at that place with the Eighth Kentucky Infantry, where it still remains. With the Ninth Michigan Infantry I moved on to Shelbyville, reaching that point at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Learning from scouts that the enemy was at Unionville and moving northward, I telegraphed Colonel Lester, of the Third Minnesota Infantry, to place strong guards at the bridges at Murfreesborough, and to Colonel Barnes, of the Eighth Kentucky Infantry, to adopt similar precautions near Wartrace, and, after bivouacking for the night on the Fayetteville road near Shelbyville, proceeded to Murfreesborough at daybreak on the 4th instant, by railway, with the Ninth Michigan Infantry, halting at the cross-roads and throwing out scouting parties in both directions.

On reaching Murfreesborough at 4 o'clock in the afternoon I learned that the enemy at noon had crossed the railway 10 miles north of that place, tearing up the track and burning the station house and a quantity of cotton stored there, and that upon the arrival of the First Kentucky Cavalry, Colonel Wolford, from Nashville, Colonel Lester had dispatched that force in pursuit, together with the Third Battalion of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Major Given. I also learned that the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, Colonel Smith, had reached Murfreesborough, from Shelbyville, and the Second Battalion Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Colonel Wynkoop, from Nashville, and that both forces had united at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and proceeded with General Dumont and yourself to Lebanon. Taking only my own escort of 15 men, I also started for Lebanon at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Lieutenant-Colonel Parkhurst and three of my own staff followed after, overtaking me at Los Cases. Here also I met the First Kentucky Cavalry, Colonel Wolford, and the Third Battalion Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Major Given, returning from the pursuit, having been informed that I had been cut off at Shelbyville and needed re-enforcements. I directed this force to turn back with me at once and unite with the one recently dispatched from Murfreesborough under General Dumont, and pushed on all night for Lebanon, overtaking the forces under General

Dumont, who had halted at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant within 4 miles of that place and rested until daybreak. The column was then put in motion, proceeded at the trot, drove in the pickets, and charged into the town. The enemy was completely surprised, and was only aware of our presence by the fire of his pickets, posted less than a mile from the village. His main force was quartered at the college buildings, on the outskirts of the town, from which he endeavored on foot to reach the livery stables in the village, where his horses had been picketed for the night, to saddle up and mount; but being overtaken by the head of our column, threw himself into the houses lining the street, and maintained a heavy and well-sustained fire from the windows upon each side of the street. He was, however, driven from house to house until he fled from the town in the wildest confusion.

I need not inform you of the personal daring and gallantry of our troops, exposed, as they were, to this murderous cross and flanking fire from a sheltered and concealed foe, yet still delivering their fire at the windows with great coolness and precision, falling back to load and again returning to the attack, as both General Dumont and yourself were present and can speak from personal observation.

During the time occupied in forcing the street a large portion of the enemy rallied in the public square, but were repulsed by a vigorous charge, and retreated toward the north and east, our troops following in close pursuit.

General Dumont and yourself having followed, directing the pursuit, and being left in charge of the town, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Parkhurst to search the village and collect the wounded with my own escort and the small force of 15 men of the Third Battalion Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Captain Essington, which did not join in the pursuit. While so engaged several scattering shots were fired upon us from the windows of adjoining houses and a sudden and most unexpected volley poured in from the windows of the Odd Fellows' Hall. The attack was so unexpected that the troops fell back in great disorder, but were promptly rallied in the public square. The Odd Fellows' Hall was a large brick building, in the center of the village, immediately opposite the stables occupied by a portion of the enemy's horses, and he had thrown himself into it, barricaded the lower windows and doors, and was firing from the second-story windows. Having no artillery with which to shell him out, I directed Captain Essington, the officer in command of the troops remaining in the village, to dismount his men, and, with my own escort, also dismounted, to advance under cover of the houses and stables on the other side of the street, to maintain a steady fire upon the windows, and when the enemy had been silenced to demand an unconditional surrender, and in case of refusal to fire the building. This was done, and the enemy laid down his arms and surrendered unconditionally to Lieutenant-Colonel Parkhurst. His force was more than double our own, consisting of 50 privates, 10 non-commissioned officers, 4 lieutenants, 1 captain, and the field officer in command, Lieut. Col. Robert C. Wood, jr., all of Col. Wirt Adams' rebel cavalry, in all 66 prisoners, who were turned over to General Dumont on his return that afternoon.

I inclose you herewith the list of prisoners taken and an inventory of the captured arms.

I remain, captain, your obedient servant,

WM. W. DUFFIELD,
Colonel, Commanding Twenty-third Brigade.

Capt. T. P. M. BRAYTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Nashville, Tenn.

MAY 9, 1862.—Skirmish on Elk River, near Bethel, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. John Adams, C. S. Army.
No. 2.—Lieut. Col. T. G. Woodward, First Kentucky Cavalry (Confederate).

No. 1.

Report of Col. John Adams, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE,
Camp Foster, Ala., May 10, 1862.

GENERAL: Herewith I have the honor to forward a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Woodward of a skirmish with the enemy yesterday. I shall forward the prisoners over the mountain by the turnpike road to Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Colonel Saunders, my aide-de-camp, has addressed a letter to Hon. Charles Gibson and Col. Levi M. Warner, at Moulton, requesting them to relieve my guard and furnish one to accompany the prisoners thence to Tuscaloosa.

The negroes I shall have tried by a military commission, and, if it is found that any were taken with arms in their hands, it may be necessary to inflict summary punishment; otherwise I shall order them turned over to the civil authorities.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN ADAMS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS JORDAN, *A. A. G.*

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. T. G. Woodward, First Kentucky Cavalry (Confederate).

CAMP NEAR LAMB'S FERRY, TENN., *May* 10, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with instructions from your headquarters, I started from this point on the 8th instant, at 6 p. m., with 350 men of my regiment and a detachment of 80 men from the Texan Rangers, under command of Captain Houston, for the purpose of surprising a party of the enemy, supposed to consist of 350 men, in and about Bethel, a small town on Elk River, 32 miles from Lamb's Ferry. Captain Noel, of this regiment, with 50 men, joined me on the road.

I arrived at Bethel by daybreak, but found no enemy, and learned that no Federals had been there except an insignificant party of stragglers. Ascertaining that Elk River could be crossed at two fords in the vicinity, and that a detachment of the enemy, variously reported as to number, were guarding a trestle work on the railroad on the opposite side of the river, I determined to capture them, and for this purpose divided my command, placing one squadron of my regiment with the Texan Rangers, under Captain Houston, with directions to cross at the ford below the trestle work and cut off the retreat of the enemy in that direction, while the party under my immediate command, crossing at the upper ford, should make the attack from above.

The movement was entirely successful, resulting in the capture of the entire force stationed at the trestle work, which force was found to be much smaller than had been represented. The enemy, under cover of some buildings, made a gallant defense for about ten minutes, but finally surrendered.

I have as prisoners 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, and 43 non-commissioned officers and privates; also 8 negroes.

Our loss is 5 killed, among them Captain Harris, of the Rangers, whose loss is deeply regretted, and 7 wounded. Among the latter I regret to include Captain Noel, a most excellent and gallant officer, seriously wounded in the side. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded was much heavier.

Captain Houston is entitled to much credit for the able manner in which he co-operated, and the conduct of the men was extremely gallant and praiseworthy.

Minute particulars will be communicated to you as soon as they can be furnished.

Very respectfully, &c.,

T. G. WOODWARD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding First Kentucky Cavalry.

Acting Brigadier-General ADAMS, *Comdg. Cav. Brig.*

MAY 10, 1862.—Naval engagement at Plum Point, near Fort Pillow, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. William K. Strong, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Capt. J. E. Montgomery, C. S. Navy.
No. 3.—Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, Missouri State Guard.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. William K. Strong, U. S. Army.

CAIRO, *May* 11, 1862.

The rebel gunboats and rams made an attack on our flotilla yesterday morning. Two of their gunboats were blown up and one sunk. The remainder returned with all possible haste to the protection of their guns at Pillow.

WM. K. STRONG,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General HALLECK.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. J. E. Montgomery, C. S. Navy.

FLAG-BOAT LITTLE REBEL,
Fort Pillow, Tenn., May 12, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report an engagement with the Federal gunboats at Plum Point Bend, 4 miles above Fort Pillow, May 10:

Having previously arranged with my officers the order of attack, our boats left their moorings at 6 a. m., and proceeding up the river passed round a sharp point, which brought us in full view of the enemy's fleet, numbering eight gunboats and twelve mortar boats.

The Federal boat Carondelet was lying nearest us, guarding a mortar boat, that was shelling the fort. The General Bragg, Capt. W. H. H. Leonard, dashed at her; the Carondelet, firing her heavy guns, retreated toward a bar where the depth of water would not be sufficient for our boats to follow. The Bragg continued boldly on under fire of nearly the whole fleet, and struck her a violent blow that stopped her further flight, then rounded down the river under a broadside fire and drifted until her tiller rope, that had got out of order, could be readjusted. A few moments after the Bragg struck her blow the General Sterling Price, First Officer J. E. Henthorne, ran into the same boat a little aft of her starboard midship, carrying away her rudder, sternpost, and a large piece of her stern. This threw the Carondelet's stern to the Sumter, Capt. W. W. Lamb, who struck her, running at the utmost speed of his boat.

The General Earl Van Dorn, Capt. Isaac D. Fulkerson, running, according to orders, in the rear of the Price and Sumter, directed his attention to the Mound City, at the time pouring broadsides into the Price and Sumter. As the Van Dorn proceeded, by skillful shots from her 32-pounder, W. G. Kendall, gunner, silenced a mortar boat that was filling the air with its terrible missiles. The Van Dorn, still holding on the Mound City's midship, in the act of striking, the Mound City sheered, and the Van Dorn struck her a glancing blow, making a hole 4 feet deep in her starboard forward quarter, evidenced by splinters left on the iron bow of the Van Dorn. At this juncture the Van Dorn was above four of the enemy's boats.

As our remaining boats, the General M. Jeff. Thompson, Capt. J. H. Burke; the Colonel Lovell, Capt. J. C. Delancy, and the General Beauregard, Capt. J. H. Hurt, were entering boldly into the contest in their prescribed order, I perceived from the flag-boat that the enemy's boats were taking positions where the water was too shallow for our boats to follow them, and, as our cannon were far inferior to theirs, both in number and size, I signaled our boats to fall back, which was accomplished with a coolness that deserves the highest commendation.

I am happy to inform you, while exposed to close quarters to a most terrific fire for thirty minutes, our boats, although struck repeatedly, sustained no serious injuries.

Our casualties were 2 killed and 1 wounded—arm broken.

General M. Jeff. Thompson was on the General Bragg; his officers and men were divided among the boats. They were all at their posts, ready to do good service should an occasion offer.

To my officers and men I am highly indebted for their courage and promptness in executing all orders.

On the 11th instant I went on the Little Rebel in full view of the enemy's fleet. Saw the Carondelet sunk near the shore and the Mound City sunk on the bar.

The position occupied by the enemy's gunboats above Fort Pillow offers more obstacles to our mode of attack than any other between Cairo and New Orleans. But of this you may rest assured, if we can get fuel, unless the enemy greatly increase their force, they will never penetrate farther down the Mississippi.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. E. MONTGOMERY,

Senior Captain, Commanding River Defense Service.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD, *Comdg. C. S. Army of the West.*

No. 3.

Report of Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, Missouri State Guard.

CONFEDERATE STATES RIVER DEFENSE SERVICE,
Gunboat General Bragg, May 10, 1862—10 p. m.

GENERAL: At a council of war held last night by the captains of the fleet it was determined to attack the enemy this morning, to cut out a gunboat which for the past two days has been guarding the mortar boat.

We started at the commodore's signal at 6 a. m. and steamed round the point in front of Fort Pillow. The boat guarding the mortar boat immediately started into the current and ran for the shoal water on Plum Point. The General Bragg, Captain Leonard, which had the lead, ran rapidly at her (supposed to be the Saint Louis), striking her a glancing blow on the starboard bow and receiving a broadside at 10 feet distance. The Bragg then backed out, and the Sumter, Captain Lamb, passed on, striking the same boat on the starboard quarter, and continued upstream to strike another. The Van Dorn, Captain Fulkerson, which came next, went up to the mortar boat and fired into it at 20 yards distance, and, passing for larger game, ran into another large gunboat, and then, unfortunately, ran ashore, where for several minutes she sustained a terrific cannonade until she backed off. The Price, Captain Henthorne, which was third in the line of attack, went gallantly in and struck a large gunboat, supposed to be the Benton, and also received several point-blank shots. The other boats of this fleet, viz, the Beauregard, Colonel Lovell, Jeff. Thompson, and Little Rebel were not able to get into the fight, except with their guns, but it is worthy of note that the gunners on the open forecastle and sterns served their guns steadily amid a shower of missiles without one casualty.

The Little Rebel was Commodore Montgomery's flag-ship, and ran about amid the storm as heedlessly as if charmed.

A tiller rope on the General Bragg was accidently cut, which prevented her from again returning to the charge, and as the difference in speed had opened the gap between our boats so far, and as the enemy's boats were enough injured to repay our attempt and damage fourfold, the commodore hoisted his recall, and we fell back cheering and shouting.

Our loss has been: W. W. Andrews, steward on the Van Dorn, killed; ———, third cook on the Bragg, mortally wounded, and 8 or 10 slightly wounded, among whom is Captain Fulkerson—a contusion on the hand, more painful than dangerous.

Where all acted so handsomely it would be invidious to discriminate, and I will simply state that the captains and crews of this fleet deserve the confidence which has been reposed in them, and my officers and men acted, as they always have, bravely and obediently.

Yours, most respectfully,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Brigadier-General, Missouri State Guard,
Comdg. Confederate Troops on Fleet.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD, C. S. A.,
Corinth, Miss.

MAY 11, 1862.—Affair at Cave City, Ky.

Report of H. W. Stager, Telegraph Operator.

LOUISVILLE, *May* 11, 1862.

The rebel Col. John Morgan captured a passenger train on Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Cave City between 12 and 1 o'clock, taking two officers—Major Coffee, First Kentucky Cavalry, and other name not known—and 6 privates prisoners. He burned 45 freight cars and 4 passenger cars and blew up a locomotive. He released all the passengers, and they have returned to Louisville. The train was bound for Nashville. His object was to capture the train from Nashville with rebel prisoners on board; but the train was intercepted and stopped before reaching Cave City, and returned to Nashville.

H. W. STAGER.

A. STAGER.

MAY 13-14, 1862.—Occupation of Rogersville and skirmish at Lamb's Ferry, Ala.

REPORTS, ETC.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchel, U. S. Army, with abstract from the "Record of Events" in his division for month of May.

No. 2.—Brig. Gen. James S. Negley, U. S. Army.

No. 3.—Col. John Adams, C. S. Army, including operations of his brigade May 9-30.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchel, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Camp Taylor, Huntsville, Ala., May 15, 1862.

At 6 p. m. on the 13th instant General Negley's expedition from Pulaski, supported by Colonel Lytle's expedition from Athens, entered Rogersville, driving the enemy across the Tennessee and destroying a portion of their ferry-boats. Having learned of the approach of Colonel Lytle's forces, the enemy succeeded in removing their artillery, baggage, and stores before the arrival of General Negley. I expected an obstinate defense at the passage of Elk River, and accompanied in person Colonel Lytle's expedition, but without crossing, the enemy, as usual, fled at our approach. I ordered on yesterday an expedition to move promptly from Rogersville to seize the bridge across Shoal Creek and the ferry below the mouth of same stream. This duty has been promptly executed, and the ferry and bridge are ours. No more troops will enter from that region, and we have now upon this side of the river 1,200 or 1,500 cavalry of the enemy in bands of 300 or 400, whom we will endeavor to hunt down and capture or destroy; but we are hopelessly deficient in cavalry, and I fear the escape of these men, who are but plunderers and robbers. The gunboat which I have extemporized will be ready for service to-day, and I will soon be able to pay my respects to the enemy in the eastern side of this region under my command.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Camp Taylor, Huntsville, Ala., May 15, 1862.

SIR: For more than two weeks the enemy has been landing troops at several points below the mouth of Elk River, principally cavalry. Their headquarters were at Rogersville, near Lamb's Ferry, and at Bainbridge Ferry, below the mouth of Shoal Creek. From these points Morgan's, Helm's, Scott's, and the Texan Cavalry have started upon their marauding expeditions.

On the very day I received command of the troops posted between this point and Nashville I ordered an expedition against Rogersville, to be commanded by General Negley, which was to rendezvous at Pulaski. Colonel Lytle, of the Seventeenth Brigade, was placed in command of a force to move from Athens and engage the attention of the enemy at the mouth of Elk River. The expedition has proved a success. General Negley, with the troops under his command, moved with the utmost celerity, and has won my thanks and admiration by the rapidity of his movements. Colonel Lytle's force was thrown with great promptitude to the Elk River Ferry, and on yesterday morning, having accompanied Colonel Lytle's expedition as a volunteer, I had the pleasure of greeting the two commanders in Rogersville. The enemy had received intelligence of the Lytle expedition, which was intended only as a feint, and were in the act of removing their baggage and train when attacked by General Negley, whose coming was entirely unanticipated. I supposed he would dispute the passage of Elk River, a most formidable barrier, but in this I was mistaken. He had already fled from Rogersville, and was in the act of crossing his last boat load of troops to the south side of the Tennessee when attacked by General Negley.

An expedition started at 12 meridian on yesterday from Rogersville, to capture Bainbridge Ferry and to destroy the boats. This has been accomplished with great promptitude and success.

We have now possession of all the ferries below Decatur and the shoals, and shall prevent hereafter the passage of any troops to the north side of the river. The ferries from Florence down to Savannah I trust will be guarded by boats sent from the main army at Pittsburg Landing. I have converted a large flat, seized on the opposite side of the river, into a gunboat. She will be ready for service this day, and will doubtless render most valuable assistance on the river in preventing the passage of marauding bands. Having, as I think, effectually cut off the enemy's means of crossing the river below Decatur, and knowing almost exactly the number of troops that have entered and now remain within the region under my command from that direction, after destroying these troops I will turn my attention promptly to the mountain regions bordering upon the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Camp Taylor, Huntsville, Ala., May 15, 1862.

After long and continuous efforts to obtain reliable information of the forces of the enemy which had crossed the river at the ferries below

Decatur, and failing in my efforts, I determined to organize a force strong enough to meet and defeat any force we might reasonably expect to encounter at Rogersville. The troops advanced in two columns—one body, under command of General Negley, from Pulaski; the other, under command of Colonel Lytle, from Athens. Colonel Lytle advanced upon the road from Florence to Athens, and expected the enemy to dispute the passage at Elk River, and while thus engaged General Negley was expected to enter Rogersville, attack the enemy in the rear, and cut off his retreat across the river; but in this region, inhabited by rebels, it was impossible to conceal our movements and intentions. General Negley entered Rogersville at the very hour that Colonel Lytle reached Elk River, but the enemy obtained a few hours' notice of the approach of Lytle's troops, and succeeded in withdrawing his guns and stores and baggage and most of his troops to the south side of the river. Negley surprised them in the act of passing over the last boat load and fired upon and dispersed them. From the best information some 4,000 of the enemy's cavalry, with several pieces of artillery, have crossed at different points—at Lamb's Ferry and the ferry just below the shoals. Of these, Morgan's cavalry have been already heard from. Helm's cavalry are on this side of the river, having penetrated toward Elkton. Scott's cavalry, in part, are on this side of the river, and some bodies of the Texan Rangers have not been able to recross.

On yesterday, while at Rogersville, I ordered an expedition to move at 12 o'clock, composed of troops of Negley's command, to seize the Shoal Creek Bridge. Happily accomplished. The doubt which for two weeks has been hanging over the force of the enemy on this side of the river is now removed. Holding, as I shall do, the command of the river from Bridgeport to Florence, I venture to ask that you will protect me at points below Florence. I have extemporized a gunboat, which will be ready for service this day. I hope to be able to move her upstream at the rate of 4 miles an hour, and by her assistance to prevent the enemy from realizing the boats we have destroyed. I will now give my personal attention to the mountain region east of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway.

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

Major-General BUELL,
Camp near Corinth.

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*Abstract from "Record of Events," Third Division, Army of the Ohio.**

The Eighth Brigade left Huntsville May 6 for Athens, and marched from Athens on the 26th for Fayetteville, Tenn., arriving on the 28th. A detachment from this brigade proceeded to Elk River, under command of Colonel Lytle, on the 12th, and returned on the 14th. The Ninth Brigade has been encamped at Huntsville, Ala., since date of last monthly return. The different regiments have been constantly in motion on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The Second Ohio is now in camp at Huntsville; Twenty-first Ohio is now in camp at Athens; Thirty-third Ohio is now in camp at Bellefonte; Tenth Wisconsin is now in camp at Bellefonte Station. The Seventeenth Brigade left Bridgeport May 1, and returned to Huntsville, from which place,

* From division return for May.

on the 12th, it proceeded, with the Third and Tenth Ohio and Fifteenth Kentucky Volunteers, and detachments from the Eighth Brigade, to Elk River, and formed a junction with General Negley on the morning of the 14th, returning to Huntsville on the evening of the 15th.

On the 18th 300 men from the Ninth Brigade, under command of Colonel Lytle, marched for Winchester, and arrived there on the morning of the 24th. After a skirmish, dispersed a body of rebel cavalry, and occupied the town, and returned to Huntsville May 24.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. James S. Negley, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Rogersville, Ala., May 14, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the result of an expedition to this point. The command—consisting of the Seventy-ninth and a detachment of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant Sypher's section of artillery, from Standart's battery; Major Owsley's battalion of Kentucky, and Captain Jennings' battalion, of the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, forming the advance brigade, commanded by Col. H. A. Hambright, acting as brigadier-general, and the First Wisconsin, the Thirty-fifth Indiana, a detachment from the Thirty-eighth Indiana, a battalion of the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, and a section of Standart's battery, in command of Lieutenant Bennett, forming the rear brigade, commanded by Colonel Starkweather, of the First Wisconsin, acting as brigadier-general—left Pulaski yesterday at 3 p. m., via the Lamb's Ferry road; encamped a few hours 12 miles from Pulaski; made a forced march of 21 miles in six hours; drove in the enemy's pickets, who gave the alarm to the scattered forces in town, who fled in every direction. A portion of the cavalry marched on to Lamb's Ferry, and fired upon a ferry-boat load of the cavalry, which was crossing the river, killing several men and horses. A force on the opposite side of the river then opened a warm fire on our men, wounding 1 trooper, killing 2 horses, and wounding several, when a section of artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Sypher, and the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment arrived at the river bank. The infantry compelled the rebels to seek shelter in some frame and log dwellings near the river bank. Lieutenant Sypher threw several shells, which exploded in the buildings and over them, dispersing those inside in terror, probably killing a number. He then threw several shells into their wagon train, which they were trying to move from danger. He also fired several shots at the ferry-boat. The ferry-boat, which was on this side, I directed to be burned.

During the march a force of rebel cavalry, estimated at 300, made a demonstration against the train of Colonel Starkweather, who dispersed them with canister and shell. The advance captured 4 scouts, 2 of whom belonged to the First Kentucky.

A portion of the enemy, estimated to be over 900, upon leaving here, took the Elk River road; between 200 and 300 took the road leading to Florence. The others fled in every direction. Scott's cavalry and transportation train crossed the river on the 12th. The rebel force which had been concentrated at this point consisted of seven regiments

and battalions of cavalry, under command of Colonel (Acting Brigadier-General) Adams, numbering between 2,000 and 3,000.

I deem it a duty to refer in complimentary terms to the marked efficiency of Colonels Starkweather and Hambright, Major Owsley, Captain Jennings, and Lieutenant Sypher. The endurance and gentlemanly bearing of their respective commands deserve especial notice, a large portion of their troops having marched 75 miles in less than three days' time.

While we failed to chastise the enemy, as was expected, we have added another instance of disgraceful flight.

With every consideration of respect, I am, yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General O. M. MITCHEL.

No. 3.

Report of Col. John Adams, C. S. Army, including the operations of his brigade, May 9–30.

HEADQUARTERS BRIGADE,
Sweeden's Cove, East Tenn., May 30, 1862.

GENERAL: Having received information from couriers sent by myself that Generals Smith and Evans were moving on Huntsville (and with your permission), I crossed the Tennessee River, with my command, at Lamb's Ferry, on the 9th instant.

Obtaining reliable information that there were large wagon trains on the Pulaski and Elkton turnpike, I marched, on the evening of May 11th, with 850 men, toward Pulaski, but finding there were 2,500 men in Pulaski, I returned in the direction of my camps.

At the forks of the roads, 9 miles from Rogersville, I found General Negley, U. S. Army, with two regiments of infantry, one battery of artillery, and a battalion of cavalry, in possession of the Lamb's Ferry road. His forces were posted in thick timber, infantry on the right, cavalry on the left, and artillery posted on each road. I fell back 2 miles to a good position, to await their attack. After remaining in position all night I ascertained that General Negley had moved rapidly to the river. My force there, about 900 strong, had in the mean time recrossed the river with the wagon train. I therefore fell back slowly to Winchester, causing General Mitchel to concentrate his forces in places which I threatened.

In crossing the Fayetteville turnpike I captured some couriers. From their papers I ascertained that General Mitchel was concentrating his forces on the line of road from Pulaski to Athens, Elkton, and Huntsville, and contemplated the speedy completion of the railroad from Pulaski to connect with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, at the same time holding the turnpike road through Elkton to Huntsville, and abandoning the upper line entirely.

At Fayetteville, when I passed within 2 miles, there was one regiment of infantry, well fortified against cavalry or infantry. Having no artillery and but little ammunition, I passed without attacking them.

After reaching Winchester, Col. John A. Wharton, commanding Texan Rangers, manifested an unwillingness to serve under my command, while at the same time he was unwilling to assume the responsibility of the entire command, but wished merely to co-operate. To

settle this matter, I proceeded to Chattanooga, and thence telegraphed you and the War Department relative to my rank and command, and also to you for orders relative to the movements of my force. I received no reply from Richmond, and in answer to dispatch to you received one from General Beauregard, saying, "Date of commission determines rank."

Upon communicating this to Colonel Wharton, on my return, he declined assuming command, but at the same time manifested a desire to withdraw his regiment from the brigade, to which I acceded.

While absent from my command, at Chattanooga, a superior force of the enemy, composed of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, made a forced march from Huntsville, and occupied Winchester on the 20th instant.

On the 22d Colonel Wharton sent a company to make a reconnaissance of their position, with a view to an attack. This party drove in their pickets, capturing 9, and made a charge into the center of the town. The force immediately there (some 200 or 300) took refuge in the court-house, a brick building, and from this sheltered position kept up a warm fire on the reconnoitering party, killing 2 and wounding 6. The loss of the enemy was the prisoners before mentioned and 9 or 10 killed. The reconnoitering party would have carried the court-house by assault had they not feared the enemy would commence shelling the town with their artillery.

The following morning (May 23) the enemy hastily evacuated the place, retreating toward Salem.

I have since been reliably informed that General Mitchel has moved from Huntsville toward Shelbyville, with a force of about 1,000 infantry, 300 cavalry, and a large wagon train, the latter loaded in part with baggage. It is supposed this movement indicates the evacuation of Huntsville.

Reports from Huntsville, brought by citizens and also obtained from prisoners, agree that the Federals say they have been whipped at Corinth. If there is any truth in this report it explains General Mitchel's late movement.

In compliance with General Beauregard's orders, which I received at Chattanooga, I moved my force over the mountain yesterday, intending to cross the Tennessee River to-day below Chattanooga, in the vicinity of Jasper. Colonel Wharton preceded me and has already crossed.

After crossing the mountain I met a courier about 12 miles from Jasper, with a letter from General Leadbetter, inclosing a copy of General Beauregard's permission to remain in Middle Tennessee. I have therefore halted, and shall immediately recross the mountain.

General Leadbetter also informs me that I am to be re-enforced by Colonels Starnes' and Davis' cavalry and Kain's artillery.

Herewith I have the honor to inclose General Mitchel's report of the occupation of Lamb's Ferry, taken from a Nashville paper.*

I have sent an express to my force left with the wagon train, ordering it to come up here, cross the river, and join me.

Since crossing the river I have killed about 25 and captured 60 of the enemy.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN ADAMS,
Colonel, C. S. Army, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS JORDAN.
Chief of Staff.

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* Mitchel's first report to Stanton. See p. 891.

MAY 19-23, 1862.—Expedition down the Mississippi River to Fort Pillow, Tenn.

Report of Brig. Gen. Isaac F. Quinby, U. S. Army, commanding District of the Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Columbus, Ky., May 24, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit for the information of the major-general commanding the following report:

On the 19th instant I proceeded to the flotilla above Fort Pillow with such troops as could safely be withdrawn for a short time from the several posts within this district. I was induced to do this on representations made me that there was a very small rebel force in and about Fort Pillow, and that our troops already there, under the command of Colonel Fitch, needed to be only slightly re-enforced to enable us to make a demonstration by land, which, in connection with an attack by our gun and mortar boats, would insure a speedy surrender of the rebel works.

The force I took with me consisted of eight companies Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Slack; four companies Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron; two companies Fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteers; four companies Second Illinois cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Hogg; a section from each of the two companies of the Second Illinois Artillery at this post; three pieces of Captain De Golyer's Michigan battery, from New Madrid, and one-half of the Missouri company of Volunteer Sappers and Miners stationed at this post.

These, together with the troops under Colonel Fitch, made an aggregate of about 2,500 effective men.

On reaching the flotilla, I began to inform myself of the position and character of the enemy's works and of the number and disposition of his troops. A personal reconnaissance satisfied me that his position was very strong, and that a land approach with my small command was impracticable. Spies, deserters, and refugees all concurred in stating that there were in and about the fort three old and well-filled regiments, averaging at least 1,000 effective men; that there was besides near by a battery of six 6-pounder pieces, and on the Chickasaw Bluff, about 6 miles from the fort, another battery of four 12-pounders.

During my stay at the flotilla I had frequent and free consultations with Captain Davis, commanding the fleet, and at all times found him ready and anxious to co-operate with me in any plan that might seem to give reasonable promise of success; but he was unwilling to attempt running by Fort Pillow with part of his gunboats and place them between it and Fort Randolph unless we had shore batteries on the Arkansas side of the river, under which the boats could take refuge in the event of their being crippled either by the guns of the fort or the rebel gunboats. There was no possible means of establishing a battery on the side of the river opposite to and below the fort in the present condition of the ground, except by carrying the guns and ammunition along a levee for a distance of 3 miles, the whole of which is completely commanded by the rebel batteries. This, hazardous as it was, we were about to undertake, and had already repaired the breaks in the levee at those points where the brush and timber concealed the workmen from observation on the other side. The success of the un-

dertaking required that the battery should be constructed in a single night, and that all should be in readiness before daylight the following morning.

On Thursday, the 22d, the repairs of the levee were made as far as it could prudently be done, and a strong picket was thrown out to prevent the landing of the enemy and the discovery of our work, and consequently of our intentions. During the night one of the men, who, without the knowledge of the rest went in front of the line, refused on his return to answer the challenge, and was shot dead by two of our pickets firing on him at the same instant. The noise alarmed the enemy, and a strong detachment was immediately sent over the river, which attacked and drove in our pickets. Our work must have been discovered by them, and it would be charging them with gross stupidity not to suppose our plan betrayed; besides, on Friday morning a heavy rain set in, which of itself would have rendered a delay of at least two days necessary in the prosecution of our work. In the mean time rumors were reaching me of the concentration of a strong rebel force in the vicinity of Trenton, for the object, it was reported, of attacking Hickman and Columbus. As these rumors were confirmed by the refugees from the conscription, and as I saw no good that could be accomplished by remaining longer at the flotilla, I started back with my command on Friday afternoon, and the troops are now distributed in the district as they were before the expedition sailed.

In conclusion, permit me to express the opinion that with a properly-organized force of 5,000 men I doubt not the easy, and perhaps bloodless, capture of Forts Pillow and Randolph so soon as the roads leading from the river, by which the rear of their works can be gained, become practicable for artillery; but in the present condition of the country about here it would be unwise to withdraw from the different posts within this district troops enough to constitute an expedition sufficient for such an undertaking.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. F. QUINBY,

Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding District.

Capt. J. C. KELTON, *A. A. G., Department of the Mississippi.*

JUNE 3-5, 1862.—Evacuation of Fort Pillow, Tenn., by the Confederates and its occupation by the Union Forces.

REPORTS, ETC.

No. 1.—Col. Graham N. Fitch, Forty-sixth Indiana Infantry.
No. 2.—Col. Charles Ellet, jr., with congratulatory letter from the Secretary of War.
No. 3.—L. D. McKissick.
No. 4.—Brig. Gen. J. B. Villepigue, C. S. Army, with instructions and congratulatory orders from General Beauregard.

No. 1.

Reports of Col. Graham N. Fitch, Forty-sixth Indiana Infantry.

FORT PILLOW, TENN.,
June 5, 1862—4.30 a. m.

Arrangements were completed for a combined assault on the fort at 7 a. m. at a weak and accessible point, but the works were abandoned

last night, and the guns and commissary stores destroyed. We are in possession, but propose proceeding to-day toward Memphis. I report by mail.

G. N. FITCH,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Major-General POPE,
Commanding District of Mississippi.

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FORT PILLOW, TENN.,
June 5, 1862—4.30 a. m.

On June 1 a laborious reconnaissance was made, which developed the fact that behind Flower Island, parallel with the chute between that island and the main shore, an approach to Fort Pillow could be made by infantry to Cole Creek, within 30 yards of the enemy's outer works and near the junction of the creek and Flower Island chute. At this point nothing but the creek offered any obstacle of moment, the earthworks of the Confederates being only from 2 to 4 feet high, they apparently relying upon the creek and adjacent swamp for protection.

The following morning this reconnaissance was renewed and its results verified, and it was also ascertained that at the point where Cole Creek could be crossed not a gun from the batteries could be brought to bear, while the ridges in the rear of and overlooking the fortifications would enable our infantry to approach and command them.

On the third morning three companies of this command, under Major Bringhurst, of the Forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, was ordered to open a road parallel with the chute, secreted from observation by the timber on Flower Island and the main-land. He was likewise instructed to make and launch into the chute, 2 or 3 miles from the fort, a rude bridge, in sections, of cypress logs, taken from a cabin convenient. The orders were to complete the work and encamp on the ground, with a view of removing the remainder of the command that night toward the fort. Unfortunately, four of Colonel Ellet's rams, not knowing this detail had been sent forward, dropped around Craighead's Point, for the purpose of observation, and were fired upon by the enemy, and the shot, overreaching the boats, fell in the vicinity of the working party in the woods, whereupon the major commanding deemed it prudent to retire and abandon the work.

It being too late after this unfortunate movement to do anything more that day, Captain Schermerhorn, of the Forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, was ordered the next morning, with a detail from that regiment and the Forty-third Indiana Volunteers, to finish the contemplated works. This he promptly accomplished undiscovered by the enemy, constructing the bridge and laying out a substantial road to within 200 or 300 yards of the enemy's intrenchments. All the troops were ordered on board the transports the same evening, with the intention of surprising and storming the fort, and all arrangements perfected for having a combined attack between the land forces and the gunboats last evening; but appearances, as well as the statement of a deserter last evening, made us apprehend that the enemy was evacuating. Therefore, instead of marching by the contemplated route, I dropped down at 3 a. m. with a small party on one of the transports (the Hetty Gilmore), preceded by open row-boats, containing Captain Sill and Lieutenant Troxell, with a few men. We dropped directly but cautiously toward the fort, and found our apprehensions verified. The

enemy was gone, having left at about 1 or 2 o'clock this morning. We found they had destroyed or carried away nearly all the property of the fort; the gun-carriages were burned and burning, and many of the guns that could not be removed were burst. The Hetty Gilmore, in passing the ram fleet and Benton, gave notice what her signal would be if the enemy had left and what if they remained, and was followed very soon by Colonel Ellet's rams, and after an interval by the gunboats and the other transports, the signal that there was no enemy in sight having been given.

I am not able to state at this time the amount of property in the fort, but my impression is that it cannot be properly garrisoned without a new armament and a corps of artillerists. For all practical purposes one or two gunboats would be more effective than my command of infantry. I propose, therefore, to proceed directly toward Memphis this p. m., leaving one company here to collect the property. Captain Davis, commanding flotilla, leaves also one gunboat. I await orders.

Yours, respectfully,

G. N. FITCH,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE, *Comdg. District of Mississippi.*

No. 2.

Reports of Col. Charles Ellet, jr., commanding Ram Flotilla.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER, ABOVE FORT PILLOW,
June 4 (*via Cairo, June* 5), 1862.

SIR: For the purpose of testing the temper of a doubtful crew and ascertaining the strength of the enemy's position, I determined yesterday to take the Queen of the West and try to reach a rebel steamer lying around Craighead's Point, under the guns of Fort Pillow. The captain, two out of the three pilots, the first mate, and all the engineers, and nearly all the crew declined the service and were allowed to go off with their baggage to a barge. Hastily forming a new crew of volunteers, I took command of the boat, and directed Lieutenant-Colonel Ellet to follow in the Monarch at supporting distance. The captain, David M. Dryden, and all the crew of the Monarch, stood at their post. The rebel steamer slipped lines and escaped before I could reach her. The firing of the fort was at short range and quite brisk, but I think only revealed about seven or eight guns, corresponding with the count previously made in two land reconnaissances by Lieutenant-Colonel Ellet. My boat was not hit. While the strength of the rebel batteries seems to be greatly overrated, their fleet of rams and gunboats is much larger than mine. It consists of eight gunboats, which usually lie just below the fort, and four others at Randolph, a few miles farther down. Commodore Davis will not join me in a movement against them nor contribute a gunboat to my expedition, nor allow any of his men to volunteer, so as to stimulate the pride and emulation of my own. I shall therefore first weed out some bad material, and then go without him.

Respectfully,

CHAS. ELLET, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

OPPOSITE RANDOLPH, 12 MILES BELOW FORT PILLOW,
June 5 (*via Cairo, June* 8), 1862.

SIR: To my mortification the enemy evacuated Fort Pillow last night. They carried away or destroyed everything of value. Early this morning Lieutenant-Colonel Ellet and a few men in a yawl went ashore, followed immediately by Colonel Fitch and a part of his command. The gunboats then came down and anchored across the channel. I proceeded with three rams 12 miles below the fort to a point opposite Randolph, and sent Lieutenant-Colonel Ellet ashore, with a flag of truce, to demand the surrender of the place. Their forces had all left—two of their gunboats only an hour or two before we approached. The people seemed to respect the flag which Lieutenant-Colonel Ellet planted. The guns had been dismantled and some piles of cotton were burning. I shall leave Lieutenant-Colonel Ellet here in the advance, and return immediately to Fort Pillow to bring on my entire force. The people attribute the suddenness of the evacuation to the attempt made night before last to sink one of their gunboats at Fort Pillow. Randolph, like Fort Pillow, is weak, and could not have held out long against a vigorous attack. The people express a desire for the restoration of the old order of things, though still professing to be secessionists.

CHAS. ELLET, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Ram Flotilla.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

WASHINGTON, *June* 7, 1862.

Col. CHARLES ELLET, Jr.,
Commander of Ram Fleet on the Mississippi (*via Cairo*):

Your several dispatches have been received and your proceedings cordially approved. The Department regrets that you have had to encounter so much opposition in the employment of your force, and hopes that the obstacles will give way before your energetic purpose. You will return the thanks of the Department to the gallant volunteers and soldiers of your command, of whose patriotic and generous courage honorable public notice will be given. You will please report the names and residence of those who exhibit special merit, in order that they may receive due honor and reward, and also of those who shrunk from their duty. In your discretion and conduct the Department feels every confidence, and will not fail to support you and your command.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

No. 3.

Report of L. D. McKissick.

MEMPHIS, *June* 3, 1862.

I telegraphed General Villepigue to-day, asking him if he could hold Fort Pillow three days, until we could get telegraph wire and instruments down. Just received following reply:

Will endeavor to do so, but fear disaster; have sent off all my troops. Cavalry

from above have not arrived as ordered. A great number of desertions; and the enemy captured 4 men this morning, and of course know everything.

JNO. B. VILLEPIGUE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

L. D. McKISSICK.

General RUGGLES, *Grenada.*

No. 4.

Report of Brig. Gen. John B. Villepigue, C. S. Army, with instructions and congratulatory orders from General Beauregard.

FORT PILLOW, *June* 3, 1862.

SIR: Am ordered to Grenada, to take command, organize, fortify, &c. My troops have all left; am remaining behind to cover their retreat.

My cavalry have not yet arrived from above.

Enemy captured 4 men this morning; fear they understand my situation.

JNO. B. VILLEPIGUE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding at Grenada.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
Corinth, May 28, 1862.

GENERAL: Wishing to take the enemy farther into the interior, where I hope to be able to strike him a severe blow, which cannot be done here, where he is so close to his supplies, I have concluded to withdraw on the 30th instant from this place for the present before he can compel me to do so by his superiority of numbers. The evacuation of this place necessarily involves that of your present position, which you have so long and gallantly defended; hence I have this day telegraphed you that whenever the enemy shall have crossed the Hatchie River, at Pocahontas or elsewhere, on their way westward, you will immediately evacuate Fort Pillow for Grenada by the best and shortest route.

Should you, however, consider it necessary for the safety of your command to evacuate Fort Pillow before the enemy shall have crossed the Hatchie, you are left at liberty to do so, having entire confidence in your judgment and ability, not being able to judge from here of your facilities for reaching Grenada. I am of opinion, however, that he will venture slowly and cautiously westward so long as I shall remain within striking distance of him on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad at or about Baldwin. It may be well for you to know that the telegraph communication from there to Memphis will not be completed before a week or ten days.

Whenever you shall be about to abandon the fort you will telegraph the commanding officer at Memphis to burn all the cotton, sugar, &c., in the vicinity of that city, as per my instructions already communicated to him.

You will necessarily destroy all Government property—arms, guns,

&c.—that you will not be able to carry off with you; and on arriving at Grenada you will assume immediate command of all troops there assembled, to organize and discipline them. Arms will be furnished you from the depot at Columbus, Miss., should there be any there. You might also throw up some light works (batteries and rifle pits) for the defense of that important position against a small force of the enemy.

I have thought it advisable to give you the above instructions in view of the probability that I may not be able shortly to communicate with you.

Hoping you may continue to meet with success in the defense of our cause and country, I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. J. B. VILLEPIGUE,
Commanding at Fort Pillow, Tenn.

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GENERAL ORDERS, No. 67. } HDQRS. WESTERN DEPARTMENT, *Tupelo, Miss., June* 11, 1862.

The commander of the forces calls the attention of the army to the prolonged defense of Fort Pillow by Brig. Gen. John B. Villepigue and the gallant soldiers under his command. The defense was conducted with skill, vigor, and intrepidity. Week after week he and his resolute comrades in arms in open batteries kept back the enemy's superior land and naval forces, and when the purposes and designs of the campaign had been accomplished, under circumstances of difficulty which also attest the ability of the general, he brought off his command in the face of superior numbers with a success equaled only by the brilliancy of his defense. Such devotion to duty is worthy of appreciation and the approval of the country.

By command of General Beauregard:

GEO. WM. BRENT,
Acting Chief of Staff.

JUNE 4, 1862.—Skirmish at Sweeden's Cove, near Jasper, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchel, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. James S. Negley, U. S. Army.
No. 3.—Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchel, U. S. Army.

BOONEVILLE, *June* 8, 1862.

General Mitchel telegraphs as follows:

June 8.—On Thursday General Negley succeeded in surprising the rebel General Adams, and after a sharp fight routed and scattered the enemy in the wildest disorder, capturing camp, wagons with supplies, and ammunition. The column under General Sill formed a junction with General Negley's column at Jasper. Adams' cavalry fled 43 miles, without stopping at Chattanooga. The enemy were crossing the river at Shell Mound with infantry and artillery. Adams' cavalry turned them back.

MITCHEL.

On the 8th he says:

I am ordered by General Halleck to push cars and locomotives across the river at Decatur. This cannot be done until the enemy's troops are driven out. I know their cavalry still remains opposite Lamb's Ferry and along the line of the railway. In my opinion a great struggle will take place for the mastery of the railway from Richmond south to Atlanta.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *June* 6, 1862.

An expedition, composed of troops from all those under my command, in charge of General Negley, has driven the enemy under General Adams from Winchester through Jasper back to Chattanooga, utterly routing and defeating them there. Baggage wagons and ammunition, with supplies, have fallen into our hands. On to-morrow morning my troops will be opposite Chattanooga, supported, as I hope, by my new gunboat, the Tennessee. We have broken up a most important enterprise of the enemy, making the occupation of the Chattanooga and Nashville Railroad and the mountain region bordering on the road and the Tennessee River impracticable. A few more troops suffice to relieve Eastern Tennessee. Have you any orders?

O. M. MITCHEL,
Major-General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

No. 2.

Reports of Brig. Gen. James S. Negley, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Sweeden's Cove, East Tenn., June 4, 1862.

SIR: By making a forced march of 20 miles over a rugged and almost impassable mountain road and by capturing the enemy's pickets we succeeded in completely surprising General Adams' command of rebel cavalry encamped at the foot of the mountain. They formed in line and fired upon Colonel Hambright's advance, which we replied to from two pieces of artillery, which had been placed in position unobserved. They retreated through a narrow lane toward Jasper, closely pursued by a portion of Colonel Haggard's Fifth Kentucky Cavalry and Major Wynkoop's battalion of Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. My escort, commanded by Lieutenants Wharton and Funk, led the charge with reckless daring, dashing into the midst of the enemy, using their sabers with terrible execution. The narrowness of the lane and very broken ground alone prevented the enemy from being totally destroyed. They fled in the wildest disorder, strewing the ground for miles with guns, pistols, and swords. We captured their ammunition and commissary wagons and supplies. The enemy's loss, as far as we could ascertain, was 20 killed and about the same number wounded, among whom is Major Adams, General Adams' brother. We captured 12 prisoners, including 2 commissioned officers, with a large number of horses.

Our loss, which I regret to say was chiefly sustained by my escort, is 2 killed and 7 wounded; several seriously.

The troops acted with admirable efficiency. Colonel Hambright, acting brigadier-general, with Colonel Haggard, Major Wynkoop, and Lieutenants Wharton, Funk, Sypher, and Nell, deserve special notice.

Yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General O. M. MITCHEL,
Huntsville, Ala.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Four Miles beyond Jasper, June 5, 1862.

SIR: I have just captured 4 men who left Chattanooga this morning. They report the arrival of a portion of General Adams' cavalry, who reached Chattanooga last night. This, with the statements of citizens living along the road, proves the total rout and disgraceful flight of the enemy to Chattanooga, a distance of 43 miles, without stopping. An attempt was made to rally in Jasper, but they cursed General Adams and rushed on with their foaming horses. Hundreds of Union men have flocked into Jasper from the mountains. The enemy, who was crossing the river at Shell Mound, retreated to Chattanooga by rail this morning. Appearances indicate that they will not defend Chattanooga. There were but two regiments at Atlanta, Ga., on Tuesday last. Colonel Starnes' regiment of cavalry avoided meeting us, and are now near Sparta. We will give them attention on our return. I trust you will be able to engage the attention of Starnes until we can overtake him. I shall push on to Chattanooga to-morrow.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General O. M. MITCHEL,
Huntsville, Ala.

No. 3.

Report of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., June 5, 1862.

General Leadbetter makes the following report:

General Adams surprised at 3 p. m. yesterday, 12 miles northwest of Jasper, Tenn., by reported force of 4,000 Federals. Confederate killed and missing 100, including General and Major Adams. Enemy in strong detachments yesterday at Stevenson and Bridgeport. Avow descent on Chattanooga. Expected opposite us this afternoon. Our effective force here, 1,330. Can make stand if re-enforcements sent.

I have sent General Leadbetter eight companies (450 men), all the available force I have, with instructions to hold Chattanooga and its approaches as long as possible.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

General R. E. LEE, *Richmond, Va.*

JUNE 6, 1862.—Naval engagement off Memphis, Tenn., and occupation of that city by Union forces.

REPORTS, ETC.

No. 1.—Col. Graham N. Fitch, Forty-sixth Indiana Infantry.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. William K. Strong, U. S. Army.
No. 3.—Flag-Officer C. H. Davis, U. S. Navy.
No. 4.—Col. Charles Ellet, jr., with congratulatory letter from Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.*
No. 5.—Correspondence relating to the occupation of Memphis, Tenn.
No. 6.—Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, Missouri State Guard.
No. 7.—Brig. Gen. Daniel Ruggles, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Graham N. Fitch, Forty-sixth Indiana Infantry.

STEAMER H. VON PHUL,
City of Memphis, June 6, 1862.

The rebel fleet was found moored at this place, and fired upon our rams and gunboats at 5.30 a. m. to-day. A fierce engagement of one and a half hours. All of the rebel gunboats but one were sunk or captured. I take military possession of the city at 3 p. m.

G. N. FITCH,
Colonel, Commanding.

Major-General POPE.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. William K. Strong, U. S. Army.

CAIRO, *June* 8, 1862.

Friday morning our gunboats made attack on enemy's gunboats at Memphis. They had eight, including rams. All destroyed or captured but one, the Van Dorn, in one hour. Our ram fleet did good service. Enemy's loss about 100 killed and 4 taken prisoners. None hurt on our side but Colonel Ellet, of ram fleet, slightly. Flag-Officer Davis demanded surrender of city. Mayor complied. Our flag placed upon the post-office, and all rebel flags in city and cotton yards taken down by Colonel Fitch with detachments from Forty-third and Forty-seventh Indiana. Five thousand persons on bluff looking on battle; Jeff. Thompson among them, mounted, soon disappeared. Montgomery ran his boat ashore and escaped to the woods with his crew. The gunboat Van Dorn was the only one escaped. Troops had all left Memphis Thursday. People acquiesced in new order of things. Everything quiet when steamer left.

WM. K. STRONG,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General HALLECK.

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*For incomplete report of Colonel Ellet, received too late for insertion here, see p. 925.

No. 3.

Report of Flag-Officer C. H. Davis, U. S. Navy.

UNITED STATES STEAMER BENTON,
Off Memphis, June 6, 1862.

I arrived here last night at 9 o'clock, accompanied by the mortar fleet, under Captain Maynadier. The advance steamers, store-ships, &c., anchored a mile and a half above the city. This morning I discovered the rebel fleet, which had been re-enforced, and now consisted of eight rams and gunboats, lying at the levee. The engagement, which commenced at 5.30 a. m. and ended at 7, terminated in a running fight. I was ably supported by the ram fleet, under command of Colonel Ellet, who was conspicuous for his gallantry, and is seriously, but not dangerously, wounded. The result of the action was the capture or destruction of seven vessels of the rebel fleet, as follows: General Beauregard, blown up and burned; General Sterling Price, one wheel carried away; Jeff. Thompson, set on fire by shell, burned and magazine blown up; Sumter, badly cut up by shot, but will be repaired; Little Rebel, boiler exploded by shot and otherwise injured, but will be repaired. Besides this, one of the rebel boats was sunk in the beginning of the action. Her name is not known. A boat supposed to be the Van Dorn escaped from the flotilla by her superior speed. Two rams are in pursuit. The officers and crews of the rebel boats endeavored to make the shore. Many of their wounded and prisoners are now in our hands. The mayor surrendered the city to me after the engagement. Colonel Fitch came down at 11 o'clock and has taken military possession.

C. H. DAVIS,
Flag-Officer, Commanding pro tem.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

No. 4.

Reports of Col. Charles Ellet, jr., with congratulatory letter from Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

OPPOSITE MEMPHIS,
June 6 (*via Cairo, June* 8), 1862.

Rebel gunboats made a stand early this morning opposite Memphis, and opened a vigorous fire upon our gunboats, which was returned with equal spirit. I ordered the Queen, my flag-ship, to pass between the gunboats and run down ahead of them upon the two rams of the enemy, which first boldly stood their ground. Lieutenant-Colonel Ellet, in the Monarch, of which Captain Dryden was first master, followed gallantly. The rebel rams endeavored to back downstream and then to turn and run, but the movement was fatal to them. The Queen struck one of them fairly, and for a few minutes was fast to the wreck. After separating the rebel steamer sunk. My steamer, the Queen, was then herself struck by another rebel steamer and disabled, but though damaged, can be saved. A pistol-shot wound in the leg deprived me of the power to witness the remainder of the fight. The Monarch also passed ahead of our gunboats and went most gallantly into action. She first struck

the rebel boat that struck my flag-ship, and sunk the rebel. She was then struck by one of the rebel rams, but not injured. She was then pushed on and struck the Beauregard, and burst open her side. Simultaneously the Beauregard was struck in the boiler by a shot from one of our gunboats. The Monarch then pushed at the gunboat Little Rebel, the rebel flag-ship, and having little headway, pushed her before her, the rebel commodore and crew escaping. The Monarch then, finding the Beauregard sinking, took her in tow, until she sank in shoal water. Then, in compliance with the request of Commodore Davis, Lieutenant-Colonel Ellet dispatched the Monarch and the Switzerland in pursuit of one remaining rebel gunboat and some transports which had escaped. The gunboats and two of my rams have gone below. I cannot too much praise the conduct of the pilots and engineers and military guard of the Monarch and Queen, the brave conduct of Captain Dryden, or the heroic bearing of Lieutenant-Colonel Ellet. I will name all parties to you in special report. I am myself the only person in my fleet who was disabled.

CHAS. ELLET, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Ram Fleet.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

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OPPOSITE MEMPHIS,
June 6, 1862 (*via Cairo, June* 8).

It is proper and due to the brave men on the Queen and the Monarch to say to you briefly that two of the rebel steamers were sunk outright and immediately by the shock of my two rams; one, with a large amount of cotton, &c., on board, was disabled by accidental collision with the Queen, and secured by her crew. After I was personally disabled, another, which was also hit by a shot from the gunboats, was sunk by the Monarch, towed to shoal water by that boat. Still another, also injured by the fire of our gunboats, was pushed in the shore and secured by the Monarch. Of the gunboats I can only say that they bore themselves as our Navy always does—bravely and well.

CHAS. ELLET, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Ram Fleet.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

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OPPOSITE MEMPHIS, *June* 8, 1862.

SIR: Three of the rebel rams and gunboats which were struck by my two rams sank outright and were lost. Another, called the General Price, was but slightly injured, and I am now raising her, and propose adding her to my fleet. I had hoped to have the rebel flag-ship also, which we captured, but Commodore Davis has a fancy to take her for his own use. I propose to start an expedition down the river to-morrow, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ellet, and have been much surprised by receiving an offer from Commodore Davis to send a gunboat along. Of course I will not decline, though I fear the slowness of the gunboat will impede the progress of my expedition.

Respectfully,

CHAS. ELLET, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Ram Fleet.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

OPPOSITE MEMPHIS, *June* 8, 1862.

SIR: There are several facts touching the naval engagement of the 6th at this place which I wish to place on record. Approaching Memphis, the gunboats were in the advance. I had received no notice that a fight was expected, but was informed on landing within sight of Memphis, that the enemy's gunboats had retreated down the river. My first information of the presence of the enemy was a shot, which passed over my boat. I had four of my most powerful rams in the advance and ready for any emergency. The others were towing the barge or advancing to the attack. I expected, of course, to be followed by the Monarch, the Lancaster, and the Switzerland. The Monarch came in gallantly. Some of the officers of the Lancaster, which now held the next place in the line, became excited and confused, and the engineers behaved well. The pilot erred in signals, and backed the boat ashore and disabled her rudder. The captain of the Switzerland construed the general signal order to keep half a mile in rear of the Lancaster to mean that he was to keep half a mile behind her in the engagement, and therefore failed to participate; hence the whole brunt of the fight fell upon the Queen and Monarch. Had either the Lancaster or the Switzerland followed me, as the Monarch did, the rebel gunboat Van Dorn would not have escaped, and my flag-ship would not have been disabled.

Respectfully,

CHAS. ELLET, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Ram Fleet.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

WASHINGTON, *June* 9, 1862.

The news of your glorious achievement at Memphis reached here last evening, and our joy was only dampened by your personal injury. You will accept for yourself, and return to your officers, engineers, pilots, soldiers, and boatmen, the cordial thanks of this Department for the gallantry, courage, and skill manifested on that occasion. When your official report is received official recognition will be made of their respective merits. I went in the evening to your house, and, as carefully as I could, communicated to Mrs. Ellet your injury. She was, of course, deeply affected, but bore the information with as much spirit and courage as could be expected. It is her design to proceed immediately to join you. I have furnished her with a pass and free passage, and she will be accompanied by your daughter. I hope you will keep me advised of your state of health and everything you want. To my official thanks I beg to add my personal regards.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Col. CHARLES ELLET, *opposite Memphis* (*via Cairo*).

No. 5.

Correspondence relating to the occupation of Memphis, Tenn.

UNITED STATES RAM SWITZERLAND,
Opposite Memphis, June 7, 1862.

SIR: Yesterday, after the engagement with the rebel fleet had nearly terminated and the gunboats and one of my rams had passed below, I

was informed that a white flag had been raised in the city. I immediately sent my son, Medical Cadet Charles R. Ellet, ashore with a flag of truce and the following note to the authorities:

OPPOSITE MEMPHIS, *June* 6, 1862.

To the Civil or Military Authorities of Memphis:

GENTLEMEN: I understand that the city of Memphis has surrendered. I therefore send my son, with two United States flags, with instructions to raise one upon the custom-house and the other upon the court-house, as evidence of the return of your city to the care and protection of the Constitution.

CHAS. ELLET, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding.

The bearer of the flags and the above note was accompanied by Lieutenant Crandall, of the Fifty-ninth Illinois Regiment, and 2 men of the boat guard. The following is the reply of the mayor of the city:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, *Memphis, Tenn., June* 6, 1862.

Col. CHARLES ELLET, JR., *Commanding, &c.:*

SIR: Your note of this date is received and contents noted. The civil authorities of this city are not advised of its surrender to the forces of the United States Government, and our reply to you is simply to state respectfully that we have no forces to oppose the raising of the flags you have directed to be raised over the custom-house and post-office.

Respectfully,

JNO. PARK, *Mayor.*

On receiving this reply the small party proceeded to the post-office to raise the national flag, and were there joined by the mayor. It is proper to say that the conduct of the mayor and some of the citizens was unexceptionable, but the party was surrounded by an excited crowd, using angry and threatening language. They ascended to the top of the post-office and planted the flag, though fired upon several times and stoned by the mob below. Still, I believe that this conduct was reprobated by the people of standing in the place. Indeed, many evidences reach me of an extensive Union sentiment at Memphis.

Respectfully,

CHAS. ELLET, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Ram Fleet.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS INDIANA BRIGADE,
Memphis, June 7, 1862.

GENERAL: A strong force patrolled the city last night, the populace having evinced a hostile disposition during the day and threatened to destroy certain public and private property.

The amount of the former is not yet known, but must be very considerable, including commissary stores, hospital furniture, and transports and ordnance.

On my arrival I was informed by Flag-Officer Davis that the following correspondence had taken place between himself and the mayor of the city:

U. S. FLAG-STEAMER BENTON,
Off Memphis, June 6, 1862.

To His Honor the MAYOR OF THE CITY OF MEMPHIS:

SIR: I have respectfully to request that you will surrender the city of Memphis to the authority of the United States, which I have the honor to represent.

I am, Mr. Mayor, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

C. H. DAVIS,
Flag-Officer, Commanding, &c.

To which the mayor replies:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, *Memphis, June* 6, 1826.

C. H. DAVIS, *Flag-Officer, Commanding, &c.:*

SIR: Your note of this day is received and contents noted.

In reply, I have only to say that as the civil authorities have no means of defense, by the force of circumstances the city is in your hands.

Respectfully,

JNO. PARK, *Mayor.*

Subsequently the following correspondence took place:

U. S. FLAG-STEAMER BENTON,
Off Memphis, June 6, 1862.

To His Honor the MAYOR OF THE CITY OF MEMPHIS:

SIR: The undersigned, commanding the military and naval forces in front of Memphis, have the honor to say to the mayor of the city, that Colonel Fitch, commanding the Indiana Brigade, will take military possession of the city immediately.

Colonel Fitch will be happy to receive the co-operation of his honor the mayor and the city authorities in maintaining peace and order, and to this end he will be pleased to confer with his honor at the military headquarters at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The undersigned have the honor to be, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

C. H. DAVIS,
Flag-Officer, Commanding Afloat.
G. N. FITCH,
Colonel, Commanding Indiana Brigade.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, *June* 6, 1862.

To Flag-Officer C. H. DAVIS and Col. G. N. FITCH.

SIRS: Your communication is received, and I shall be happy to co-operate with the colonel commanding in providing measures for maintaining peace and order in the city.

Your most obedient servant,

JNO. PARK, *Mayor.*

In accordance with the above, the mayor and common council called upon me at 3 o'clock p. m., and by mutual arrangement it was agreed that the municipal functions should continue, and the military to be used whenever and wherever necessary to aid the enforcement of the proper ordinances for the preservation of peace and protection of life and property and the maintenance of the supremacy of the laws and Constitution of the United States.

In addition to the threatening attitude of the mob, there is known to be a considerable body of cavalry 15 or 20 miles in the rear of the city, threatening a descent upon it.

In view of these facts, cannot a small re-enforcement, including a squadron of cavalry and a battery, be sent to this place?

G. N. FITCH,
Colonel, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE.

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SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Henry Von Phul, June 6, 1862.

The company commanders will immediately see that their several companies are assembled at some particular part of the boat, which will be known as their quarters, where they will stack arms and deposit knapsacks, and be in readiness to take both at a moment's notice or

when the assembly sounds, and when formed will remain in ranks for orders.

Upon the landing of the boat sentinels will be placed to prevent any one from going on shore, either soldier, citizen, or officer, without orders.

Any enlisted man attempting to go on shore without orders will be severely punished, and any officer making the attempt will be arrested and sent up the river.

When we march on shore, any man found straggling from the ranks or plundering will be immediately shot.

This order will be read at the head of every company of this command.

G. N. FITCH,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS INDIANA BRIGADE,
Memphis, June 7, 1862.

The undersigned, with the troops under his command, has taken military possession of this city in the name of the Government of the United States, for the purpose of asserting the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the Union and restoring peace, protecting public and private property and the lives of citizens.

Residents who may have fled from their homes are exhorted to return. Merchants and others who have abandoned their business are requested to reopen their stores and shops, excepting those dealing in intoxicating liquors, who are forbidden to resume that traffic under penalty of having the stock immediately destroyed.

The mayor and common council will continue in the exercise of their municipal functions, the military authorities simply co-operating with them in enforcing all proper ordinances, unless some exigency arises rendering it imperative to place the city under martial law. It is hoped and believed, however, nothing will occur to render this step necessary. Certainly no act of this command shall afford any pretext for the citizens placing themselves in that position.

Capt. John H. Gould, Forty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, will act as provost-marshal until further orders. Maj. John C. Major, Forty-third Indiana, will have command of the pickets and patrols.

G. N. FITCH,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

No. 6.

Report of Brig. Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, Missouri State Guard.

GRENADA, MISS., *June* 7, 1862.

GENERAL: I am under the painful necessity of reporting to you the almost entire destruction of the River Defense Fleet in the Mississippi River in front of Memphis. I regret that I have to state I think the misfortune was occasioned by a misapprehension of orders or misinformation as to the surrounding circumstances.

The evacuation of Fort Pillow was, from all accounts, well and orderly conducted, after once determined upon, but by some means my men were sent to Memphis on a transport instead of being placed on the gun-

boats. The circumstances which may have caused the evacuation of Fort Pillow did not surround Fort Randolph, and I am satisfied that, even with the few troops that were at Pillow, Randolph could have been held for several days, with a sure and safe retreat when necessary, if ever.

Our fleet, for want of coal, as represented, fell back to Memphis on the 5th, with the intention of returning to Island No. 40. The arrangements for this purpose were being made, but before 10 o'clock p. m. on the 5th the tugs which were on picket above the city reported the enemy's tugs in sight. This was discredited, but our boats anchored in the channel of the river, prepared for a battle.

At 12.30 a. m. on the 6th your telegram, giving Commodore Montgomery and myself the joint command of the river defense, was received. I immediately wrote a note to the commodore, inclosing your telegram, and asking what I should do to co operate with him. He requested two companies of artillery to be sent aboard at daybreak. (All of my men were at the depot, awaiting transportation to Grenada.) I at once ordered the companies to hold themselves in readiness. At the dawn of day I was awakened with the information that the enemy were actually in sight of Memphis. I hurried on board to consult with Montgomery. He instructed me to hurry my men to Fort Pickering Landing, and sent a tug to bring them up to the gunboats, which were advancing to attack the enemy. I hastened my men to the place indicated, but before we reached it our boats had been either destroyed or driven below Fort Pickering, and I marched back to the depot to come to this place to await orders.

I saw a large portion of the engagement from the river banks, and am sorry to say that in my opinion many of our boats were handled badly or the plan of the battle was very faulty. The enemy's rams did most of the execution, and were handled more adroitly than ours—I think, however, entirely owing to the fact that the guns and sharpshooters of the enemy were constantly employed, while we were almost without either. The Colonel Lovell was so injured that she sank in the middle of the river; her captain, James Delancy, and a number of others, swam to shore. The Beauregard and Price were running at the Monarch (Yankee) from opposite sides when the Monarch passed from between them, and the Beauregard ran into the Price, knocking off her wheel and entirely disabling her. Both were run to the Arkansas shore and abandoned. The Little Rebel, the commodore's flag-boat, was run ashore and abandoned after she had been completely riddled, and, I am satisfied, the commodore killed. The battle continued down the river out of sight of Memphis, and it is reported that only two of our boats, the Bragg and Van Dorn, escaped.

It is impossible now to report the casualties, as we were hurried in our retirement from Memphis, and none but those from the Lovell escaped on the Tennessee side of the river. So soon as more information can be collected I will report.

Yours, most respectfully,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Brigadier-General, Missouri State Guard.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD, C. S. A., *Baldwin, Miss.*

No. 7.

Report of Brig. Gen. Daniel Ruggles, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS, *Grenada, June* 6, 1862.

Memphis surrendered to the enemy at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Six of Montgomery's gunboats were destroyed by the enemy in front of the city and two escaped.

I have just returned from Memphis. All public supplies were removed.

DANIEL RUGGLES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
Commanding Mississippi Valley, Baldwin, Miss.

JUNE 6, 1862.—Skirmish near Tompkinsville, Ky.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Edward C. Williams, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.
No. 2.—Maj. Thomas J. Jordan, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Edward C. Williams, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Bowling Green, Ky., June 13, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to orders received from you per telegraph, 6th instant, to proceed to Clinton County, Kentucky, for the purpose of clearing that section of marauding bands, I left Bowling Green that evening (Friday, 6th instant), at 6 o'clock, with five companies of my command.

On my arrival at Glasgow next morning at daybreak I learned that Captain McCullough, with 60 men, had been attacked on this side of Celina by 180 mounted men, under Hamilton. Captain McCullough was killed and 4 men seriously wounded; 2 horses killed. One of the men will probably die. Lieutenant Longsdorf, who succeeded Captain McCullough in command, routed the rebel force; but finding re-enforcements were coming to support them, thought it prudent to fall back to Tompkinsville and there await an attack.

I deemed it my duty to proceed to the assistance of Major Jordan, who, with three companies, was in pursuit of Hamilton.

Arriving at Tompkinsville on the evening of the 7th instant, I learned from reliable sources that the citizens had driven this marauding band from Clinton County, and that a number of Hamilton's and Ferguson's men had been wounded. I spoke to the gentleman who dressed their wounds. Hearing that this marauding band had taken refuge in Celina, I directed Major Jordan to join me at McMillen's Ferry, at Turkey Neck Bend. Being able to carry over but 6 horses at one time, I was detained until dark crossing the Cumberland River.

The next morning I marched for Celina, and owing to the late rains was obliged to cross Obey River 6 miles from its mouth.

I reached Celina at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, and ordered three companies to charge into the town, while I held the remaining six companies in reserve to cut off the retreat of the rebels to the hills. Hamilton had received notice of our approach thirty minutes before, and with his band had scattered among the hills and rocks in places inaccessible to mounted troops. I, however, succeeded in capturing 4 of his men, who gave their names Samuel Granville, Smith Butler, Tipton T. C. Settle, and William Henry Harrison Peterman. Against the last of these there is an indictment in Monroe County for murder. He has been the dread of the whole neighborhood, and next to Hamilton is the most important and dangerous man in that region. The others are very bad men, and were recognized as active men of Hamilton's band through the whole route to this place. There were no men in Celina except those we captured, and they made desperate attempts to escape.

I ordered Major Jordan to Butler's Landing the same evening, with directions to scour the country. He discovered the property captured by Morgan from steamer John A. Fisher, as well as some Confederate stores, and, having no means of transportation, destroyed them by throwing them into the river. He also captured Hamilton's celebrated race-horse.

Returning to Tompkinsville, I found the citizens much in dread of an attack from the predatory bands said to be marching into Overton County, and ordered Major Jordan to remain there with three companies and patrol the country as far as Cumberland River, and Lieutenant O'Grady to remain with 20 men at Glasgow.

For further particulars of Major Jordan's transactions I refer to his report, inclosed.

I am much in want of some new horses. Several dropped dead on the road from exhaustion, or were left behind, too much worn-out to be moved any farther. I captured several from the rebels at Celina.

If I were ordered with my whole regiment after I get carbines and horses into the neighborhood of Tompkinsville, I feel confident that I can be of great service in driving out the robbers and restoring peace and quiet to that afflicted district.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. WILLIAMS,
Colonel, Commanding Lochiel Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.*

No. 2.

Reports of Maj. Thomas J. Jordan, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

GLASGOW, KY., *June* 6, 1862.

SIR: I have just received information from Lieutenant Longsdorf, Company I, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, that Captain McCullough was this morning attacked by Hamilton, Morgan, and Co. with about 200 men; that they drove the enemy before them, but that Captain McCullough and 4 men were badly wounded. After the fight the lieutenant retired to Tompkinsville, where he is now awaiting re-enforcements. I marched with my whole command—two companies of the

Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry—to his relief, and will push the enemy to the wall, if possible. Would it not be well for Colonel Williams, at Bowling Green, to send two companies toward Tompkinsville to re-enforce me if I need them? Major Brown, who is here, will write more fully.

Yours, truly,

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Major, Commanding Post.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE.

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HEADQUARTERS,
Tompkinsville, Ky., June 11, 1862.

GENERAL: Agreeably to instructions (handed me at Scottsville during my march to Glasgow) from Colonel Duffield, commanding forces in Kentucky, I dispatched Capt. Hugh W. McCullough, with Company I, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, upon a scout, directing him to divide his command into two parties—the one to be commanded by himself, and the other by Lieutenant Longsdorf—and to move by different routes, along and near the Tennessee line, toward Tompkinsville, and to form a junction of the two commands at or near Jamestown, and to rejoin my command at Glasgow within four days.

In conformity to my orders, the captain and lieutenant marched to perform the duties assigned them on the evening of June 4, and formed the junction as directed in my order on the following day, and immediately marched toward Centerville, in the direction of Tompkinsville and Celina, and on the night of the 5th encamped on the farm of a Mr. Moore, about 8 miles from and to the south of Tompkinsville.

On the morning of the 6th, just as they were about leaving camp, his pickets were driven in by a party of men under the command of Captain Hamilton, Lieutenant McMillan, with McHenry's men, and Captain Eaton, numbering in all about 125 men. They were drawn up in a deep wood and protected by the bushes and trees. Captain McCullough at once formed his men and boldly charged the enemy. They were met by a discharge of double-barreled shot-guns loaded with ball and buck-shot; but no one was killed or wounded by this discharge. They continued to advance till stopped by the thick bushes, when they opened upon the enemy at 15 paces distance with their Colt's revolvers. Immediately after the action began Captain McCullough was mortally wounded, and in about four hours died. The command devolved upon Lieutenant Longsdorf, and within fifteen minutes he entirely routed the enemy, scattering them in every direction, pursuing them for about half a mile, when he was met by a professed Union man, who informed him that re-enforcements were reaching the enemy, and forming in the rear of a brick church, some 2 miles in his front. This information determined him (as his force was reduced to 50 men) to fall back upon and defend Tompkinsville till information could reach me and I could re-enforce him.

On the information reaching me at Glasgow, about 8 o'clock on Friday night, I at once marched for Tompkinsville (27 miles), which I reached at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and with Lieutenant Longsdorf's command marched upon Bennett's Ferry for the purpose of crossing the Cumberland River and driving the enemy from their strongholds

at and near Celina. Upon approaching the ferry I found that the late rains had raised the river and that the fording was impassable and that the flat-boats were upon the opposite side. Seeing some persons upon the opposite bank, I called over, asking that the boats be brought to the side I occupied. I was at once replied to by a volley from a party concealed in the bushes on the opposite bank. Having but few carbines and no ammunition to spare in a useless contest, I withdrew my men and determined to march for Tompkinsville, where I could support my command till the river would fall or I be able to pass it at some other ferry. I encamped that night near the field of battle of the previous day, when I received a dispatch from Colonel Williams, stating that he was at Tompkinsville with six companies, and to join him in the morning at McMillen's Ferry, on Turkey Neck Bend. I reached the ferry about 10 o'clock, having marched 14 miles, over the most broken country, on sheep and cow paths, when I found Colonel Williams. I at once, by his direction, marched my forces about 2 miles down the river, where we got a large boat, and by 6 o'clock in the evening my whole command was across the river, where I went into camp for the night with Colonel Williams' command.

In the action on the morning of the 6th Captain McCullough was the only man killed and 3 are very badly wounded and 2 slightly. The 3 badly wounded men are now at a house, where they are carefully attended, near the battle-field. Lieutenant Longsdorf captured 2 horses and 4 shot-guns and 4 pistols, left by the enemy on their retreat.

On the morning of the 10th, by command of Colonel Williams, I took the two companies and proceeded from Celina to Bennett's Ferry, for the purpose of crossing the river at that point. While at the ferry I captured and destroyed 20 boxes of army bread, 10 barrels of the same, 2 barrels of sugar, 100 bags of wheat, and 23 hogsheads of tobacco, which I destroyed by throwing them into the river. They are the remainder of the property captured some two months ago by the rebels from the steamboat John A. Fisher while passing that point on her way to Nashville.

By command of Colonel Williams I have just dispatched an officer to Glasgow to bring my wagons, tents, &c., to this place, where I am to remain with my command till further orders.

Yours, truly,

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Major, Comdg. Third Battalion Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Brigadier-General BOYLE.

JUNE 7, 1862.—Skirmish at Readyville, Tenn.

Report of Col. J. W. Starnes, Third Tennessee Cavalry.

LOUDON, TENN., *June* 18, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that about the 1st of this month I crossed the Cumberland Mountains with 300 men of my regiment, a section of Captain Kain's battery of artillery, and 80 men under command of Major Estes. In accordance with arrangements made with Colonels Adams and Davis, I moved from Hulbert's Cove to form a junction with them at or near Rutledge's, some 4 miles from Cowen's Depot. On arriving at the point designated I found the enemy passing

up the mountain with a force of about 4,500 men, under command of General Negley. Believing I could form a junction with Colonels Adams and Davis at Jasper before the enemy could reach that point, I recrossed the mountain at night by way of Tracy City. On reaching Tracy City I learned the enemy were already in possession of Jasper, and my command would be entirely cut off from Chattanooga before I could possibly reach there. I determined to shape my course toward McMinnville, by way of Altamont, which I did.

On reaching a point some 6 or 8 miles from McMinnville I learned that a body of the enemy's cavalry were at that place. I immediately moved forward with Captains Thompson's, McLemore's, and D. W. Alexander's companies, overtaking the enemy in Readyville, about 12 miles east of Murfreesborough, capturing 68, killing 8 of their number, and wounding others. I brought the prisoners to the Sparta road, where I thought it expedient to parole them. The party captured was composed of parts of Colonel Wynkoop's Pennsylvania regiment, Fourth Kentucky, and about 14 of Andrew Johnson's body guard, under the command of Captain Ulkhout. The greater portion of the men captured were greatly rejoiced at the idea of being paroled, getting home, and quitting a service with which they were disgusted.

I am gratified to report to the commanding general that during the expedition all the officers and men of my command performed their duty well, and, although arduous, without a murmur.

In making this report I would beg leave to bring to the notice of the commanding general Private Whitset, of Captain McLemore's company, who acted on one occasion with great gallantry and skill in killing at one shot three of the enemy and a fourth man with the other barrel of his shot-gun.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. STARNES,
Colonel, Commanding Third Tennessee Cavalry.

JUNE 7, 1862.—Capture of Jackson, Tenn.

Report of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand, U. S. Army.

BETHEL, *June* 8, 1862.

The detachment from my command, consisting of the Thirtieth Illinois, Colonel Dennis, General Logan's division, and part of the Seventy-eighth Ohio, Colonel Leggett, General Wallace's division, seized Jackson yesterday at 3.15 o'clock p. m., putting a rebel force to flight, taking their dinner, a number of animals, and a quantity of commissary and quartermaster's stores. The detachment is also in possession of both depots and telegraph office.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK.

JUNE 7-8, 1862.—Attack on Chattanooga, Tenn.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchel, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. James S. Negley, U. S. Army.
No. 3.—Col. Henry A. Hambright, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 4.—Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchel, U. S. Army.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *June* 10, 1862.

Yours received. The officers are ordered to remain on duty. The boat to cross locomotives will be ready on Friday. We are rebuilding the bridges on the Decatur and Nashville road; there remains a gap of 32 miles. The expedition to Chattanooga was a complete success. General Negley could not cross, but drove the rebels out of town, and General Kirby Smith came from Knoxville and was in the second day's fight. He brought with him seven or eight regiments, but they all left. General Negley is on the march to McMinnville, at which point the rebels are said to have a camp. An expedition under General Dumont will co-operate and will advance from Murfreesborough.

O. M. MITCHEL.

Major-General HALLECK.

No. 2.

Reports of Brig. Gen. James S. Negley, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Before Chattanooga, Tenn., June 7, 1862—10 a. m.

SIR: Yesterday morning moved Colonel Sill's command direct to Shell Mound, to divert the enemy opposite that point; also prevent them from crossing. Colonel Sill found two pieces of artillery in position and opened upon it without reply. As I expected, they threw heavy re-enforcements to that point last night, expecting the attack to be made there. Colonel Scott and Captain Shaeffer's Pennsylvania cavalry were sent from Jasper by a path through the mountain, which resulted in surprising and capturing the enemy's pickets at the ferry and preventing the further retreat of Adams' men over the river. My main force came by Anderson's road. Colonel Scribner's command is occupying an important point, which I omit alluding to, except by saying that it is for the benefit of Starnes and his cavalry, who are now at Altamont.

We captured a large number of rebel cavalry pickets and scouts; also a large quantity of contraband stores. The Union people are wild with joy, while the rebels are panic-stricken. Colonel Morgan is in Chattanooga; also General Adams. The enemy's force there is about 3,000, with ten pieces of artillery. The gunboat has not been heard from as yet; we are looking for it this morning. Two steamboats have left Chattanooga for Knoxville. We shall soon need supplies. Can we get them from Bellefonte or Stevenson? Will send you further news this evening.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General O. M. MITCHEL, *Huntsville, Ala.*

HEADQUARTERS,
Before Chattanooga, June 8, 1862—8 a. m.

SIR: I have no tidings of the gunboat. It is almost impossible to construct sufficient pontoons to cross the river in force. I do not consider the capture of Chattanooga as very difficult or hazardous, if we were prepared to do it and then hold the place; but taking into consideration the exposed condition of both front and rear of our lines to Pittsburg Landing; a long line of communication over a hardly passable road; the liability of a rise of the streams we have to ford, some of them being now 3 feet deep, with rough bottoms; our limited supplies, and the fact that our expedition has accomplished all we expected to do, has determined me to retire the forces, taking different routes, so as to drive Starnes to Knoxville. I shall make another demonstration against Chattanooga this morning, during which time the trains will be descending the mountain. Colonel Turchin's command may be expected via Bellefonte.

Yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General O. M. MITCHEL,
Huntsville, Ala.

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SHELBYVILLE, TENN., *June* 12, 1862.

Our expedition into East Tennessee has proved successful. We are returning with 80 prisoners, including a number of prominent officers. Also captured a drove of cattle and a large quantity of horses intended for the rebel army. The defeat of General Adams' rebel forces in Sweeden's Cove was much more complete than reported. He escaped without sword, hat, or horse. We silenced the enemy's batteries at Chattanooga on the evening of the 7th after a fierce cannonading of three hours.

We opened on the 8th at 9 a. m. and continued six hours upon the town and rifle pits, driving the enemy out and forcing him to abandon his works and evacuate the city. They burned several railroad bridges to prevent pursuit. The Union people in East Tennessee are wild with joy. They meet us along the roads by hundreds. I shall send you a number of their principal persecutors from Sequatchie Valley.

Yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Governor ANDREW JOHNSON.

No. 3.

Report of Col. Henry A. Hambright, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Before Chattanooga, Tenn., June 8, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the forces under my command continued their march over the Cumberland Mountains, arriving before Chattanooga on the 7th after a long and tedious march. After a short

rest, in accordance with your order my command was thrown forward to reconnoiter in force. We found the enemy on the opposite side of the Tennessee River, well intrenched behind earthworks close to the river bank and on the top of the hill, preparing to dispute our crossing the river at this point. The artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Sypher, First Ohio, and Lieutenant Nell, First Kentucky, was placed in position; also the Seventy-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Major Mellinger commanding, one company and a detachment of which were thrown forward to the river bank to act as sharpshooters to pick off the enemy's gunners, the balance of the regiment being reserved for the support of the batteries. The Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, Colonel Haggard, and the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Major Wynkoop, were thrown to the rear, under cover and out of range of the enemy's guns, to cover the flanks and to protect the rear. Our line being formed and our sharpshooters being within 400 yards of the enemy's intrenchments, but a very short time elapsed before the infantry of the enemy opened fire upon our advance. Immediately afterward their batteries opened upon us with one 24-pounder, one 18-pounder, and four small pieces. Our batteries promptly returned their fire, and the cannonading was kept up briskly for five hours, silencing their batteries, causing them to beat a hasty retreat and to evacuate the town, taking with them their commissary stores, and destroying in their flight two railroad bridges, &c.

From sources which appear reliable, the enemy's loss was 100 killed and wounded and 18 prisoners taken on this side of the river.

Our shells did terrible execution in the town, completely destroying many buildings, among others their commissary depot.

I have to report one man wounded of the Seventy-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers as the only casualty that occurred.

We resumed the cannonading on the 8th, which was kept up for three hours, and not receiving a reply, I withdrew my forces.

The officers and men under my command behaved nobly, and I compliment them for their steadiness under a galling fire and for the alacrity displayed in obeying every command.

The above is respectfully submitted.

H. A. HAMBRIGHT,
Colonel Seventy-ninth Pa. Vols., Comdg. U. S. Forces.

Brig. Gen. J. S. NEGLEY, *Comdg. Division U. S. Forces.*

No. 4.

Reports of Maj. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, Tenn., June 8, 1862.

The enemy opposite Chattanooga in considerable force. Opened yesterday at 5 p. m. with 4½-inch Parrott guns. Firing ceased at noon to-day. Boats on the river secured. Mitchel is reported re-enforced from Corinth, and is acting in concert with General Morgan from Kentucky. His plans not yet developed. My little force in position to be concentrated, but entirely inadequate to hold the department.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

Capt. W. H. TAYLOR, *A. A. G., Richmond, Va.*

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *June* 10, 1862.

General Mitchel retired from before Chattanooga Monday. His force (as near as can be estimated four brigades, twenty pieces of artillery, about 7,000 effective) evacuated Sequatchie Valley yesterday and recrossed the mountain into Middle Tennessee. The enemy buried 8 men and abandoned one 4½-inch rifle brass gun. Our loss 3 wounded.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

Capt. W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Richmond, Va.

APPENDIX.

Embracing reports received too late for insertion in proper sequence.

APRIL 8, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Shiloh Battle-Field.

Report of Thomas Harrison, Texas Rangers (unattached).

CAMP, NEAR CORINTH, *April* 11, 1862.

[COLONEL:] I have to report that, being left by you in command of the Texas Rangers, 220 strong, on the morning of Tuesday last, I remained in the rear of our retiring army until the evening of that day, when information was brought me by a member of Colonel Forrest's cavalry that a small body of the enemy's cavalry had appeared on our right flank.

I immediately proceeded with my command, accompanied by a company (about 40 men) of Colonel Forrest's cavalry, to the point occupied by the enemy, and finding him apparently in considerable force, and having formed my command in line of battle to his front, I made a personal reconnaissance of his lines. This revealed his cavalry, about 300 strong, with a line of infantry in its rear, the extent of which I could not determine, owing to a dense brush-wood in which the latter was placed. I discovered too, as I thought and still think, artillery almost entirely concealed by the thick undergrowth of timber. I could not ascertain the strength of this battery.

Deeming it unadvisable to attack a force so strong and advantageously situated—their position and the nature of the ground rendering a charge by cavalry extremely hazardous—I retired to a more favorable position, and learning here that the enemy was attempting to pass my flank in force I commenced to retire again to a point beyond that which it was supposed they would reach my rear. At this time I met Captain [Isaac F.] Harrison, of Col. Wirt Adams' cavalry, commanding about 40 men of that regiment. He informed me that his regiment was so situated as to prevent the flank movement attempted by the enemy.

Being joined by him I returned to my position near the hospital, where I found Colonel Forrest commanding in person the company of his cavalry above named. On consultution with him it was determined to charge the enemy then formed for battle to our front. The charge was immediately executed. The front line of the enemy's infantry and his cavalry in its rear was put to flight; a portion of the latter only after a hand-to-hand engagement with the Rangers had attested their superior skill in the use and management of pistol and horse. My command not having sabers and our shots being exhausted I ordered a retreat on the appearance of a strong line of infantry still to our front, which was well executed by the Rangers. I rallied and reformed them

on the ground where the charge was begun, but the enemy did not advance. Shortly afterward I was ordered by General Breckinridge to the rear of his infantry and artillery.

I suppose 40 or 50 of the enemy were killed on the ground and doubtless many more were wounded. We captured 43 prisoners. My loss was 2 killed (Champion and Earnest) and 7 wounded, among them Captain [G.] Cook, Lieutenants [H. E.] Storey and Gordon; none mortally. Private Ash is missing.

I cannot state the loss of the companies co-operating with me. Colonel Forrest, I learn, was slightly wounded.

The Rangers acted throughout the affair with admirable coolness and courage. I cannot say more than that they fully sustained the ancient fame of the name they bear; they could not do more. I cannot discriminate between them, because each one displayed a heroism worthy of the cause we are engaged for.

Very respectfully,

THOS. HARRISON,
Major, Commanding Texas Rangers.

Col. J. A. WHARTON.

MAY 9, 1862.—Engagement at Farmington, Miss.

Report of Capt. David Provence, Arkansas Battery.

CAMP, NEAR CORINTH, MISS.,
May 10, 1862.

GENERAL: The following is respectfully submitted as a report of the movements of my battery connected with the attack on Farmington on the 9th instant:

On the evening of the 8th one section of my battery was ordered with Colonel Embry's regiment, the remainder to move with your brigade, which it did. On the morning of the 9th my orders were substantially to follow the brigade until near the scene of action, then to make myself useful wherever I could. Accordingly I kept with your command as closely as the nature of the ground would permit, and when near the scene of the engagement passed the brigade on the left flank and reached the front in time to witness a charge of the enemy's cavalry on one of our batteries. This charge was promptly and gallantly repulsed by that battery (I have since learned it was Robertson's). I soon placed my guns in battery on its right, but not soon enough to assist it in what it individually accomplished. From this point we advanced through fields until, when approaching a thick undergrowth, we, together with others in the field, received a volley of small-arms. At the same time I observed to our right and front a small body of cavalry. The battery opened fire upon them, using shell, when they almost instantly retired.

I cannot omit here mentioning that Captain [William] Hart, late of Hart's battery, desired and was permitted to act as gunner at one of the howitzers, where, if report be true, he served with considerable effect.

I am, sir, yours, &c.,

D. PROVENCE,
Captain, Light Artillery, C. S. Army.

General T. J. CHURCHILL,
Commanding Second Brigade, Army of the West.

JUNE 6, 1862.—Naval engagement off Memphis, Tenn., and occupation of that city by Union forces.

Report of Col. Charles Ellet, jr.

OPPOSITE MEMPHIS, *June* 11, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

SIR: I have the honor to report the details of the naval engagement of the 6th instant off Memphis, in which two of the rams of my fleet participated.

A reconnaissance at Fort Pillow on the evening of the 4th, made by two of my steamers, satisfied me that the fort was evacuated. I approached with the Queen of the West close enough to invite the fire of the rebel guns, but received no shot, while very considerable smoke and flames indicated the burning of the property of the enemy. Before daylight Lieutenant-Colonel Ellet, at his own suggestion, went in a yawl with a small boat's crew down to the fort, found it deserted, and planted the Stars and Stripes there. I followed almost simultaneously with a portion of my fleet.

After a brief delay I proceeded with three vessels to Randolph and sent Lieutenant-Colonel Ellet ashore with a flag of truce. He there ascertained that the rebel forces had been hastily withdrawn the night before, after destroying their artillery, burning a good deal of cotton, and doing what other mischief they could in the short time they could venture to remain.

Later in the day the gunboats under Commodore Davis moved down the Mississippi toward Memphis, while I collected my fleet and passed the night on the Tennessee shore some 18 miles above Memphis.

Having seen the rebel fleet abandon a position whence they could choose their own time of attack, with Fort Pillow to fall back upon, I had no expectation that they would make a stand at Memphis, which was represented to be entirely unfortified. Nevertheless I left the shore at daybreak on the morning of the 5th, keeping four of my strongest steamers in the advance, prepared for any emergency. On approaching Memphis I found the gunboats under Commodore Davis anchored across the channel. I accordingly rounded to with the Queen (my flag-ship), and made fast to the Arkansas shore, with the intention of conferring with Commodore Davis and collecting information preparatory to the next movement. But my flag-ship (the Queen of the West) had been but a few minutes secured to the bank before a shot, which seemed to pass over her, announced the presence of the enemy. I immediately ordered the lines to be cast off, signified to Lieutenant-Colonel Ellet, on the Monarch, whose place was next in order, to follow, hoisted the flag, which was the signal I had prescribed for going into action, rounded to with head downstream, and passing between the gunboats, which were then returning the enemy's fire with considerable vivacity, bore down upon the enemy, expecting to be followed by the Monarch, the Lancaster, and the Switzerland in order. I found the rebel gunboats, all of which were rams, armed with guns, heading boldly upstream toward our fleet, while the levee at Memphis was crowded with spectators. I directed my attack upon two rebel rams which were about the middle of the river very close together, and supported by a third a little in their rear and a little nearer to the Memphis shore. These two rams held their way so steadily, pointing their stems directly upon the stern of the Queen, that it was impossible for me to direct the pilots, between whom I had taken my stand, upon which to direct our shock. But as

the distance between us and the enemy, short at first, became dangerously small, the two rebel boats, apparently quailing before the approaching collision, began first to back water and then to turn, thus presenting their broadsides to my attack. It was impossible to choose between these boats which to attack, for there was still a third ram within supporting distance to which I would be exposed if I struck the second, while the second would be sure to reach me if I selected the first. My speed was high, time was short, and the forward rebel presented rather the fairer mark, I selected her. The pilots, now animated by the deep interest of the scene, brought the prepared bow of the Queen of the West against the broadside of the rebel ram just forward of the wheel-house. The crash was terrific. Everything loose about the Queen—some tables, pantry ware, and a half-eaten breakfast—were overthrown and broken by the shock. The hull of the rebel steamer was crushed in, her chimneys surged over as if they were going to fall over on the bow of the Queen. Many of her crew, I have been told, leaped overboard, yet the rebel wreck, in consequence of the continued motion of the Queen, still clung to her bow. Before the collision the rebel made a feeble effort to use her guns, and succeeded in firing a charge of grape and canister, which was lost in the water. In less than half a minute from the moment of collision and before the Queen could clear herself from the wreck she was herself struck by another rebel steamer on her larboard wheel-house. This blow broke her tiller-rope, crushed in her wheel and a portion of her hull, and left her nearly helpless.

All this, from the time of leaving the shore and passing the gunboats to the sinking of the rebel gunboat and the disabling of my flag-ship, I do not think occupied over seven or eight minutes. The moment the Queen was herself struck I left the pilot-house and went out on deck, when I was instantly disabled by one of a number of shots from a rebel steamer which seemed to have come into accidental collision with the Queen and was at that moment drifting by her but still in contact with her. From the moment of the collision of the Queen with the rebel steamer to the time when I was brought to her deck could not have exceeded one minute, yet I saw from her deck the surface of the Mississippi strewn with the fragments of the rebel vessel.

While these things were occurring the Monarch, Lieutenant-Colonel Ellet commanding, and Captain Dryden, master, having followed the Queen and passed below our own gunboats, directed her shock upon the rebel ram immediately following the one that struck the Queen and sank her. The blow of the Monarch was so severe that piles of furniture were precipitated from the rebel steamer upon the forecastle of the Monarch and were found there in large quantities after the action.

Many versions, differing from each other entirely, have been given by eye-witnesses of these occurrences, who stood in plain view on the levee at Memphis, in our own gunboats, and on the Arkansas shore. These discrepancies are attributable to the fact that there were three rebel rams and two of our own mingled together and crashing against each other and that other rebel steamers were coming up and close at hand. In this confusion the different boats were mistaken for others, and the steamer struck by the Queen disappeared from view beneath the surface of the river. This uncertainty of view was doubtless increased by the accumulation of smoke from the chimneys of so many boats and the fire from our own gunboats. The general impression was that it was the Queen that went down and not the boat she struck.

After being disabled the Queen worked herself to the Arkansas shore with only one wheel and without a rudder. The disabled rebel which

had come in collision with the Queen worked herself in to shore near the same place, and I sent a portion of the crew of the Queen, at their own solicitation, to take the rebel and secure her crew as prisoners. Our hope at first was to save this rebel gunboat, which is reported to be a very fine vessel, but she soon settled; but though Commodore Davis has sent a force to raise her, success, I understand, is regarded as doubtful.*

Incidents of the naval engagement at Memphis.

U. S. STEAM-RAM SWITZERLAND,
June 10, 1862.

The rebel boats were all rams, provided with guns, so as to serve both as rams and gunboats. My boats were not provided with guns. The rebel boats were very heavily plated with railroad iron. My boats were without iron plating and had been spoken of in ridicule as the "brown-paper rams." The General Lovell, the boat which was first struck by the Queen, had a crew of 86 men, of whom 18 only are said to have been saved. The General Price, another rebel boat which also came into collision with the Queen and was disabled, had a crew of 18 men, according to the count made by the crew of the Queen, to whom they surrendered. The Queen and the Monarch together struck five boats, one of which was sunk, simultaneously; another in a few minutes; a third floated long enough to be towed to shore by the boat that struck her; a fourth, the General Price, sank very slowly, and it was at first supposed could be easily raised. The fifth was chased to the shore by the Monarch and received but a slight blow, and will therefore be saved.

These facts go to show that ram fighting and prizes are scarcely compatible. The boilers of the rebel boats, so far as we have had a chance to see, are placed below decks, and the hulls are consequently weak. The boilers of our rams were not covered, and their hulls therefore could be made as strong for ramming as we could desire. * * *

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* Report discontinued at this point, "on account of Colonel Ellet's exhaustion," and never resumed.

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